

Partners for Resilience Planning 2013



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Front cover picture:

During a meeting of the village committee in Biliko, (Merti region, Kenya) a woman speaks about measures that could improve the livelihoods of the community members.

Other pictures:

All pictures in this report are taken at PfR programme areas or events in 2011 and 2012.

List of abbreviations / acronyms

ACCRA	African Climate Change Resilience Alliance
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
BMKG	Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika
CAN-U	Climate Action Network Uganda
CMDRR	Community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCROM	Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CLODCSAD	Local Committees for Orientation and Coordination of Monitoring Development Activities
COLRED	Coordinadora Local para la Reducción de Desastres
COLOPRED	Comités Locales de Prevención y Desastres
COMUSAN	Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Alimentaria
COMUPRED	Comisión Municipal de Prevención y Desastres
CONAP	Cosejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas
COP	Conference of Parties
CREP	Centro de Referencia en Preparación Institucional para Desastres
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness European Commission Humanitarian Organisation
DRM	Disaster Response Management / Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMR	Eco-system Management and Restoration
ENNDA	Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (Ministry of Regional Development Authorities)
ESCNCC	Ethiopia Civil Society Network on Climate Change
EWS	Early Warning Systems
IAB	International Advisory Board
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INAB	Instituto Nacional de Bosques
INSIVUMEH	Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología
IND	Inner Niger Delta
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	International Research Institute (for Climate and Society)
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Society
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFS-II	Medefinancieringsstelsel (Co-funding scheme)
MID-P	Merti Integrated Development Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur
OPIDIN	Outil de Prediction des Inondations dans la Delta Interieur du Niger (Prediction tool for floods in IND)
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PEDDR	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk
PfR	Partners for Resilience
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PMI	Palang Merah Indonesia – Indonesia Red Cross Society
PRCS	Philippines Red Cross Society
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWG	Program Working Group
RAAN	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte
RCCC	Red Cross Climate Centre
SAT	Sistema de Alerta Temprana

SE-CONRED	Secretaría Ejecutiva - Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres
SSCBDA	South South Citizenry-Based Development Academy
SG	Steering Group
SREX	Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events
TEEB	The Economics of Environment and Biodiversity
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The above table only lists abbreviations that are used more than once in the text, and/or that are not explained in the text

Two boys in Catmon
barangay, Malabon,
Manila



In 2013 the country programmes of Partners for Resilience will steadily move towards achieving the set aims of strengthening resilience of local communities. Activities will build on the foundations that have been laid in the preceding two years. In 2011 time was invested to establish proper organisational structures and modalities for co-operation, adjusting and aligning organisational tools, engaging with communities, and carrying out first baseline assessments. In 2012 risk reduction assessments were carried out in and with communities, and risk reduction measures that are both climate smart and ecosystem friendly were agreed upon. Most country teams started with the implementation of these measures. This report presents the planned activities for 2013 – activities that are characterised by the further implementation of risk reduction activities, by strengthening ties with CBOs, NGOs and academic centres to disseminate the integrated approach of disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and Ecosystem Management and Restoration (EMR), and by engaging in policy dialogue with relevant government institutions at local provincial, national and international level to work for a conducive policy environment.

As these activities in the countries and at global level are proceeding, initiatives will be taken to capture first lessons learned. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out, and a global PfR conference will be organised to discuss its outcomes. Also an impact assessment will be initiated, to look into the way the integrated approach enhances livelihoods, and into the way the interrelationship with the institutional environment impacts on the ability to achieve this – for PfR or indeed any organisation or partnership working in this field. Furthermore a document that presents PfR's vision on resilience will be disseminated, as well as minimum standards for climate smart disaster risk reduction.

This Planning 2013 document presents the activities of PfR in 2013 in the nine countries plus the activities at a global level in support of these country activities and the programme as a whole. The chapters provide general information per strategic outcome, plus a more detailed overview for each country per output level. Also the report presents a financial overview of the PfR budget for 2013.

MDGs: activities in support of the strategic aims

Programme element 2

Community members
in Dire Dawa,
Ethiopia, working on
slope stabilisation



2.1 Introduction

The bulk of the activities of the Partners for Resilience programme contribute to MDG7a: 'Ensuring sustainable living environments'. The activities are divided into three groups, each working towards reaching a particular outcome. These outcomes, phrased within the programme context, are responsive to the particular so-called 'result areas' under this MDG7a:

- *Outcome 1:* 'Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards' is responsive to the MDG7a Result Area 'Adaptation of poor/vulnerable groups to climate change and loss of biodiversity'
- *Outcome 2:* '(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy' is responsive to MDG7a Result Area 'Adaptation of poor/vulnerable groups to climate change and loss of biodiversity' and 'National policy aimed at reduction of soil, air water pollution and maintenance of natural resources'
- *Outcome 3:* 'Conducive budgeting and policy planning in place at local, national and international level' is responsive to MDG7a Result Area 'National policy aimed at reduction of soil, air and water pollution and maintenance of natural resources'

Each outcome is defined by an indicator and works towards a specific target value. Moreover, each outcome is the realisation of several outputs, also defined by an indicator and working towards a target value. Below, an overview is presented per outcome, followed by a discussion that presents the overall status of the programme on specific issues, and illustrates this with examples from the various countries. A detailed overview of planned activities per country is included in this chapter, the overall logframe and relation between the outcomes and outputs (graphically) are presented in Annex 1 and 2.

2.2 Resilient communities

The activities that are being and will be carried out at community level in the nine programme countries all contribute to increasing the resilience of vulnerable people to climate (change) induced hazards. The activities make sure that communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures, based on climate risk assessments, and to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment.

In all nine countries partners continue their engagement with local communities. While in some places risk mapping and the development of risk reduction plans are in their final phases, in most other countries the planned measures are being implemented. All activities in this field rely on village level groups and communities, many of them organised in the first two years of the programme. Both the Red Cross Climate Centre and Wetlands International provide specialist knowledge, making the risk reduction plans not only climate smart but also eco-system friendly. In Guatemala for example technical teams are established and simulations and drills will be organised, and early warning systems will be better integrated into risk management. Also in the Philippines emphasis will be on such disaster preparedness activities. In Kenya river gauges will be installed to better assess water levels, and weather forecast will find its way to communities at risk in many different forms.

In many places much emphasis is put on the role of ecosystems in disaster risk, and on ways to improve the management of these systems as a means to reduce this risk. Also their relationship with livelihoods is underlined, like in India and Mali where wetlands are reconnected with main water sources so that fishing will be retained as a main source of income. In India planting of mangrove will serve two courses: not only will it prevent salination (and thus sustain current use of coastal land) but also function as a buffer against tropical storms. In Indonesia, Mali and the Philippines tree planting will be an important component of addressing disaster risk and strengthening livelihoods. There strategies for water access and use will go hand-in-hand with initiatives focusing on inter-village conservation and protection of water sources.

In many countries a bio-rights approach is applied in which micro-credits are being provided to community members in return for their active involvement in managing and protecting their natural environment. Furthermore at several places (like in Guatemala and Nicaragua) traditional knowledge is being recovered, to complement risk reduction measures and management.

Finally the strengthening of livelihoods stretches to diversifying and increasing options. In Indonesia for example first steps will be taken to develop marketing strategies, organise market penetration and linking up with potential buyers. In Kenya agriculture complements income for predominantly pastoralist communities, which increases their food security.

2.3 Strong NGOs and CBOs

The second strategic direction targets civil society and is aimed at capacity building. Focus is on PfR partners as well as other NGOs and CBOs, to apply Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Change Adaptation and Ecosystem Management and Restoration approaches in their work with communities and local governments. PfR works to further strengthen networks (some of them which were established during the first two years of PfR) and to strengthen the NGOs and CBOs in these networks to work together with PfR to promote the integrated approach with peers and other stakeholders, including government. In this way activities under the second strategic direction will support community resilience (first strategic direction) as well as the policy dialogue with government (third strategic direction).

Under the second strategic direction activities that were initiated in 2011 and 2012 will be continued, intensified and expanded.

Activities focus firstly on strengthening the PfR alliance members and their implementing partners as well as other NGOs and CBOs, individually and collectively. In most countries networks are being approached for collaboration, for example the ACCRA network in Ethiopia, COLRED in Guatemala, TEEB India, the National Mangrove Working Group in Indonesia, COLOPRED in Nicaragua, and the Aksyon Klima network in the Philippines.

In Ethiopia, Guatemala and the Philippines implementing partners, as well as other networks and government officials are being trained in the integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR. In Ethiopia, India CBOs are supported in establishing co-operation with meteorological institutions. Much focus is on convergence and integration of PfR community plans in local, regional and national development plans, like in India and Nicaragua.

Research for informed planning in Nicaragua

With the technical support of Wetlands International, academic institutions and consultants, specific studies and research will be done in the project areas such as on soil fertility and agroclimate, availability and quality of water, type of soils, modeling of landslide/erosion/flood risks, and climate change tendencies for the development of water basin management plans. These studies aim to promote proper use of the soil and implementation of more diverse agricultural plantations and crops among the local population. Furthermore, the results will be used for the development of micro (mitigation/adaptation) projects, the water basin management plans, the disaster management plans and the climate change adaptation strategy that is being developed in the region.

In several countries collaboration with universities will be strengthened, like in Nicaragua, India, Indonesia (see box previous page).

2.4 Conducive institutional environment

The third strategic direction is aimed at engagement with the institutional environment. Focus is on government institutions at local, national and international level to (further) endorse the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach. Much contacts have already been established in 2011 and 2012, often building on active participation of government officials in planning workshops with communities. In 2013 partners will continue their engagement with government institutions to establish conducive budgeting and policy planning at all levels.

In each of the nine countries PfR partners are engaged in a dialogue with their government, be it at local, provincial or national level. In many countries it builds on involvement that was established during the set-up of the programme, when officials were not only invited to attend (launch) meetings, but also actively participated in discussions and sometimes even carried out risk assessments, and participated in sessions where risk reduction plans were designed. Partners will work to retain this local level engagement. In Ethiopia for example partners will engage nine district government line offices in the implementation of programme activities.

In many countries partners are actively looking for alignment with government policies, like in India where partners focus on better convergence with government programmes also with an eye on striving for an increase in government budgeting for early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and natural resources at community level. In Mali focus is specifically on local development plans, answering to the trend of increased decentralisation of government responsibilities. In Nicaragua partners actively provide input for CCA strategy of two municipalities, while in the Philippines partners focus on dialogue with government regarding sustainable land use and regulation of environmental laws.

In several countries, like in the Philippines, partners work with schools to disseminate the importance of the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach, and consequently on influencing communities and stakeholders. In Guatemala partners work with the Ministry of Education by developing school materials that include the issue of DRR, CCA and EMR in school curriculum.

2.5 Activities at country level

Below an overview of activities is presented for each of the nine countries. Basis is the logframe (programme element 2 of the Monitoring protocol), in which outputs and outcomes are indicated, together with the baseline and overall target for each indicator. Subsequently the activities are highlighted (narrative) per strategic direction: community interventions, strengthening civil society, and policy dialogue.

It should be noted that for several indicators the 2013 targets either exceed the overall target, or could not be determined. At the time of drafting this Planning 2013, PfR is undertaking a major assessment, involving all country teams, to agree on a common and precise way to set and measure targets, and where needed also revise indicators. The latter is on basis of the opportunity the ministry has provided to propose adjustments before the end of 2012. As soon as adjustments have been made and targets have been assessed, these will be included in an updated version of this planning document.

2.5.1 Ethiopia

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	90,000	0	21,442
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	13	0	8
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	13	0	8
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	54,000	0	10,942
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	2,600	0	500
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	10,800	0	6,979
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	13	0	18
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	3
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	75%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	30	0	70
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	4	4	9
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	11
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	3	0	7
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	3	0	4
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	10%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	tbd
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	tbd
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	3	0	2
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	3	0	9
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	-	tbd

Community interventions | Partners will focus on enhancing livelihood diversification and sustainable ecosystem management and restoration with an emphasis on knowledge development and use, environmental sustainability, water resources, agriculture production and public safety and wellbeing.

Eight communities will continue participating in the assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities gaps and analysed risks to prioritize local hazards to which they are exposed, and consequently develop collective risk reduction plans. These plans will include DRR measures, such as development and contingency plans. In total these plans will cover 10,672 community members. Furthermore community members will be trained in ecosystem-based livelihood approaches, and by the end of 2013 community members will have undertaken ecosystem-based actions to adapt their livelihoods.

Strengthening civil society | Understanding each other's needs and capacities and jointly developing technical and management capacities is key for a successful implementation of the programme. The PfR program therefore strengthens the technical and physical capacity of the alliance members and their implanting partners. These capacities relate to systematic dialogue and undertaking mutual capacity development, through joint training as knowledge of mandates and operational programmes, common technical skills (e.g. collecting risk information and linking processes for developing programmes and related budget submissions). In 2013 for twelve communities access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem data will be facilitated. The country team will approach three networks for potential collaboration: Africa Climate Change for Resilience/ACCRA, Ethiopia Civil Society Network on Climate Change/ ESCNCC, and DRMFSS (an umbrella organization of the Ministry of Agriculture). More than one third of partner NGOs/CBOs is expected to have structured dialogue with peers and government.

The linking of national planning on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with development planning will promote collaboration and mutual learning among policy makers, experts and practitioners. Sixty partners and stakeholder staff are planned to be trained. Nine CBOs are envisaged to establish cooperation with local metrological institutions and regional research centre. Five times DRR/ CCA/ EMR related topics were on agenda of networks/platforms. Furthermore nine organisation (including non-PfR) are expected to be engaged in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions, and in total at least five times DRR/ CCA/ EMR related topics will be on the agenda of networks/platforms.

Policy dialogue | PfR focuses on developing a foundation of national planning and implementation, as a means to achieve DRR/CCA/EMR integration, policy coordination, and mainstreaming of PfR's integrated approach across sectors and institutions, and as part of national and local development planning. The process covers strategy, principles, applicable law, institutional responsibilities, investment priorities, and accountability mechanisms. PfR employs a multi-stakeholder engagement process to be exercised and in place at community level. High level political leadership will be approached to drive the DRR/CCA/EMR agenda forward through participation in coordination meetings, exposure visits and forums. Furthermore a ten per cent increase of local government budget in target areas is strived for to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles (inter-departmental communication, legislation) to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities. A percentage that will be used for either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource management on community level is expected to increase. Furthermore PfR intends to reach two local government institutions (Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector/DRMFSS under the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Pastoralist Development Commission) with advocacy aimed at the integration of DRR/CCA and EMR into the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy implementation. A participatory DRM policy analysis will equip partners to seek further actions at regional and national levels.

2.5.2 Guatemala

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	35
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	tbd
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	4,018	0	8,840
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	4	0	27
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	4	0	27
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	2,411	0	13,784
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	800	0	4,540
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	482	0	4,540
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	4	0	23
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	9
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	tbd
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	20	0	32
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	2	18
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	12
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	28
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	1	0	17
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	tbd
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	tbd
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	tbd
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	20
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	14
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	0	tbd

Community interventions | Partners in Guatemala will update prior risk analysis at community level and develop risk maps. Special focus will be on establishing and training technical teams, and consequently on simulations and drills, supported by CREP (El Salvador). In 2013, local partners will identify which early warning systems (EWS) are most suitable for floods and landslides. After local partners have identified the most appropriate type (in collaboration with SAT CONRED), EWS will be developed and implemented, and communities will be trained for the proper use with support from SE-CONRED INSIVUMEH.

In 2013 WI will support and train partners, each in their own working area, on the proper management of ecosystems. Based on the Micro Projects Protocol¹ each partner organization implements DRR/CCA/EMR micro projects in their working area with technical support from WI and RCCC on for example water and sanitation, reforestation, family agriculture/livelihoods, climate prognostic systems, among others. Communities not only define the projects, but also take part in exchange visits. School material about DRR/CCA/EMR will be published (supported by Defensores de la Naturaleza and CONAP), school committees will be established and social activities will be organised.

Finally, building upon previous initiatives, the recovery of local/traditional knowledge will be facilitated, workshops and forums on local/ traditional knowledge. The knowledge will be verified with scientific institutes and used for EWS and for mitigation/adaptation measures.

Strengthening civil society | After having developed a minimum content standard, partners undertake various initiatives. Training will be provided to CSO's and to improve response, development and micro watershed plans will be developed with communities. Furthermore PfR partners will continue to organise community meetings, municipal forums and departmental tours and training on the integrated approach, where it particularly considers participation of elderly, youth and women. Also it will initiate round table meetings with other NGOs, with special focus on climate change and on ecosystem and biodiversity, and will work to identify opportunities for co-operation with universities, additional to the one with University Del Valle. Finally the implementation of the modules that were agreed in 2012 will be evaluated. Moreover the implementation of the modules, agreed in 2012, will be evaluated in 2013.

Policy dialogue | The aforementioned round table (in Solola with Vivamos Mejor, in Quiche with Red Cross and in the Eastern Region (Zacapa-Chiquimula) with Caritas) also supports the policy dialogue in Guatemala. By including the recovery of local/indigenous knowledge, the indigenous population is given a voice in political processes by providing examples on how indigenous knowledge can be useful for the DRR/CCA/EMR integrated approach. Additionally PfR in Guatemala intends to set-up a campaign to promote DRR/CCA/EMR with traditional as well as non-traditional media, such as local radio and elderly meetings, which are especially useful in isolated areas.

Training, as mentioned in the minimum content standard (see above) will also be applied at the municipal structures, with the underlying aim to influence current legislation, programme and budgeting of themes related to DRR, CCA and EMR. Wetlands International will actively support these initiatives, focusing especially on water, climate change and ecosystems, and on support to community forums and meetings of mayors (for example the ones organised by CONAP and INAB).

Finally, as mentioned above, partners will work with the Ministry of Education to raise awareness on DRR, CCA and EMR by developing school material and including the topic in the school curriculum.

¹ The partners in Guatemala and Nicaragua developed a special protocol to identify what mitigation measures/adaptation measures will be implemented. It indicates what amount of finance will be available, criteria for the identification and selection of micro projects, the process of identification, selection and implementation, Monitoring and evaluation etc. The protocol also includes a format for the project description due to which the knowledge and learning exchange will be easier.

2.5.3 India

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	1	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	40,000	0	38,303
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	8	0	209
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	8	0	209
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	24,000	0	71,402
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	1,600	0	1,600
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	4,800	0	4,800
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	8	0	209
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	70%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	25	0	100
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	2	12
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	6
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	3	0	3
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	1	0	2
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	30%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	-	-	tbd
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	tbd
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	8
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	9
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	1	1

Community interventions | In India partners continue their work on improving the management of natural capital, i.a. by enhancing hydrological connectivity (linking the wetlands in the form of ponds to lakes and main water sources like rivers will ensure that the inflows and outflows are no longer impeded due to human interventions). Also partners will work to increase plantation on riverbanks and along shorelines (e.g. mangroves), which prevents saline water intrusion and at the same time functions as a buffer to tropical cyclones. Finally focus will be on sustaining pisciculture – partly by the aforementioned enhancement of hydrological connectivity, and partly by diversification of income sources, in order to ensure food security.

Partners will continue to conduct climate risk mapping, develop risk reduction plans with communities and increase the number of community members that are covered by such plans. Moreover community members will be trained in specific ecosystem-based livelihood approaches to help them diversify their livelihood options. While in 2012 most beneficiaries were reached by Caritas and Cendret, in 2013 Netcoast will become much more engaged and hence the number of beneficiaries will substantially expand in 2013.

Strengthening civil society | Here as well partners will continue the initiatives that were taken in 2012: involve partners in PRA, strengthen the network of Netcoast. Also focal persons will be appointed to intensify engagement with the government, particularly to ensure convergence with on-going government programmes. Staff of three network organisations will be further trained on DRR/CCA/EMR. Contacts with meteorological institutes and universities will be sustained. Finally it is strived for to raise the number of times and topics related to DRR/CCA/EMR on the agenda of relevant platforms and networks, like TEEB India (The Economics of Ecosystem-services and Biodiversity, led by the Ministry of Environment and Forests), the National Disaster Management Authority and the Bihar State Reconstruction Plan (supported by the World Bank). In each of these platforms PfR will strive for mainstreaming a disaster risk reduction strategy that is ecosystem-based.

Policy dialogue | Activities that started in 2012 will be continued in 2013: maintaining connections with local government agencies that deliver disaster management, that work on livelihoods and ecosystem restoration programmes. PfR will target Krishi Vigyan Kendra, the Chilka Development Authority, the Orissa State Coastal Zone Management Project, District Rural Development Organisations, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department. There, PfR aims to further reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (in terms of communication between departments, appropriateness of laws). As for increasing government budgeting for early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and natural resources at community level, partners will focus i.a. on better convergence of PfR with government programmes, as mentioned under 'mitigation measures'. Finally advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and engagement of local government in PfR programme activities (meetings, field visits, training) will be sustained in 2013.

2.5.4 Indonesia

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	22
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	69,000	0	10,000
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	30	10	36
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	10	6	36
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	41,400	8,086	41,112
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	2,000	0	tbd
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	8,280	0	514
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	43	0	27
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	100%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	118	0	82
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	3	3	14
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	8
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	7
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	2	0	6
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	10%	0%	tbd
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	tbd
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	xx	-	tbd
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	2	0	61
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	2	0	15
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	-	tbd

Community interventions | Many activities (related to risk mapping, developing risk reduction plans) will be continued (from 2012) or newly implemented, such as hybrid engineering (working on sediment trapping and tree planting), contingency and preparedness planning. In all project areas PfR will continue to explore, with community members, how livelihoods can be adapted by undertaking assessments. In order to develop alternative livelihoods, part of the bio-rights scheme, partners will start an exploration on additional support for livelihood interventions including a marketing strategy, market penetration and linking with potential buyers. In the rural areas, partners will facilitate the establishment of village level farmers groups who will collectively determine ecosystem based livelihoods approaches, for which PfR partners will facilitate training. Additionally a resilience community summit will be organised to learn from livelihood interventions and risk reduction measures in other communities. Wetlands Indonesia Program will support the establishment of a mangrove information center in Reroraja Village and Eco-tourism center in Banten Bay, as a source of income for the villages.

Also spatial plans and watershed coastal management plans will be developed, and strategies for water quality, access and use and inter-village water conservation and protection plan. In the Sikka districts of NTT special attention is given to developing food security systems, and on decreasing dependency of households on fossil fuels. Furthermore PfR Indonesia will develop its set criteria and mechanism in validating environmental sustainability of the mitigation projects.

Farmer Field schools are established or strengthened to reduce risks from disasters. These farmer field schools develop technical guidelines and community learning manuals for promoting village sustainable livelihood innovations, water management and resilience strengthening, such as the identification of alternative crops. Villages will develop and apply food security systems that meet basic needs of villages, including the application of land and water conservation measures and organic agriculture. In order to foster sustainability of the efforts taken by the partners, they also consult government authorities at local and sub-district level to include activities of community groups in village development plans and align with the sub-district development plan.

Strengthening civil society | Training of NGO/CBO staff and volunteers will continue in 2013, which includes end-of-year reflections, CDKN games training and development, partner-to-partner technical assistance, applying alternative technologies, environmental mapping, livelihood interventions, and village-to-village exposure activities. Furthermore relationships with a number of universities will be established, in Indonesia (such as the Nusa Candara University at Kupang) and abroad (with Charles Darwin University in Australia) to deliver technical assistance to communities. Also contacts with institutions (agriculture, forestry and marine) and government disaster management agencies (BNPB, BASARNASO and meteorological agencies (BMKG) will be important in 2013. Wetlands will hold the Secretariat of the National Mangrove Working Group, where it will promote the integrated approach of DRR/CCA/EMR.

Policy dialogue | As for policy dialogue all partners will continue to engage with a great number of government agencies and other stakeholders either bilaterally or through joint initiatives and activities, both at national and provincial level. This includes training of government staff, engaging them in field visits, presenting reports and working papers (e.g. on Green Belt and Coastal Management, like Wetlands is planning in the regions of Ende, Sikka and Serang), discussing opportunities to integrate PfR activities into government plans, and seeking (increased) government budgeting for DRR, CCA and EMR. With the technical expertise of Wetlands International, a report for coastland and inland ecosystem mapping will be finalized, as well as a coastal atlas/profile of NTT and Banten Bay, serving as an important advocacy tool.

2.5.5 Kenya

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	60%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	40,000	0	35,000
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	13	11	13
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	13	11	13
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	24,000	7,700	40,000
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	1,600	0	1,100
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	4,800	0	3,500
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	13	0	13
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	20%	55%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	150	0	110
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	3	3	4
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	7
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	5
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	1	0	1
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	20%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	-	1
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	5
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	4
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	0	1

Community interventions | Cordaid partner MID-P and the Kenya Red Cross will continue to carry out hazard mapping and developing action plans. Their plans include membership contribution in cash and in kind. They will continue their dissemination on the importance of DRR/CCA/EMR, and also use drama and music as effective methods for this. Furthermore they work on developing eco-system and climate-smart indicators to improve the community interventions. As for early warning, river gauges will be installed in selected areas of the Ewaso Nyiro River, weather forecast information will be disseminated in local language using the recently established Odessa Radio, hand microphones, different colour flags and sirens, and population will be prepared through evacuation drills and preparation of essential stock. Also related to the Ewaso Nyiro River, the Ewaso Nyiro Umbrella organisation will organise a donor conference in 2013, to strengthen and deepen the activities initiated by PfR, reach more people, and ensure sustainability of the activities beyond 2014.

PfR partners will also work to introduce dryland farming, strengthen local resource mobilisation and livelihood diversification. Furthermore, since heightened insecurity affects the implementation of planned activities, PfR partners will support peace-building initiatives in the Basa triangle. By organizing peace conferences, partners aim to build trust, awareness and understanding among the conflicting parties to facilitate mutual and wise use of the scarce resources during periods of scarcity, for example by diversifying livelihood options so that people make use of different available resources rather than depend on the same limited resources. The Kenyan Red Cross has a special role in this matter due to one of their fundamental principles, neutrality. Finally, in case of emergencies, partners will develop contingency plans and establish a contingency fund to purchase essential material.

In relation to expanding crop farming a partnership will be established with the Kenya Wildlife Society (KWS) to reduce the impact of human and wildlife conflict because of expanding crop farming. PfR will facilitate the contact between communities and the KWS to find solutions for such conflicts, such as compensation for crops destroyed by wild animals, training of community members on how to handle wild animals intruding farms and technical and financial support for livelihood options that reduce human-animal conflicts such as bee-keeping.

Strengthening civil society | In 2013 most of the civil society capacity building interventions will be geared towards strengthening the systems of the partner organisations that will help them to integrate and implement the three approaches in a more efficient and effective way. Focus is largely on the own organisations (MID-P and Kenya Red Cross) and on the established community organisations: credit and saving, early warning and early action, fund raising, networking, communication and advocacy, livelihood diversification, ecosystem management, monitoring and evaluation.

Finally the PfR partners plan to hold at least two meetings with two other MFS-II funded alliances (Communities of Change and the Ecosystem Alliance).

Policy dialogue | In the field of advocacy MID-P and Kenya Red Cross will liaise with media (inviting journalists to training, marking International Disaster reduction Day) and private sector, and continue its dialogue with government officials, both at national and district level. Field lessons of experiences will be documented and policy briefs and newsletters will be applied in the aforementioned contacts. Also partners in upstream areas of the Ewaso Nyiro River will be engaged in advocacy efforts on issues that affect the lower stream population.

Lobby for responsible solutions in river basin

Partners working in the upstream area of the Ewaso Nyiro River in Kenya will advocate for several issues to be solved that threaten the availability of water for downstream communities. As the lake water of Ol' Bolosat (the origin of the Ewaso Nyiro basin) is receding, areas that were earlier inundated are now invaded by individuals. As a result, these areas are drained, fenced and planted with eucalyptus, to show ownership of the land. Other areas are converted into farmland or dedicated for building houses, which leads to excessive usage of the water for irrigation and general eco-system degradation. All these developments impact on the volume of the river and a further reduction of its tributaries. As there is a devolution of government authority in Kenya based on the new constitution, county level lobbying is most appropriate and effective to develop solutions to these issues and promote responsible use of water from the river and for ecosystem protection.

2.5.6 Mali

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	-	75%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	30,030	-	15,015
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	20	0	20
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	20	0	20
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	18,080	0	18,080
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	1,200	0	600
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	3,604	0	1,802
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	10	0	15
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	1%	50%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	25	0	25
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	3	0	3
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	4
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	1
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	1	0	0
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	15%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	15
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	0	0

Community interventions | Partners in Mali have a strong focus on ecosystem-based solutions to Disaster Risk Reduction and have already started with the implementation of various mitigation and adaptation measures. In 2013, these activities will continue. There are various examples: ponds, which have a vital role for livelihoods of local people will be dredged and drained, as they are silted by soil erosion, recurrent droughts and moving dunes. By connecting these ponds back to the main river, its functions and services for communities and biodiversity will be revitalized. Due to soil and wind erosion, agricultural land and houses have disappeared; by planting rows of local trees and bushes on sand dunes, land and houses will be protected. In order to protect the river back from further degradation by soil erosion and drought, grass will be planted along the river, to retain the fertile soil.

As part of the bio-rights approach, communities are planting a hectare of local native trees in order to revitalize land that is of socio-economic importance for them. In exchange for the reforestation work, women get credit to develop alternative livelihoods, such as vegetable gardens, new crop varieties adapted to the length of the rainy season, and cereals. Men are much less involved in these activities, not only because women are more vulnerable and therefore more specifically targeted, but also because they are more credible in the undertaking of such activities.

Due to the fact that the WASH alliance is also working in Mali, PfR activities will be aligned with those.

Strengthening civil society | The PfR partners in Mali (Wetlands and CARE) will work to make early warning information (coming from Agro meteorology, OPIDIN and the Red Cross Climate Centre) that are related to droughts or flooding better available to local communities. The main existing early warning is from Agro meteorology, with which the National Agency of the Meteorology on basis of the sum of the amount of rains fall in a zone, advises the farmers to plant different varieties of crops (e.g. if the sum of rain falls reach 120 mm. in the Deboye Rural district, farmers could start seeding rice). This information is broadcasted on the national radio, not on local radios which are the most listened in these areas. The partners will investigate new ways to communicate faster and more targeted, applying new technologies like cell phones and local radio.

Furthermore they will work on modules for 'minimum ecosystem standards' (see box). The first target group of these standards are the partner civil society organizations, CBOs and even the project staff of CARE International and Wetlands International. The second target group are local community beneficiaries of the PfR programme.

Policy dialogue | | In Mopti and Youwarou PfR will stimulate that its activities will be inserted in the local development plans, building on the trend that power is being decentralised. Some of the weaknesses of the latest, the municipalities lack human (capacity) and financial resources for fulfilling their roles and responsibilities. PfR will contribute to complement the knowledge gap of the beneficiary rural districts by organising special sessions for the so-called Local Committees for Orientation and Coordination of Monitoring Development Activities (CLODCSAD).

Old knowledge serves new purposes

The villagers of Kineni in the rural town of Konna have drawn a map of natural resources on their lands, pictured their different uses and levels of degradation, all placed in a historic perspective, thanks to the ancestral knowledge of the old women and men.

Property rights and use of the various areas of their land and their resources have been reproduced on the map, as well as changes in recent decades, mainly due to recurrent droughts.

This map has enabled villagers to define two solutions to bring new life into their natural environment : reducing soil and pasture crops erosion: reforestation of adjacent hillsides by planting local species of trees (*Ziziphus sp*, *Acacia albida*, *Kaya senegalensis*, etc.). and protect the village against the waters of torrential rains: the construction of a clay dike on which are planted local herbs (Vetiver) and its long planted local tree species to strengthen it.

2.5.7 Nicaragua

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	34
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	tbd
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	9,931	0	7,500
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	5	0	28
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	5	0	28
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	5,959	0	12,067
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	1,000	0	640
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	1,192	0	692
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	5	0	28
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	9
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	tbd
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	25	0	340
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	5	32
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	44
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	90
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	1	0	14
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	tbd
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	tbd
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	xx	-	tbd
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	54
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	54
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	-	tbd

Community Interventions | Partners will work on the identification and implementation of early warning systems (EWS) for floods and landslides and will train communities on these systems, for example by executing simulations and drills. Partners foresee EWS such as the installation of rain gauges, dissemination via local radio stations and linking with local weather stations.

Through recovery of traditional knowledge among indigenous communities, experiences and good practices will be documented and evaluated by institutions and universities. They will be disseminated by video, photo and exchange visits between communities and used for the development of EWS, mitigation and adaptation projects and evidence of the PfR integrated approach.

In Nicaragua (and Guatemala), partners developed a Micro Projects Protocol (and adapted this protocol further to suit the local context of some implementing partners) that guides the partners in the development of good mitigation and adaptation measures. With the support of this protocol, each partner organization implements these micro projects in their project area with technical support from WI and RCCC. Examples of these projects are the distribution of ecological stoves, rehabilitation of water systems, water tanks, improved agricultural practice, suspension bridges etc.

Care is discussing with WI how to integrate ecosystem management and restoration in the further development of a postgraduate course. The Red Cross is planning a diploma for technical staff of three municipalities, with a focus on land-use planning and watershed management, including aspects of DRR and CCA.

Strengthening civil society | The partners in Nicaragua will continue to provide training sessions for communities, NGOs and CBOs, local governments and government entities in Madriz and in the RAAN. In both regions PfR also actively seek involvement of local industry (see box).

With various knowledge institutes co-operation for research will be further strengthened: thesis development, case studies, inclusion of the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach in the academic curriculum, but also awareness campaigns at schools. Work will also continue with COLOPRED² (local coordination for disaster preparation) and COMUPRED (municipal coordination for disaster preparation) in Madriz through developing risk maps, review of plans, workshops with stakeholders, and provision of teaching material.

Involving industries to address increasing risks

In both Madriz and the RAAN region, partners will organise meetings workshops and training for industry representatives (active in the production of donuts, coffee, timber as well as in transport and tourism) and RAAN (timber, fish) on DRR/CCA/EMR, to create more involvement of the private sector in the retrieving of the natural balance in the region. For example, the donuts production industry in Madriz is one of the major industries responsible for deforestation in the region. As the government has developed plans to promote export of these donuts, there is a high chance that the deforestation rate will increase and as a result provoke more disasters

The partners work with governments to integrate the community plans (the development of which they will facilitate) in municipal management and micro-basin plans.

Policy dialogue | Engagement with local and regional governments will continue, building on contacts that have been established in 2012. Furthermore in the Inali and Tapacali basins PfR partners will organise workshops to (co-) develop, validate and monitor sub-basin plans. Also they will finalize CCA strategies for three municipalities in Madriz. In the RAAN, a regional climate change strategy was approved by the regional government in 2012. The Nicaraguan Red Cross, Wetlands International and several other partners are now developing a 5-year implementation plan for the 8 municipalities of the region.

² Both COLOPRED and COMUPRED form part of the national coordination system of SINAPRED, the national system for disaster prevention, mitigation and attention.

2.5.8 Philippines

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	64
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	65,000	0	33,000
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	42	5	44
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	10	5	44
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	3,900	2,600	65,000
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	2,000	0	1,100
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	7,800	0	1,100
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	42	0	44
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	80%	0%	80%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	30	0	25
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	1	7
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	7
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	1
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	2	0	16
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	tbd%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	tbd
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	tbd
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	2	0	16
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	2	0	16
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	-	tbd

Community interventions | In the Philippines, different preparedness activities are planned, such as contingency planning, early warning systems and community drills. As more risk assessments are being carried out, strong links with scientific data will be ensured through collaboration with the met office and geoscience bureaus.

Also, as the result of a series of regional risk assessments, the partners are planning mitigation measures to address the drivers of risk. This means a focus on for example longer and more unpredictable floods, as well as water pollution. Mitigation activities to address these issues will likely include reforestation programmes, where native species are used, and alternative livelihoods.

Community members will be trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches, such as the biorights approach, natural farming technologies, climate aware planting cycles and solid waste management. In addition, awareness and capacity to protect natural resources are promoted.

Communities are exploring how livelihoods can be adapted to recurrent floods. PfR will help them with developing pilots to test new approaches and, and to further improve these approaches with external support.

Strengthening civil society | Partners continue their support to network organisations. Upon the development of minimum standards for climate smart disaster risk reduction (with support of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network CDKN in the Philippines and Indonesia in 2012) accomplishments particularly in relation to CCA will be reviewed. Also the partners aim to become a member of the Aksyon Klima network (through Cordaid partner IIRR) and strengthen their engagement with Local Government Units and Barangay village councils, through Red Cross and CARE partners. Finally contacts with University of the Philippines and with PAGASA (the national institute providing flood and typhoon warnings and general weather forecasts) will be strengthened.

Policy dialogue | PfR partners in the Philippines will continue to work on improving implementation and regulation of relevant laws. Each administrative government level is legally mandated to spend a certain percentage of their internal revenue allotment on disaster risk reduction. The partners will monitor the implementation of this spending. Also, the partners will look at supporting local government units to mainstream their development plans at the municipal level. Furthermore they seek to simplify communication of and with PAGASA. Further advocacy messages identified include those related to school programmes, and sustainable land use, including the adverse effects of mining and logging operations on water provision and quality. These efforts will be carried out from the local to the national level, such as the Department of Education.

2.5.9 Uganda

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	10	0	10
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	70,307	0	51,307
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	94	0	47
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	94	0	47
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	75,000	0	15,000
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	2,840	0	3,445
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	2,840	0	5,370
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	94	0	52
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	2	0	5
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	100%	0%	100%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	38	0	88
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	7	0	4
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	0	20
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	10	0	4
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	3	0	2
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	30%	0%	1%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	2
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	6	0	7
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	4
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	0	1

Mitigation measures | In 2013, PfR partners will implement different types interventions that contribute to local disaster risk mitigation, such as support for small scale irrigation schemes, support to undertake drought tolerant and short maturing seed cultivation and water harvesting. In addition, partners will continue supporting eco system based livelihoods promotion and livelihoods diversification to enhance skills and knowledge to undertake resilient livelihood practices or options. These ecosystem based livelihoods promotion interventions includes- technical and material support for beekeeping, goat keeping and vegetable, fruit and tree planting, to enhance income and deal with hazards. Also saving and lending schemes are supported.

Partners will continue to support interventions that enhance sustainable use of ecosystem, such as the introduction of fuel saving stoves and multiplication of indigenous tree species. Additionally, partners will focus on strengthening the initiated people centred early warning –early action system and introduce this in other new communities as well.

Strengthening civil society | PfR partners will continue the collaboration with the existing DRR Forum for the Teso region through further lobby and advocating the PfR approach. Training of staff of all organisations on the integrated approach will continue.

Cordaid partners and Care will continue collaboration with knowledge institutions set up previously, such as the Serere Agricultural Research Institute, the Nabuya Agricultural Research institute, the Makerere University Veterinary science department and the Lira based regional meteorological institute. Thus, PfR partners will access improved agricultural seeds, access the available skills and knowledge for a locally based weather station establishment and operation.

Furthermore, all partners will focus on organizational and material capacity building for Community Based Organization development-CMDRR committee development. There will be support for IEC materials such as the development of hazard maps and vision maps, the construction of a community DRR centre and a small grant for community DRR plans. In this way, community will be empowered to implement micro DRR projects by themselves with PfR staff support.

Policy dialogue | Cordaid PfR implementing partner's recently facilitated research and assessment to find out key obstacles for DRR/CCA/EMR integration at community and government level. In addition, based on the assessment findings, partners developed joint lobby and advocacy strategy to guide the lobby and advocacy efforts.

Thus, in year 2013 PfR partner will engage in dialogue, meeting, and other influencing events to promote lobby and advocacy agenda set under the PfR. Partners will use existing DRR forum at Teso and one new network will be developed in Karamoja area.

Joint lobby and advocacy for increased resources for adaptation and mitigation interventions at community level will be done using the wider Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U), where Cordaid PfR partners already initiated relationship and started some research activity.

2.6 Global reach

Additional to the many activities that are being organised at country level, alliance members are also active at a supra-national scale. Several initiatives will be taken in support of the country programmes.

2.6.1 Research, publications and communication

A second PfR Global Conference will be organized in the first half of 2013, most likely back-to-back with the UNISDR Global Platform in Geneva in May. The Conference will bring together PfR implementing partners, alliance members from HQ level, scientists and policymakers on DRR/ CCA/ EMR related issues. The Conference aims to build on

- national Linking and Learning initiatives (ongoing in 2013),
- the PfR Midterm Evaluation (planned for early 2013), and
- the PfR Impact Assessment (commencing in 2013 and continuing until the programme's end)

At the UNISDR Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland from 19-23 May 2013, PfR partners will advocate and promote key messages.

During the first months of 2013 a mid-term evaluation is planned. This evaluation will look into the status of the programme: are activities being implemented according to plan, which results are becoming visible, and how is learning within the programme being shaped. Furthermore it will assess organisational aspects of the programme, like the functioning of the country teams, the co-operation between national level and HQ, and the roles of the various entities within PfR, like the Programme Working Group, Steering Group, and International Advisory Board. The set-up of the evaluation includes visits to each of the countries by a PWG member together with a member of a country team of a different country, organised per region (Latin America, Africa, Asia). Results will be discussed at the aforementioned Global Conference in May.

Also in 2013 partners will initiate an impact assessment. Under supervision of an external consultant and in close co-operation with Wageningen University, a research will commence that will look into the way the integrated approach enhances livelihoods, and into the way the interrelationship with the institutional environment (locally, nationally, internationally) impacts on the ability to achieve this – for PfR or indeed any organisation or partnership working in this field. The assessment will be on-going until the end of the programme. First results however are expected to already become clear in 2014 and 2015 and will be applied to strengthen the partners' policy dialogue. The final outcomes will be presented at the end of the programme.

The above impact assessment will lean on the Resilience Vision document that PfR has developed in 2012. This document provides key principles and building blocks for working on resilience in an integrated DRR/ CCA/ EMR context. The document will be widely disseminated within PfR and with key stakeholders in 2013 and beyond.

In 2013, like in the first two years, the International Advisory Board of PfR will meet with the Steering Group and the Programme Working Group to reflect on the progress and explore opportunities that will strengthen the programme, including opportunities for disseminating and scaling-up the DRR/ CCA/ EMR approach.

Finally it is expected that several opportunities for co-operation and support will emerge out of a meeting with two Netherlands-based umbrella organisations: NL Ingenieurs (NL Engineers) and Verbond van Verzekeraars (Association of Insurers). Based on initial agreements to explore

opportunities for co-operation and support, signed at the outset of the programme, meetings will be organised in November 2012 with member-organisations

2.6.2 Review and upgrading of tools

In 2013, the RCCC will further disseminate the work on the *Minimum Standards for climate-smart DRR*. These standards were developed with a grant from the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and in close collaboration with PfR partners in Indonesia and the Philippines. The Minimum Standards have the potential to become a widely accepted standard for programme development/financing and monitoring. During 2013 the Climate Centre will share this approach widely among global, regional and national CSO organisations and with relevant donors, UN agencies and national governments with the aim to obtain both comments to improve the MS and buy-in from CSOs and the relevant knowledge and governmental institutions. Furthermore, from 2013 onwards these standards will be tested in all nine PfR programmes, thus getting a better understanding of how the standards are being applied, and what the capacities are that partners need to implement them within PfR and beyond.

Minimum standards for climate-smart DRR

Many national climate change adaptation plans stress the need to address the rising risk of extreme events and disasters and also acknowledge the essential role of local communities in addressing these changing risks. To connect the national climate policy with local capacities for DRR, the Red Cross Climate Centre has developed standards for climate-smart disaster risk reduction – practical approaches to implementing relevant activities that are achievable by many communities with limited external support.

The standards have been developed with support of CDKN and with active participation of PfR in Philippines and Indonesia. They will be discussed, tested, revised and validated with PfR partners in 2013 and beyond.

Similarly, WI will finalize the process of developing 'Ecosystem Smart Minimum Standards for DRR' in 2013, which will be used as a reference guide and checklist for communities, civil society and governments to identify the required knowledge and capacity levels in relation to the integration of ecosystem approaches into DRR (see box). WI will introduce and present these new standards to PfR partners in all countries during (already planned) trainings and workshops. The standards will be piloted in Mali, where the first target groups of the standard are the partner civil society organisations, CBOs and even the programme staff of CARE International and Wetlands International in Mali. The second target group will be the local communities where the PfR programme activities for disaster risk reduction are being implemented.

Minimum ecosystem standards

The "minimum ecosystem standard" consists of integrating ecosystem into project planning. There are two levels as we consider ecosystems a) describing and assessing natural resources available to the communities (understanding of key livelihoods and the way these are used (where, how intensively, by which stakeholders, etc.) and b) understanding why ecosystem matter to reduce communities "disaster risk" (ecosystem besides providing strategic assets for livelihoods and increasing the communities coping capacities, act as, natural shield mitigating a number of different hazards and providing additional environmental services.

The seasonal forecast, a tool that the RCCC has developed with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) and IFRC and which includes a three month forecast of above and below normal rainfall at global and regional level is a very useful tool that however requires more capacity building support from the RCCC in the PfR countries to improve the use of it. This will be further developed in 2013.

Finally, the process of analysing the participatory assessment tools in the nine countries, which has started in 2012, will be finalized in 2013.

2.6.3 International dialogue in collaboration with networks and knowledge centres.

The partnership with regional knowledge centres like ACMAD, ICPAC and national knowledge centres in a number of countries will be continued, strengthened and expanded.

In Asia partners will again be involved in the organisation of the South-South Citizenry-Based Development Sub-Academy. (SSCBDA) Following the 2012 edition in Kupang, Indonesia, next year's session will be in the Philippines (see box). It enables PfR to disseminate the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach, and discuss opportunities for upscaling and continuation beyond the set programme period (see box).

WI will continue its collaboration with key global networks such as PEDRR, national knowledge institutes, water and hydrology experts, land use researchers and ecological experts. It will enhance its collaboration with the engineering sector to further develop & promote integration of ecosystem approaches in engineering concepts and solutions, such as 'hybrid engineering' which combines 'natural infrastructure' with technical/hardware infrastructure as a cost-effective and sustainable measure for disaster risk reduction.

In 2013, PfR partners will discuss a strategy on how best to engage and collaborate with some parts of the private sector which can play a key role in the reduction of (underlying factors of) disaster risk, i.e. environmental degradation. WI will play a advising role in addressing these issues.

In 2013, Junior Researchers from IRI, King's College London and other international knowledge centres with which the Climate Centre has built sustainable contacts will be placed in some of the nine countries to support in particular capacity building for Early Warning/Early Action within PfR. Furthermore partnerships with knowledge centres at global regional, national a sub-national levels will be strengthened to build capacity for integration of climate information and predictions in disaster risk reduction.

PfR regional conference in the Philippines

The next, sixth South-South Citizenry Based Development Sub-Academy (regional conference) will be held in the Philippines, to be hosted by PfR Philippine partners with involvement of PfR Indonesia. The 5th SSCBDA 'Strengthening community resilience in a changing world' held in Kupang, Timor in May 2012 brought together total 175 representatives from local communities in Indonesia, national, local government, science, media and civil society to exchange, share and learn. Recommendations from the SSCBDA were brought forward to the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR in Yogyakarta in October 2012 and were reflected in the declaration of the conference.

2.6.4 Global policy dialogue

Furthermore there will be a stronger focus on engaging with the donor community, including development banks as well as on UNFCCC. Key messages are that, particularly through PfR, innovative and more holistic approaches are applied at community level, and that these approaches greatly increase the effectiveness of funding mechanisms and risk reduction efforts amongst practitioners and government institutions. Also the Climate Centre will take the lead in informing and enhancing major international and regional climate policy processes with key messages and recommendations.

The IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events (SREX), published in November 2011, is a major reference for the development of climate smart programmes. In 2013, the Climate Centre will continue to advocate for this report as a major reference for further knowledge and programme development, especially for integrating DRR, CCA and EMR as an effective way to reduce these risks. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report has gained additional weight given its role in the UNFCCC post-Durban negotiations that are to be completed in 2015.

Building on co-operation with CDKN there will also be a stronger focus on and exploration of the modalities needed for policy dialogue at the national level, including appropriate capacity building to support such dialogues, as well as linking to the key global knowledge / practice / financing networks on climate change adaptation and/or disaster risk reduction that share common objectives.

2.6.5 Capacity building

WI will continue its capacity building work among PfR partners, through trainings and workshops, at the country level and, in the case of East Africa and Central America at the regional level. These trainings will focus on the next phase in the countries: the finalization and implementation of the DRR plans. There will be a focus on increasing the understanding and knowledge of PfR partners on:

- ecosystem services, specifically on its functions to reduce (the underlying factors of) disaster risk
- Integrated River Basin & Water Resources Management
- practical steps on integration of ecosystem/landscape approaches in development and implementation of disaster risk reduction plans incl. in policy dialogues

2.6.6 Cross-cutting themes in practice

WI will further advocate and promote the investment in mangrove ecosystems as a cost-effective measure for coastal resilience and enhance the linkage with the existing 'community of practice' on this issue to stimulate exchange of technical knowledge and experiences.

The work on agenda setting and policy/advocacy regarding the 'water grab' issue will continue in 2013, through the finalisation and launching of www.watergrab.org, a joint publication with the WASH Alliance. 'Water grabbing' will be addressed through policy dialogues with UN Agencies and the World Bank to ensure recognition of impacts on water resources management in their guidelines and principles. Furthermore, the allocation of Niger Water will be addressed at the level of the Regional Niger Basin Authority to prevent some major 'water grab' threats for the people in the Inner Niger Delta in Mali.

Furthermore RCCC will develop a guidance for better engagement at national level with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in order to ensure that the needs of most vulnerable are being sufficiently reflected.

Strengthening civil society and capacities of partner organisations

Programme element 1, 3

A local musician plays a song about the need to address everyday risks in Basssa village in Merti, Kenya



3.1 Strengthening Civil Society and capacities of partner organisations

Apart from their initiatives under the three strategic directions (responsive to programme element 2 in the monitoring protocol: 'MDGs' – see annex 1), partners in the nine countries also work to strengthen civil society in general terms (element 1: 'civil society'), and to strengthen their organisations (element 3: 'Southern partner organisations'). Much of the work under the three strategic directions (element 2) also contribute to achieving the aims of strengthening civil society (element 1) and the organisation of PfR's southern partners (element 3), except for fostering civic engagement and practise of values (under element 1) and several capabilities (under element 3).

Civil society

Activities aim at social engagement (under PfR by means of producing annual reports) and political engagement (here as ensuring that community committees are established and are sufficiently credible and relevant to be invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies)

- Partners in all nine countries work to their accountability to stakeholders by means of producing annual reports. As indicated in PfR's report on 2011, much progress is being made in this field, and partners will continue to push for this in 2013.
- An important condition for the effective implementation of the programme, and of its sustainability, is the involvement of target populations in all phases of the programme, from design to implementation. In 2011 and 2012 indeed many risk assessments have been carried out together with community members, and development of risk reduction plans (in several places to be finalised in 2013) is also building on community involvement. Special community committees are established that oversee and discuss measures for risk reduction, including diversification of livelihoods. And, as indicated in the previous chapter, involvement in the implementation of activities (for example through the application of a bio-rights approach) will be continued in 2013. Subsequently PfR supports these committees to establish a dialogue with their (local) government. Activities to stimulate this are ongoing in 2013.

Southern partner organisations

Further initiatives, aimed at strengthening capacities of partners, are aimed at increasing their financial transparency, and at strengthening their fundraising capacity and PME systems. In relation to the above accountability partners will pay special attention to improve quality of and accessibility to information. Moreover organisations will be stimulated and supported regarding strategy and planning, ensuring that planned activities will be included in work plans and will be contributing to organisations' strategy.

3.2 Other targets

Finally several other issues will be addressed in 2013 which do not depend on specific activities within the country programmes. They relate to aspects of the organisations (like e.g. origin of budgets,

enumeration of general management, ISO certification) and to aspects that are derived from programme activities (costs per beneficiary, % of joint activities implemented).

Organisation indicators	baseline	target 2013	target 2015
25% own contribution			
# of PfR organisations funding with at least 25% funding from sources other than the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5	5	5
DG norm			
# of management and board members with annual salary above DG norm (2011 = EUR 126,975.31)	0	0	0
Efficiency			
Cost per beneficiary (direct costs / # of beneficiaries) ¹	0	tbd	€85.72
Quality (system)			
ISO certification of Netherlands Red Cross is renewed (yes/no)	yes	yes	yes
Budget			
Budget spent per year	0	10,222,367	40,148,750
Partner policy			
Incidents of deviation from partnership/cooperation policy (for NLRC)	0	0	0
Harmonisation and complementarities			
% of joint activities implemented	6%	60% ²	80%
Learning ability of the organisation			
Programmatic changes based on good practices	0	0 ³	5

¹ To account (and compare) a current ratio with the ultimate ratio this should be based on the accumulated costs directly invested to achieve the outcome ('direct costs') and the accumulated number of beneficiaries. The latter is the sum of the beneficiaries as included in the country plans. The accumulated direct costs however are, at the time of drafting the Planning 2013 only available for 2011, which due to the start-up, is not representative. It is expected that ratios over 2012 and beyond will reflect more accurate figures. These will become available in 2013.

² Estimated on basis of Annual report 2011 and mid-year status 2012.

³ Major programmatic changes are not foreseen at the time of drafting the Planning 2013. Yet the development and application of the above described minimum standards, both for ecosystems and climate smart disaster risk reduction, as well as the midterm evaluation, will be important tools and moments to critically assess issues that may give rise to revise the programme in subsequent years.

Activities in support of the Learning Agenda

Members of the International Advisory Board, Steering Group and Programme Working Group meet in The Hague, Netherlands



During the first phase of the program, partners have focused mainly on the first question in the learning agenda:

- *What knowledge and tools do communities need to carry out integrated risk assessments?*

Partners in different countries have already actively contributed to this question by reviewing their tools, integrating climate and ecosystem aspects in participatory assessment tools (PRA's) and testing these. In addition to the learning at country and partner level in the countries, RCCC and WI, with help of junior researchers, are conducting a global assessment on these processes in order to learn how climate information and ecosystem considerations have been included in the assessments. This exercise aims to highlight examples of main challenges in the integration processes, of creative adjustments to PRA's and how programming can benefit from incorporating climate and ecosystems in PRA tools. In 2013, this assessment will be finalized, and the outcomes will be applied within all PfR teams, as testing, reviewing and improving integrated tools is an on-going activity.

As partners are now moving towards implementation, they will focus more on the second, third and fourth question:

- *What are effective/ innovative (technical and 'social capacity') measures to reduce disaster risk and to adapt to climate change in a sustainable way?*
- *What community structures and mechanisms facilitate households to apply the DRR/CCA/EMR approach?*
- *How to facilitate application of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR with communities?*

Different activities will contribute to answering these learning questions. For example, in Indonesia, community based organizations will communicate proactively to adopt, create and provide input to relevant innovations. Partners have already developed certain hypotheses (possible answers and activities) to the questions and will test and adapt these along the implementation of activities.

In different countries write shops will be organized, where partners will reflect on the integration of DRR, CCA, EMR at community level and implementing partner level and document good practices. In order to learn from each other, partners will visit each other's project sites. They will also decide on suitable learning products, such as videos, case studies, learning modules etc. Other methods for mutual learning are the use of Facebook, organising and participating at national and regional learning events and initiatives such as the South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy. Learning events are not only organized for partners within PfR, other key stakeholders are also invited to participate in forums and thus facilitate dissemination of knowledge, exchange of experiences etc.

Some countries are making use of learning cycles and therefore consciously build-in learning moments. They also combine learning with the monitoring and evaluation system, in order to make learning part of daily practice. For example, in Ethiopia, partners focus research on community indigenous capacity and liaise with local networks and organizations to reflect on part of the learning questions. Similarly, reflection workshops are being organized on the harmonization of tools. Also in India, partners organize a Learning and Sharing workshop to review the state of implementation, share

lessons learnt and incorporate those for future programming. Learning will be generated from partners' experience on different types of risk reduction measures chosen and implemented, such as early warning systems development and operation, the process of adapting livelihoods etc.

The PfR newsletter and the website are important tools for sharing information. In 2013 partners at HQ will take the initiative to establish a digital, web-based platform to facilitate the exchange of experiences, enable discussion, post photos and videos, and share documents. More than the newsletter and the website this platform will be interactive, and its success relies less on the involvement of the PfR Co-ordination Team in the Netherlands (CTNL) and more on all PfR staff involved in management and implementation. It will also boost the international Linking and Learning within PfR.

Video monitoring in
Sololá, Guatemala



While 2011 and, to a lesser degree, 2012 can be characterised as the start-up of the country programmes, activities in 2013 will be in full swing – focusing on risk reduction measures, on organising meetings with stakeholders, on participating in policy dialogues, and on initiatives that capture and disseminate experiences within the programme. This implies that, relative to a budget that was divided as equal proportions over either four or five years (depending on the country), the budget for 2013 will be adjusted slightly upward.

In each country the division over the three strategic directions (strengthening community resilience, strengthening civil society, and policy dialogue and advocacy) deviates slightly from the initial budget of the programme: except for Nicaragua all countries indicate that they will spend slightly less (percentage-wise, not in absolute terms) on the first strategic direction. For the other two directions the trend is less uniform: some countries have increased their budget share for strengthening civil society, whereas others have increased the share for policy dialogue.

As for the division between direct costs and support costs the overall trend is positive: while originally the ration between costs directly invested to achieve the outcome versus support costs was 71% versus 29%, seven of the nine countries expect to invest a higher proportion as direct costs (ranging from 73% vs 27% in Ethiopia to 89% vs 11% in Mali), while two countries expect a lower proportion (Philippines and Uganda both 69% vs 31%).

Finally the overview indicates that as a component of the three strategic directions spending on Linking and Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Technical Assistance is slightly higher than originally expected. Experience in the previous years has shown that in order to provide the desired support these posts are generally higher than estimated at the outset of the programme.

Below the total programme budget (including overhead) is presented. Country budgets are included in annex 3.

	Initial		Adjustment		Budget 2013	
Budget per partner						
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	64%	4,948,430		434,080	60%	5,382,510
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	22%	1,713,760		325,020	23%	2,038,780
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	14%	1,081,730		470,260	17%	1,551,990
Total budget of the outcomes		7,743,910	16%	1,229,360		8,973,280
Reserve, flexible allocation		248,810				248,810
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		7,992,720	15%	1,229,360		9,222,090

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Overhead:					
- Management and administration	4.8%	380,990	58,600	4.8%	439,590
- Programme Management Costs	4.0%	321,919	49,510	4.0%	371,420
- Alliance Management Fee	2.4%	189,260	-	2.1%	189,260
Total overhead	11.0%	892,160	108,110	11.0%	1,000,270
Total budget of the programme (incl. overhead)		8,884,880	1,337,480		10,229,360
Out of which					
- Linking and Learning	5.0%	381,510	123,260	6.0%	504,770
- Monitoring and Evaluation	5.0%	376,320	253,060	7.0%	629,380
- Technical Assistance	6.0%	448,570	402,970	9.0%	851,540
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	16%	1,390,120	485,740	18%	1,875,860
- Cordaid	32%	2,876,880	5,590	28%	2,882,460
- Netherlands Red Cross	31%	2,735,660	574,840	32%	3,310,500
- Red Cross Climate Centre	5%	453,290	0,520	4%	453,810
- Wetlands International	16%	1,428,930	270,810	17%	1,699,740
Total budget for partners		8,884,880	1,337,490		10,222,370
Origin of funding (incl. overhead)					
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	7,900,320	1,937,050	96%	9,237,810
- CARE Nederland	1%	69,480	- 44,480	0%	25,000
- Cordaid	4%	375,330	- 235,330	4%	140,000
- Netherlands Red Cross	5%	459,180	- 284,180	4%	175,000
- Red Cross Climate Centre	0.6%	55,560	- 35,560	0%	20,000
- Wetlands International	0.3%	25,000	0	0%	25,000
Total of funding		8,884,880	1,337,490		10,222,370

It should be noted that the budgets' make-up is in equal divisions of the total budget over the number of years of respective country programmes (i.e. 25% of the total country budget for a four year programme, 20% for a five-year programme). As indicated above spending in 2011 and 2012 were to a large extent aimed at setting-up structures, conducting disaster risk assessment, designing risk mitigation plans. In some countries this has taken more time to realise than others, resulting in a spending that was below budget. However, now that all plans are firmly put in place and risk mitigation measures are being implemented, budgets show an upward trend.

Annex 1

PfR Monitoring protocol

Members of the PfR
Country Team in the
Philippines



General

Beneficiaries
of beneficiaries reached
of female beneficiaries reached

Programme element 1: Civil society

Civic engagement
Diversity of socially based engagement
- The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders
Diversity of political engagement
- % of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies
Level of organisation
Organisational level of civil society infrastructure (CSI)
2.b # of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active
Peer-to-peer communication
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR
Financial and human resources
3.b % of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level
Practise of values
Internal governance (democratic decision making and governance)
- The target group is involved in decision making
Transparency
- The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practise transparent financial reporting
Perception of impact
Responsiveness
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR
3.1.b # of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities
Social impact
1.1.a # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping
Policy impact
3.b % of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level
3.d # of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches
Environment
Socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural context
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR

Programme element 2: MDGs and themes

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments	
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment	
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	
1.2.b	# of community members that have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	
2c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions	
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks	
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	
3b	% of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach	
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	

Programme element 3: Southern partner organisations

Capability to commit	
Strategy and planning	- Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/projects
Financial capacity	- Funding of organisation's annual budget
Human resources capacity	2.1.a # of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR
Effective leadership	- The organisation's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders
Capability to achieve	
PME system	- The organisations have well-functioning PME systems
Service delivery	2.a # of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge
Capability to relate	
Policy dialogue (external)	2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR 2.2.a # of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions 2.2.b # times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda platforms/ networks
Policy dialogue (internal)	- The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders
External influence	3.a # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities
Capacity to adapt and renew	
PME system	- The organisations have well-functioning PME systems
Outcome monitoring	- PME system
Policy review	2.1.b # of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations
Capability to achieve coherence	
Effectiveness	- Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/ projects
Efficiency	- % of organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external financial audit

Organisation

25% own contribution	
	# of organisations funding with maximum 25% funding from other sources
DG-norm	
	# of management and board members with an annual salary above DG-norm
Efficiency	
	Costs per beneficiary (direct costs / # beneficiaries) ¹

Quality (system)
ISO certification on Netherlands Red Cross is renewed
Budget
Budget spent per year ¹
Partner policy
Incidents of deviation from partnership/ cooperation policy (for NLRC)
Harmonisation and complementarities
% of planned joint activities implemented (per individual year)
Learning ability of the organisation
Programmatic changes based on good practices

Annex 2

Intervention logic

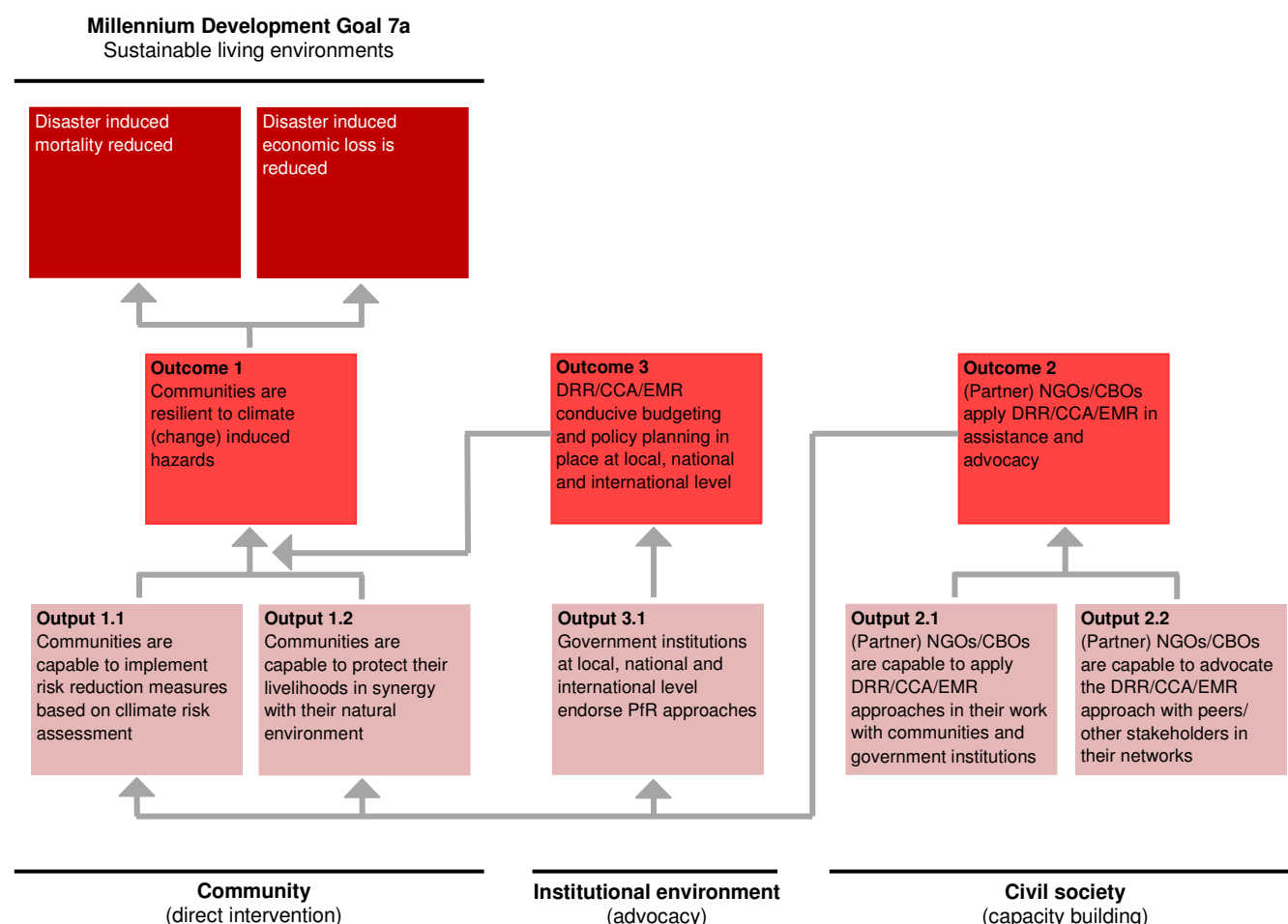
Girls replanting
mangrove trees in
Banten Bay, Indonesia



The core of the Partners for Resilience programme in terms of reducing disaster risk and enhancing livelihoods, are the interventions under programme element 2. In line with MDG 7a they contribute to 'ensuring sustainable living environments'. The three strategic directions of the programme make up the three sections under this element

- communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards
- (partner) CBOs/NGOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy
- DRR/CCA/EMR conducive budgeting and planning in place at local, national, international level

For PfR this section of activities is referred to as the intervention logic (or 'logframe'). The three directions are interrelated: a conducive environment in terms of government legislation, policy planning, budgeting, etc. (outcome 3) will contribute to the ability of NGOs and CBOs to work on actual risk reduction measures in communities (outcome 1). Moreover stronger NGOs and CBOs (outcome 2) will not only enable more (and more effective) risk reduction and livelihoods protection activities in communities (output 1.1 and 1.2 respectively), but will also contribute to a stronger voice for civil society to engage in policy dialogue in their efforts to ensure that government institutions endorse the PfR approach of integrated DRR, CCA and EMR (output 3.1).



Annex 3

Country budgets 2013

Schoolchildren play
climate games in
comunidad Mesas de
Alcayán, Nicaragua



Ethiopia

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	898,930	46,160	68%	945,100
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	20%	256,840	287,970	21%	287,970
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	10%	128,420	31,570	11%	159,990
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		1,284,190	108,870		1,393,060

Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	11%	134,940	33,000	12%	167,940
- Cordaid	51%	651,670	-	47%	651,670
- Netherlands Red Cross	35%	448,390	74,940	38%	523,320
- Red Cross Climate Centre	3%	44,030	-	3%	44,030
- Wetlands International	0%	5,170	930	0%	6,100
Total budget for partners		1,284,190	108,870		1,393,060

Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	911,780	103,970	73%	1,015,750
- minimum	66%	847,570	98,530	68%	946,100
- maximum	76%	975,990	109,420	78%	1,085,400
support costs	29%	372,420	4,890	27%	377,300
- minimum	24%	308,210	-560	22%	307,650
- maximum	34%	436,63	10,330	32%	446,960

Guatemala

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	55%	558,600	96,810	52%	655,400
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	30%	304,690	36,180	27%	340,870
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	15%	152,350	105,620	21%	257,960
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		1,015,630	238,610		1,254,240
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	17%	168,680	96,460	21%	265,140
- Cordaid	30%	307,320	0	25%	307,320
- Netherlands Red Cross	38%	384,330	129,050	41%	513,380
- Red Cross Climate Centre	5%	55,030	0	4%	55,030
- Wetlands International	10%	100,270	13,100	9%	113,370
Total budget for partners		1,015,630	238,610		1,254,240
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	721,100	214,920	75%	936,020
- minimum	66%	670,320	202,990	70%	873,310
- maximum	76%	771,880	226,850	80%	998,730
support costs	29%	294,530	23,680	25%	318,220
- minimum	24%	243,750	11,750	20%	255,500
- maximum	34%	345,320	35,610	30%	380,930

India

	Initial		Adjustment		Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome						
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	65%	362,770		36,890	63%	399,660
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	15%	83,720		16,390	16%	100,110
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	111,620		21,150	21%	132,770
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		558,110		74,430		632,540
Budget per partner						
- CARE Nederland	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Cordaid	52%	290,160	0%	0	46%	290,160
- Netherlands Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Red Cross Climate Centre	4%	20,890	0%	0	3%	20,890
- Wetlands International	44%	247,050	30%	74,430	51%	321,490
Total budget for partners		558,110		74,430		632,540
Targets for the cost categories						
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	396,260		137,370	84%	533,630
- minimum	66%	368,350		133,650	79%	502,000
- maximum	76%	424,160		141,100	89%	565,260
support costs	29%	161,850		- 62,940	16%	98,910
- minimum	24%	133,950		- 66,660	11%	67,280
- maximum	34%	189,760		- 59,220	21%	130,540

Indonesia

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	63%	838,910	68,970	60%	907,890
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	17%	226,370	91,050	21%	317,430
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	266,320	25,110	19%	291,430
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		1,331,161	185,130		1,516,750
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	18%	243,800	94,350	22%	338,150
- Cordaid	37%	487,200	0	32%	487,200
- Netherlands Red Cross	22%	296,580	50,210	23%	346,790
- Red Cross Climate Centre	3%	44,030	0	3%	44,030
- Wetlands International	20%	260,000	40,570	20%	300,570
Total budget for partners		1,331,610	185,130		1,516,750
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	945,440	183,190	74%	1,128,630
- minimum	66%	878,860	173,930	69%	1,052,790
- maximum	76%	1,012,020	192,440	79%	1,204,470
support costs	29%	386,170	1,950	26%	388,110
- minimum	24%	319,590	- 7,310	21%	312,280
- maximum	34%	452,750	11,200	31%	463,950

Kenya

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	435,420	- 7,290	61%	428,130
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	20%	124,410	16,060	20%	140,470
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	10%	62,200	74,800	19%	137,010
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		622,030	83,580		705,600
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	-	-	-	-	-
- Cordaid	23%	141,630	0	20%	141,630
- Netherlands Red Cross	31%	192,170	52,400	35%	244,560
- Red Cross Climate Centre	9%	55,030	0	8%	55,030
- Wetlands International	37%	233,200	31,180	37%	264,380
Total budget for partners		622,030	83,580		705,600
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	441,640	129,730	81%	571,370
- minimum	66%	410,540	125,550	76%	536,090
- maximum	56%	472,740	133,900	86%	606,650
support costs	29%	180,390	- 48,830	19%	131,560
- minimum	24%	149,290	- 53,010	14%	96,280
- maximum	34%	211,490	- 44,650	24%	166,840

Mali

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	363,500	42,300	62%	405,790
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	325%	129,820	47,150	27%	176,970
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	5%	25,960	42,340	10%	68,310
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		519,280	131,780		651,060
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	28%	145,910	51,690	30%	197,600
- Cordaid	-	-	-	-	-
- Netherlands Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-
- Red Cross Climate Centre	11%	55,030	0	8%	55,030
- Wetlands International	61%	318,330	80,100	61%	398,430
Total budget for partners		519,280	131,780		651,060
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	368,690	210,210	89%	578,900
- minimum	66%	342,720	203,620	84%	546,350
- maximum	76%	394,650	216,800	94%	611,450
support costs	29%	150,590	- 78,430	11%	72,160
- minimum	24%	124,630	- 85,020	6%	39,610
- maximum	34%	176,550	- 71,840	16%	104,720

Nicaragua

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	55%	429,210	166,620	55%	595,830
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	30%	234,120	31,980	25%	266,100
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	15%	117,060	98,730	20%	215,780
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		780,390	297,330		780,390
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	31%	240,750	121,920	51%	362,680
- Cordaid	-	-	-	-	-
- Netherlands Red Cross	49%	384,330	160,930	42%	545,270
- Red Cross Climate Centre	7%	55,030	0	5%	55,030
- Wetlands International	13%	100,270	14,480	11%	114,750
Total budget for partners		780,390	297,330		1,077,720
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	554,080	257,350	75%	811,430
- minimum	66%	515,060	242,490	70%	757,540
- maximum	76%	593,100	272,220	80%	865,310
support costs	29%	226,310	39,980	25%	266,290
- minimum	24%	187,290	25,110	20%	212,400
- maximum	34%	265,330	54,840	30%	320,180

Philippines

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	55%	299,900	37,260	52%	337,170
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	25%	136,320	37,170	27%	173,490
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	109,060	29,130	21%	138,190
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		545,280	103,570		648,850
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	37%	201,030	53,830	39%	254,860
- Cordaid	2%	9,960	0	2%	9,960
- Netherlands Red Cross	51%	279,920	50,080	51%	330,000
- Red Cross Climate Centre	8%	44,030	0	7%	44,030
- Wetlands International	2%	10,340	340	2%	10,000
Total budget for partners		545,280	103,570		648,850
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	387,150	61,840	69%	448,990
- minimum	66%	359,880	56,660	64%	416,540
- maximum	76%	414,410	67,020	74%	481,430
support costs	29%	158,130	41,740	31%	199,870
- minimum	24%	130,870	36,560	26%	167,420
- maximum	34%	185,390	46,910	36%	232,310

Uganda

	Initial		Adjustment	Budget 2013	
Budget per outcome					
1. Strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: Increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	761,170	- 53,640	65%	707,540
2. Strengthening of civil society Outcome 2: Civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR, CCA and EMR measures and conduct policy dialogues	20%	217,480	17,900	22%	235,380
3. Policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: The institutional environment from international to grassroots level is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	10%	108,740	41,800	14%	150,540
Total budget of the programme (excl. overhead)		1,087,390	6,060		1,093,460
Budget per partner					
- CARE Nederland	12%	134,940	2,910	13%	137,850
- Cordaid	56%	612,720	0	56%	612,720
- Netherlands Red Cross	25%	269,030	- 3,440	24%	265,590
- Red Cross Climate Centre	4%	44,030	0	4%	44,030
- Wetlands International	2%	26,670	6,590	3%	33,260
Total budget for partners		1,087,390	6,060		1,093,460
Targets for the cost categories					
costs directly invested to achieve the outcomes	71%	772,680	- 20,370	69%	751,680
- minimum	66%	717,680	- 20,670	64%	697,010
- maximum	76%	826,420	- 20,060	74%	806,350
support costs	29%	315,340	341,770	31%	341,770
- minimum	24%	260,970	287,100	26%	287,100
- maximum	34%	369,710	396,450	36%	396,450

Annex 4

Alliance members and their implementing partners

A community in
Malabon, in the
Philippines capital
Manila



CARE Nederland

Ethiopia	CARE Ethiopia, Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)
Guatemala	CARE Guatemala, Vivamos Mejor
Indonesia	CARE Indonesia, Perkumpulan PIKUL
Mali	CARE Mali, GRAT
Nicaragua	CARE Nicaragua, Asociación de Municipios de Madriz (AMMA), Instituto de Promoción Humana (INPRUH)
Philippines	Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD), Agri-Aqua Development Coalition Mindanao (AADC), Corporate Network for Climate Response (CNDP), Cordillera Disaster Response and Development Services (CORDIS RDS)
Uganda	CARE Uganda, Joy Drilling Deliverance Church

Cordaid

Ethiopia	AFD, ACORD
Guatemala	Caritas Zacapa/ASPRODE
India	NetCoast, Cenderet (through six local organisations), Caritas India (through six local organisations)
Indonesia	Insist, Karina, Bina Swadaya (programme proposal), LPTP (programme proposal)
Kenya	MID-P (Merti Integrated Development Programme)
Philippines	IIRR ¹
Uganda	Socadido, Caritas Moroto, Ecological Christian organisation, TPO

Netherlands Red Cross

Ethiopia	Ethiopia Red Cross Society
Guatemala	Guatemala Red Cross Society
Indonesia	PMI – Indonesia Red Cross Society
Kenya	Kenya Red Cross Society
Nicaragua	Nicaragua Red Cross Society
Philippines	Philippines Red Cross Society
Uganda	Uganda Red Cross Society

Wetlands International

Ethiopia	Wetlands International Kenya ¹
Guatemala	Wetlands International Panama Office ²
India	Wetlands International – South Asia
Indonesia	Wetlands International Indonesia Programme (WIIP)
Kenya	Wetlands International Kenya
Mali	Wetlands International Mali, AMPRODE/Sahel, ODI/Sahel, GRAT
Nicaragua	Wetlands International Panama Office ²
Philippines	Wetlands International Malaysia Office ¹
Uganda	Wetlands International Kenya Office ¹ , RAMCEA (Ramsar Centre for East African Wetlands)

¹ providing technical advice and capacity building

² implementing partner, although working from a regional office

Annex 5

Implementing partners per country

At a village meeting in Iresaboru, Kenya, community members discuss the outcomes of a risk assessment



Ethiopia			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Care Ethiopia	Afar Regional State	Mille Woreda
	SSD	Afar Regional State	Mille Woreda
Cordaid	AFD	SNNPR, South Omo	Nanagatom district
	ACORD	Oromia reg. state, Borena zone	Mio district
NLRC	ERCS	South Gondar	Libo
		East Hararghe	Harer

Guatemala			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Vivamos Mejor	Sololá department	Nuahalá municipality
	CARE Guatemala	Sololá department	Nuahalá municipality
Cordaid	Caritas Zacapa/ASPRODE	Zacapa (dry corridor)	
NLRC	GRCS	Quiche, Isabal Dept.	Joyabaj municipality

India			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
Cordaid	CENDERET (through 6 local organizations)	Orissa	Mahanadi delta
	Caritas India (through 6 local organisations)	Bihar	Gandak-Kosi floodplains
Wetlands Int'l	WI-SA	Orissa	Mahanadi delta
	Netcoast	Bihar	Gandak-Kosi floodplains

Indonesia			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Perkumpulan Pikul	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Kupang, Subdistricts Kupang Timor and Fatuleu; TTS district, Amanuban Selatan sub-district
	CARE Indonesia	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Kupang, Subdistricts Kupang Timor and Fatuleu; TTS district, Amanuban Selatan sub-district
Cordaid	Insist	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Ende (South Ende sub district)
	Karina	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Sikka (sub district Tano Wawo, Magepanda, Waigate)
	LPTP	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Ende and Sikka district
	Bina Swadaya	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Amanuban Tengah sub-district in Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS)
Wetlands Int'l	WI-IP	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Ende, Sikka, Banten Bay
NLRC	PMI	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Sikka, Lembata

Kenya			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
Wetlands Int'l	WI-Kenya	Eastern Kenya	Isiolo district, Ewaso Nyiro River Basin
Cordaid	MID-P	Eastern Kenya	Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla district
NLRC	KRCS	Eastern Kenya	Meru

Mali			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Mali	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Konna
	GRAT	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Konna
Wetlands Int'l	WI-Mali	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Deboye, Dialloubé, Konna, Youwarou
	AMPRODE/Sahel	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Deboye, Dialloubé, Konna, Youwarou
	ODI/Sahel	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Deboye, Dialloubé, Konna, Youwarou

Nicaragua			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Nicaragua	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district
	AMMA	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district
	INPRUH	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district
NLRC	NRCS	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district

Philippines			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CORDIS RDS	Provinces Benguet	Municipality of Tadian
		Mountain Province (Luzon)	Municipality of Bokod
	CNDR	National Capital Region	Malabon City
	ACCORD	National Capital Region	Malabon City
	AADC	Agusan del Sur	Municipality of Talacogon
NLRC	PNRC	National Capital Region	City of Valenzuela
		Agusan del Sur	Mainit, Claver
		Surigao del Norte	Municipalities of Esperanza, Bunawan

Uganda			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Uganda	Lango sub region	Otuke district
	Joy Drilling Deliverance Church	Lango sub region	Otuke district
Cordaid	Socadido	Teso sub region	Amuria district
	Caritas Moroto	Karamoja sub region	Napak district
	ECO	Karamoja sub region	Nakapiripit district
	TPO	Teso sub region	Katakwi district
NLRC	URCS	Teso sub region	Katakwi district
		Lango sub region	Apac district

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The Netherlands  **Red Cross**



Cordaid 

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