

# **Minutes of the 1. Dialogue Platform of the Action Plan of the Federal Foreign Office for Humanitarian Adaptation to Climate Change**

**July 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015**

**Geneva, Switzerland**



## Content

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1.	Workshop Agenda	3
2.	Welcome and Introduction	5
3.	Setting the Scene	7
4.	Presentation of main actors present	8
5.	Forecast based financing and the Foreign Office Action Plan - Presentation	9
6.	Games for a new Climate	13
7.	Results of Thematic Working Groups (Objective setting and consultative activity/work plan)	20
	<u>Working Group 1</u> : Forecast based financing in practice	20
	<u>Working Group 2</u> : Linking humanitarian actors with science	25
	<u>Working Group 3</u> : Strategies: Permanent implementation of the concepts in the humanitarian system and governments	29
8.	Results of Country Case Working Groups	36
	<u>Country Case 1</u> : Peru	36
	<u>Country Case 2</u> : Mozambique	40
	<u>Country Case 3</u> : Bangladesh	44
	<u>Country Case 4</u> : Haiti / Dominican Republic	46
9.	Scoping Exercise	50
10.	Parking Lot	51
11.	Evaluation	52
12.	Important Links	54
13.	Press Releases Dialogue Platform	54
	Annex	
	List of workshop participants	55
	Country cases objective	59

# 1. Workshop Agenda

Moderators: Dr. Thorsten Klose and Alexandra R  th

Tuesday, 14 July 2015	
<b>Welcome and Introduction</b>	
<b>9:00-9:20</b>	<b>Introduction of the Facilitators</b> – Thorsten Klose und Alexandra R��th
	Welcome by the <b>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</b> – Anitta Underlin, Under-Secretary General
	Welcome by the <b>Federal Foreign Office – Dr. Eltje Aderhold</b> , Head of Unit Humanitarian Assistance
	Welcome by <b>German Red Cross – Christof Johnen</b> , Head of International Cooperation
<b>9:20-09:40</b>	<b>Setting the scene</b> – Thorsten Klose, Alexandra R��th <b>Organisation of the Workshop</b> (working groups) – Agenda
<b>9:40-10:30</b>	<b>Presentation of main actors present</b> (per group/organization): UNOCHA/WFP/GRC/IFRC/RCCC/WHH/country teams <b>Expectations</b>
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11:00-11:30</b>	<b>Forecast-based financing and the Foreign Office Action Plan</b> (Alexandra R��th and Erin Coughlan)
<b>11:30-12:30</b>	<b>Games for a new climate</b> –Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre – Pablo Suarez
<b>12:30-13:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>13:30-14:30</b>	Working Groups <b>define their objectives</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working Group 1: Forecast-based financing in practice (Erin Coughlan, Konstanze Kampfner)</li> <li>• Working Group 2: Linking humanitarian actors with science (Steve Zebiak, Pablo Suarez)</li> <li>• Working Group 3: Strategies – Permanent implementation of the concept in the humanitarian system and governments (Laura Fontaine, Meinrad B��rer)</li> </ul>
<b>14:30-15:00</b>	Working group facilitators <b>report on the objectives</b>
<b>15:00-15:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>15:30-17:30</b>	<b>PROJECT CASES: PERU-MOZAMBIQUE-</b>

	<b>BANGLADESH/PHILIPPINES-HAITI/DOMINICIAN REPUBLIC (4 groups - mixed)</b> Joint analysis of project set-ups together with scientists, humanitarian practitioners, national stakeholders etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Development of key problems and recommendations for the pilot countries.</b></li> </ul>
<b>17:30-18:00</b>	<b>Self-evaluation Day 1 (Flipcharts)</b>
<b>18:00 Evening Reception</b>	
<b>Wednesday, 15 July 2015</b>	
<b>9:00-9:15</b>	<b>Wrap up Day 1</b>
<b>9:15-10:00</b>	Presentation of <b>2 PILOT COUNTRY CASES – KEY RECOMMENDATIONS</b> (15 minutes per group)
<b>10:00-10:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Presentation:</b> WFP experiences with Forecast-based financing in the context of ‘Food Secure’ (Richard Choularton)
<b>11:00-11:10</b>	<b>Energizer</b>
<b>11:00-12:00</b>	Presentation of <b>2 PILOT COUNTRY CASES – KEY RECOMMENDATIONS</b> (15 minutes per group)
<b>12:00-13:00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
<b>13:00-14:30</b>	<b>Consultative activity per Working Group (1/2/3) for next three events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on objectives and logframe, Working Groups select most time-sensitive output that should be discussed in this dialogue platform</li> <li>• Facilitated interactive discussion to address working-group specific output</li> </ul>
<b>14:30-15:15</b>	<b>Elaborating Work Plans</b> for each one of the Working Groups
<b>15:15-15:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>15:30-16:30</b>	<b>Reporting on the Work Plans by Working Groups</b>
<b>16:30-17:00</b>	<b>Final self-evaluation</b>
<b>17:00-17:15</b>	<b>Closing – Ole Grogro, Federal Foreign Office</b>



## 2. Welcome and Introduction

### Welcome by the Facilitators:

Warm welcome to all different participants and institutions

- **Mrs. Aderhold and Mr. Grogro** of the Federal Foreign Office
- **Mrs. Annita Underlinn** representing the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, who is hosting the platform,
- **all partners of the Federal Foreign Office Plan**
  - **The national Societies of our pilot countries** Cruz Roja Peruviana, Cruz Roja Vermelha (Mosambik) and the BDRCS Bangladeshi Red Crescent Society
  - **The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre**
  - **World Food Programme with Delegations from their Pilot Countries** Bangladesh, Philippines and Haiti/Dominican Republic
  - **UNOCHA**
  - **Welthungerhilfe (Headquarter and field)**
  - **The Nansen Initiative**
  - **partners of the national disaster management platforms**
  - **scientists from different institutions worldwide**
  - **Climate Service Partnership Network**
  - **project staff of different pilot countries – be it GRC or WFP**
  - **facilitators and co-facilitators of different working groups**

The two facilitators of the first kick-off event presented themselves:

- **Thorsten Klose**, Head of GRCs Resilience Unit
- **Alexandra R  th**, Coordination Climate Change Adaptation



**Welcome by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – Anitta Underlin, Under-Secretary General**

**Welcome by the Federal Foreign Office – Dr. Eltje Aderhold, Head of Unit Humanitarian Assistance**

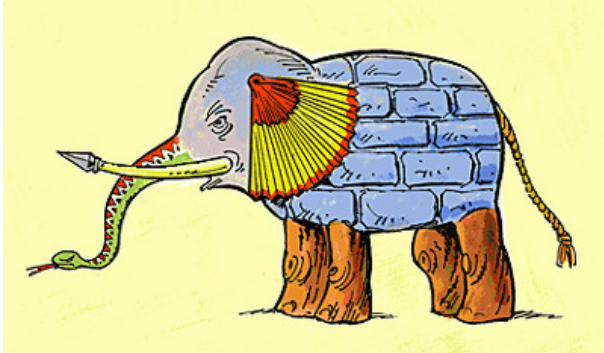


**Welcome by German Red Cross – Christof Johnen, Head of International Cooperation**



### 3. Setting the Scene

The “**Story of the Elephant and the seven blind men**” was used to set the scene of the first Kick-off event of the Dialogue Platform.



#### Working in multidisciplinary groups? (Workshop Rules)

- All IDEAS are valid!
- Everything is kept on posters.
- Listen to each other.
- Comply with the timeframe.
- Pay attention to similarities.
- Identify differences and problems and use those for the creative processes; don't get stuck in differences or problems or try to solve them.

#### Objective of the Dialogue Platform (all 4 events):

A concept of **Forecast based financing** is developed in a multi-disciplinary way through different actors (based on the experience of pilot projects), lessons learned shared, the concept adapted to practical experiences and disseminated to relevant humanitarian actors and donors.

#### Objective 1. Dialogue Platform:

- Get to know each other and expectations
- Foreign Office Action Plan – components
- Get to know the idea of Forecast based financing
- Input on pilot countries (GRC and WFP) – their focus and special challenges
- Elaborate Objectives per Working Group and a working plan on how to reach the objectives until the last event 2016
- Identify and clarify existing questions/doubts/challenges

#### 4. Presentation of main actors present (per group/organization)

Participants were asked to locate themselves on the world map according to their country of residence. Everybody presented shortly himself with name, position, organisation and country.



#### Different institutions/organisations participating:

- Federal Foreign Office, Germany (AA)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- German Red Cross (GRC)
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)
- International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) Columbia University
- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
- Mozambique Red Cross (MRC)
- Civil Defense Dominican Republic
- National Institute for Disaster Management, Mozambique (INGC)
- Peruvian Red Cross
- PREDES – Centro de Estudios y prevención de desastres
- American Red Cross

- UNOCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Nansen Initiative Secretariat
- WB - World Bank
- WMO – World Meteorological Organization
- German Meteorological Service
- German Aerospace Centre
- University of Reading
- University College London
- Oxford University
- JRC IRC – Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

## 5. Forecast based financing and the Foreign Office Action Plan (Alexandra R  th and Erin Coughlan)

### Information on

- Background of the Foreign Office Action Plan (Alexandra R  th)
- Why forecast based financing? (Alexandra R  th)
- Structure of the Foreign Office Action Plan (Alexandra R  th)
- Policy overview (Maarten van Aalst, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre)
- Togo and Uganda Experience (Erin Coughlan, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre)

### Background of the Foreign Office Action Plan (Alexandra R  th)

- In June 2014 the Federal Foreign Office organized the Forum on Global Issues on “**Climate Change – a Challenge for Humanitarian Aid**” – a high level policy event bringing a multitude of international actors together
- Outcome of the Forum on Global Issues: Clear need of adapting the humanitarian system to the impacts of Climate Change: we have to better anticipate disasters, develop an anticipatory humanitarian system, use existing funds in a more efficient way and find answers for the increasing uncertainty for communities in a changing climate
- Seasonal climate information is available
- Climate scientists/Meteorologists have to be cross-linked
- Result: Federal Foreign Office launched **the Action Plan of the Federal Foreign Office for Humanitarian Adaptation to Climate Change**
- German Red Cross has been asked to coordinate the Action Plan including a multitude of partners such as OCHA, WFP, IFRC, CSP, Welthungerhilfe, National Societies other national partners

**Clear decision of the Federal Foreign Office for a paradigm shift towards**



**improved preparedness and an innovative system to create a new humanitarian funding mechanism.**

### **Why forecast based financing? (Alexandra R  th)**

- Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has been steadily increasing over the past years and the impact of climate change is partly responsible for this increase;
- At the same time systems for early warning of the temporarily increased likelihood of extreme weather disasters are available;
- Forecast of storm tracks, weekly rainfall, rainfall upstream, seasonal forecasts for El Nino/La Nina e.g.
- Humanitarian Actions could be implemented using the WINDOW between Forecast and an extreme weather disaster;
- But the humanitarian system lacks a funding mechanism and especially a decision making process facilitating early action following early warnings.
- Bottleneck for improved preparedness for response ahead of extreme weather events.
- Therefore, the Action Plan of the Foreign Office is a great chance for us!

**Better use of the window between a forecast and an extreme weather event! Paradigm Shift towards improved preparedness.**

### **Need to develop:**

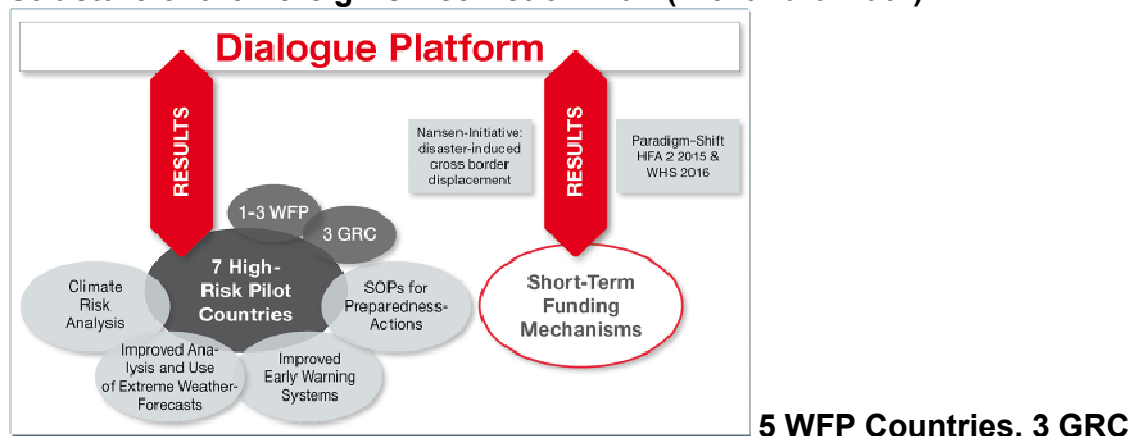
- Funding guidelines (for the donor/on international level)
- Funding mechanism (on national level)

Coordination structure (on local level)

- Manual on Forecast based financing (incl. steps to upscale the concept from the pilot regions to national level)

**Multitude of actors must be involved! – Dialogue Platform!**

### **Structure of the Foreign Office Action Plan (Alexandra R  th)**



### **Policy overview (Maarten van Aalst, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre)**

Maarten van Aalst summarized the different ongoing policy processes – the adapted Sendai Framework, the third international conference on financing for development in Ethiopia, upcoming COP 21 in Paris, and the World humanitarian summit next year and highlighted the need to come up with new solutions for the existing problems worldwide.

He highlighted the engagement of the Federal Foreign Office towards an anticipatory humanitarian system with the Action Plan and the first steps of the Netherlands Government to get equally engaged in Forecast based financing.

The diagram illustrates a disaster response process flow:

- Extreme event?** (Icon: House with lightning bolt)
- Forecast issued** (Icon: Warning triangle with exclamation mark)
- Information sent** (Icon: German Red Cross logo)
- Check SOPs, release fund** (Icon: Uganda Red Cross Society logo)
- Actions triggered** (Icon: Running person with briefcase)
- Stakeholders carry out actions** (Icon: Running person with briefcase)
- Stand by** (Icon: Running person with briefcase)

The flow is indicated by curved arrows connecting the steps in a clockwise cycle.





  
**FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE**  
**ACTION PLAN**

  
**RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT CLIMATE CENTRE**

  
**German Red Cross**

Check SOPs,  
release funds



  
**FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE**  
**ACTION PLAN**

  
**RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT CLIMATE CENTRE**

  
**German Red Cross**

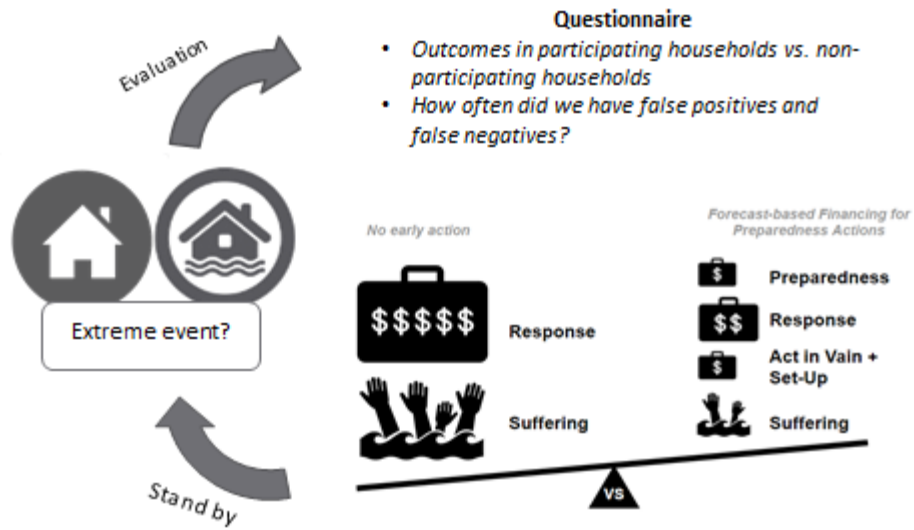
  

Stakeholders  
carry out actions

  
*Actions triggered*

SOP Area	Budget
Preparation	4,360,000
Activation	1,500,000
Reporting	210,000
	210,000

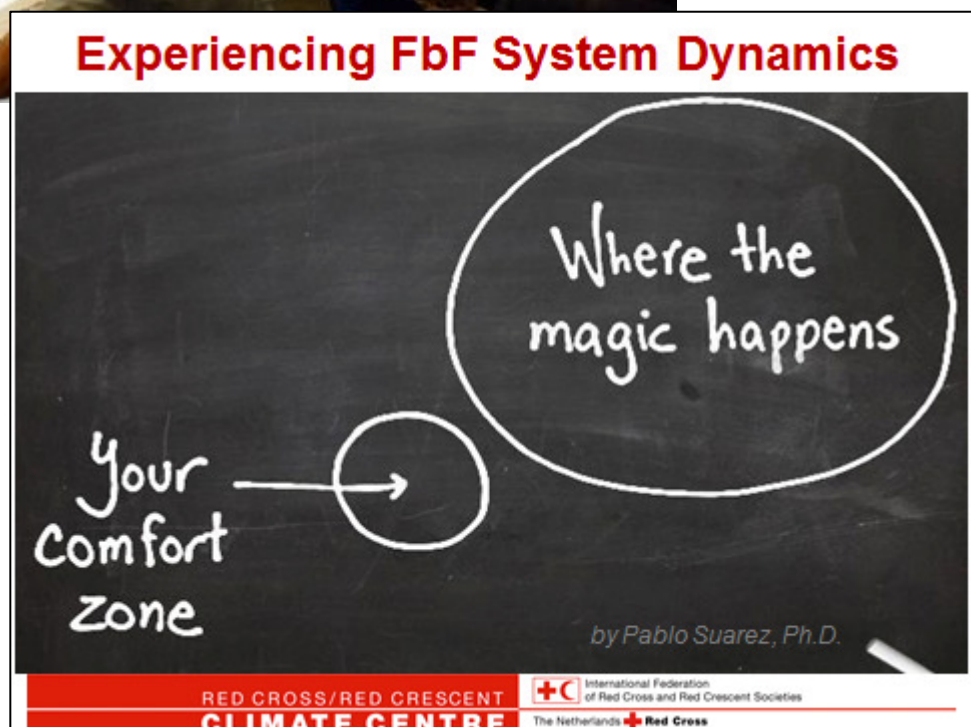




## 6. Games for a new climate

**Pablo Suarez** facilitated a “Game for a new climate” developed from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre: **Paying for Predictions!**

This participatory activity aims to support experiential learning and dialogue on the concept of climate-based disaster risk reduction, which is becoming more salient in the face of climate change. In this table game, players become Red Cross Red Crescent workers, who face changing risks. They must make individual and collective decisions, with consequences. Rich discussions emerged, and there were winners and losers.



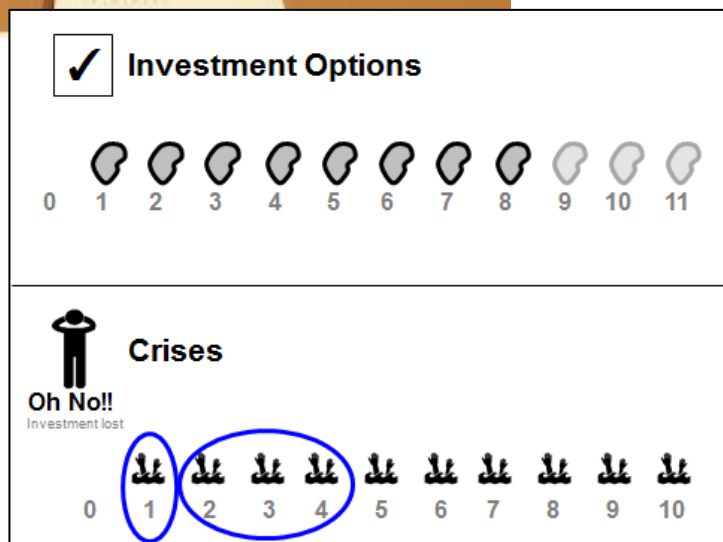


### Description of the Game:

- There are groups of 6 people per team. There are also the humanitarian group and the donor group which will assist the teams through the game. You can also buy an early warning system (FbF service) to better up the chances of winning.
- The team with the most people at the end / or last player standing (when it goes quickly) or with the least crises wins the game
- Two choices: each turn, a player can choose to invest in:
  - "Production" (simplified way of saying: "normal work" / "development work"), shown by sticking out your arm and raising your thumb
  - "Protection" (simplified way of saying: DRR / DP), shown by cupping your hands over your head
- A 6-sided die will be rolled each turn by the facilitator. The die represents a Probability Distribution Function of Extreme Rainfall (other any other risk: wind / temperature, etc). The number of dots determines how much rain there is that cycle (you can think of the period, for example a year).
- 1-5: "normal year". If you have invested in "production", you stay in the game, if you have invested in "protection" you are out and place the bean in Protection in Vain slot.
- 6: "Extreme rainfall" / extreme event: If you have invested in "protection", you stay in the game and you place your bean in the HERO slot, if you have invested in "production" you yell OH NO and you are out.
- After a few rounds (when there are still quite a few players left), change the probabilities: introduce a 20 sided dice to enhance the probabilities of extreme rainfall.

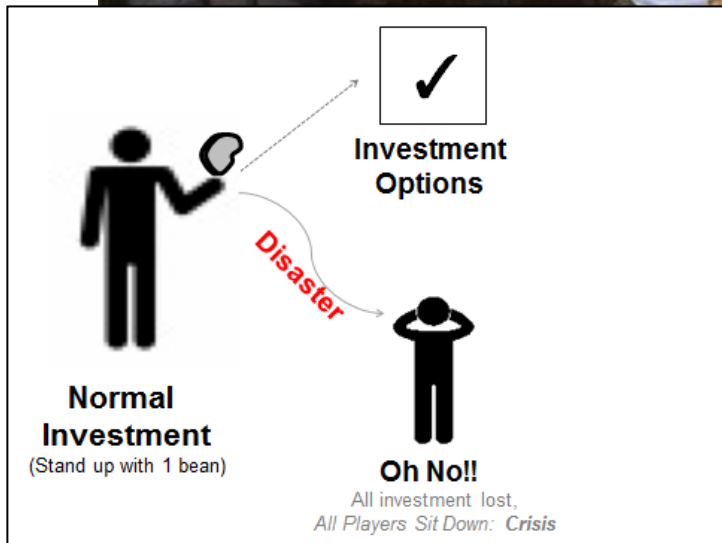


- When there are people seating down with no bean and an extreme event occur (6 and over) there is a CRISIS



**Flavio Monjane (National Climate Centre Advisor and Project Manager in Mozambique) said:**

**“As a meteorologist it was very impressive for me to see the interaction between national decision makers, humanitarian actors and donors. I finally understood that it is not so easy to approach the donors and that, if you want to reach out for them it is a matter of long breath.”**



### Player Can't 'Get Back on Feet'?

- Stay Sitting
- Mark one Crisis per Player



**Migration OK**  
If More Crisis Likely

Stand Up  
Cost = 1

### Humanitarian Aid

Beans donated for "Getting Back on Your Feet"



To  
Team

Expenses

( ☹ x4)


The Game was followed by a story board on Forecast based financing:



**Storyboard It!**  
*An Artistic Essay on Problems and Innovations*

**YOUR TASK**

Create the Storyboard of three very short stories, using:

- *Spoken words*
- *Gestures, Choices & Actions*
- *Music & special effects for context* (Documentary, Soap opera, Action movie, etc)

**1. CONTEXT: Science & Forecasts**



ומה ..... Huh?..... Bah..... מה ..... Whatever....

## 7. Results of Thematic Working Groups (Objective setting and consultative activity/work plan)

### Working Group 1: Forecast-based financing in Practice

Facilitators: Erin Coughlan (Climate Centre) and Konstanze Kampfer (GRC Mozambique)

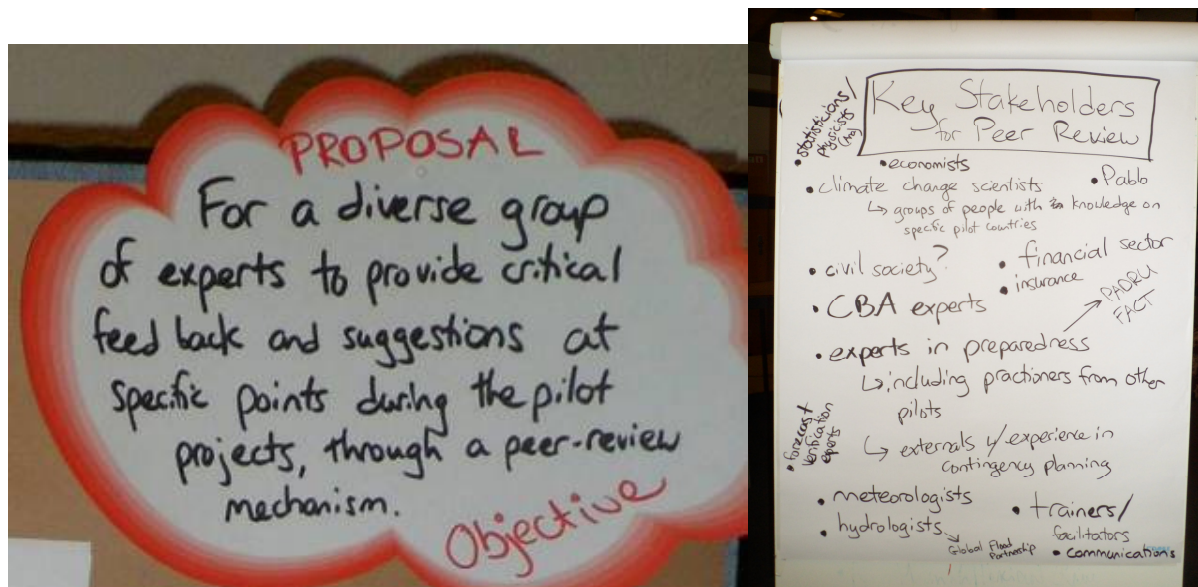
#### Guiding Questions:

1. What do you think are the most important inputs your working group can deliver to support the pilot projects and the development of a new innovative Fbf methodology?
2. How to ensure the documentation of lessons-learned?
3. How to get a good exchange between the different pilot projects?
4. How can we guarantee a good visibility and documentation of project results?
5. How to come to a manual for Forecast based financing considering all lessons learned of the pilot projects and documenting the process of the two years project cycle?

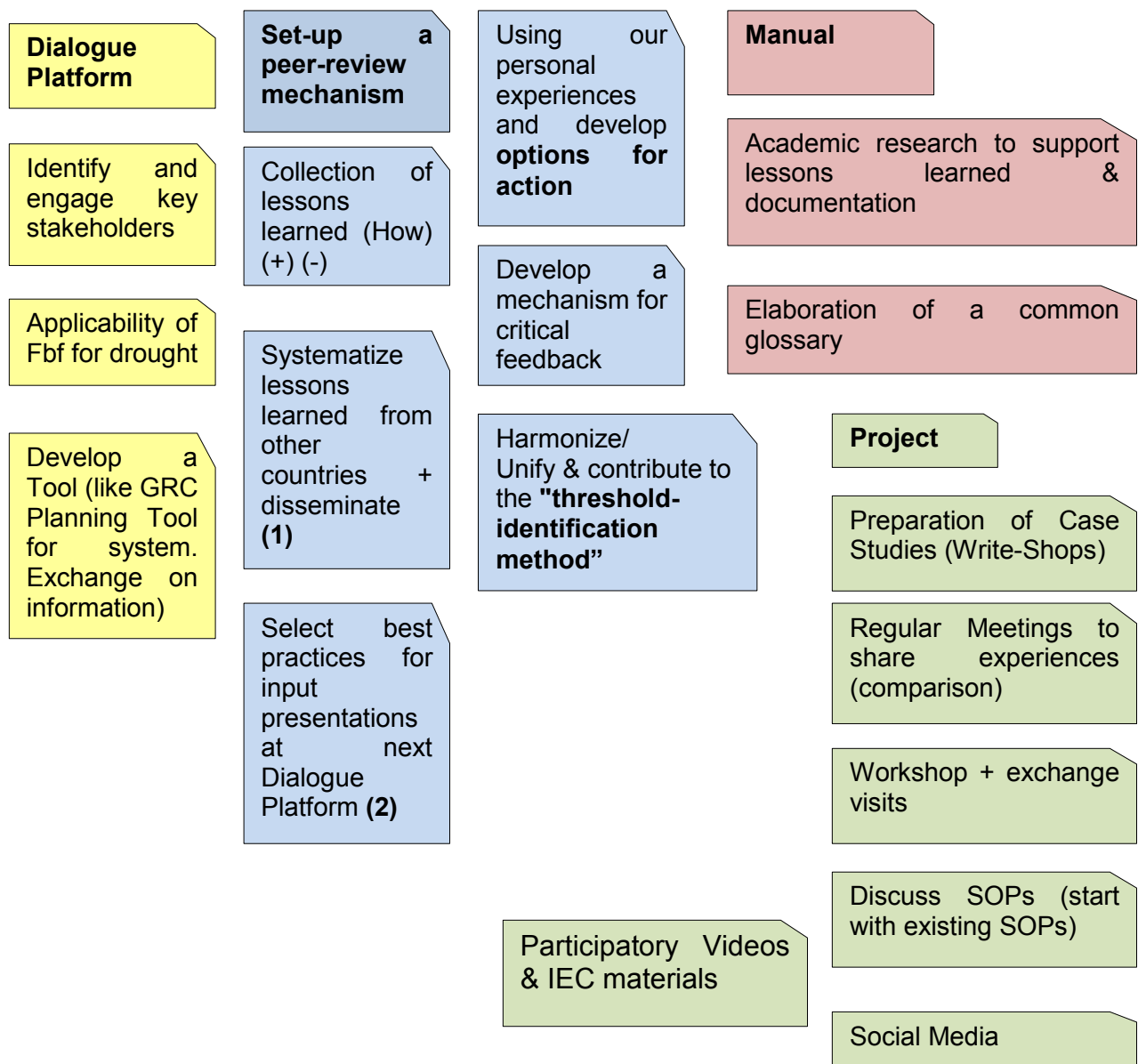
#### Results of Working Group 1: Objective and brainstorming Peer-Review Mechanism

- Welcome
- Introductions: Erin facilitates “[Answer with your feet](#)” (ca 10 min)
- Introduce the concept of WGI: a group of continually-revolving people, with the vision of an: *Evidence-based framework that is being and could be implemented around the world*
- Define objectives in small sub-groups (4 people) proposing text: how will we get there? What will be able to deliver as a working group 2 years from now?
- Report back using flipcharts
- In ppt, we compile key ideas and propose consolidated draft objectives





## Process of Objective Setting: BRAINSTORMING – IDEAS for Objective setting



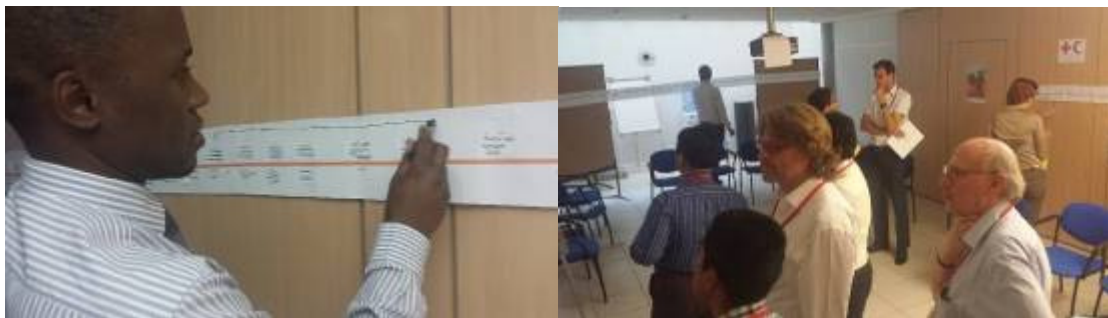
### **Objective Working Group 1:**

**“To create a pool of experts to provide voluntarily critical feedback and suggestions at specific points during the pilot projects through a peer-review mechanism.”**

#### **Process of consultative activity per working group/elaborating work plans:**

Ahead of time, the facilitators created a very large timeline with each of the milestones drawn on it (from the project workplans):

- General Visioning activity - strategy and where we want to get with FbF: a list of products and documents that the peer review mechanism would need to pay attention and respond (quickly and effectively) by providing key input and revision.



- In both days, open discussions were held among practitioners from different countries and organizations. Bangladesh Red Crescent, Peruvian Red Cross, German Red Cross, WFP representatives, Researcher from different Universities and RCCC coordination team.

#### **Main points of discussion:**

- Continuous sharing of experiences over the project;
- Development of methods for doing FbF - that can be disseminated;
- An evidence base on what works and what doesn't work, what can be achieved with FbF;
- Project monitoring: how to do this, and how can the WG provide support and feedback;
- On day one, the main point of discussion was the definition on the use of the Working group 1. The panel exchanged ideas on how to make a contribution to the dialogue platform from the practitioners' perspective;
- On day two, the working group focused on the key documents that should be reviewed by this group, as well as defining the key stakeholders that would participate in specific reviews. The goal is to set different sub-groups that would respond to different types of reviews. For example, a meteorologist a

meteorologist can give significant input in the identification of thresholds, which is a very technical process.

### **Main outcomes of the working group:**

- Working group one had defined one main objective: “to create a pool of experts who voluntarily give recommendations to key documents for its better development”.
- This so-called peer-review mechanism will give suggestions to the country teams in key documents. The plenary has determined those **milestones in which the mechanism will be activated:**

- **August 2015:** FbF manual (startpoint in August but ongoing reviews until the end of the projects)
- **September 2015:** Monitoring accuracy of predictions
- **October 2015:** 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the Climate Risk Analysis of all pilot countries
- **October 2015:** Monitoring and evaluation drills in Mozambique
- **November 2015:** Documents to be presented at the Second Dialogue Platform
- **December 2015:** Training program manuals
- **January 2016:** Early Warning Systems revision
- **March 2016:** Documents that need to be presented in the Third Dialogue Platform
- **March 2016:** Impact analysis in Peru
- **April 2016:** Review of the drafted SOPs in all pilot countries
- **May 2016:** Review and adaptation of preparedness actions
- **June 2016:** Monitoring and evaluation of drills in Peru and Bangladesh
- **January 2017:** All documents to be presented at the final Dialogue Platform

- The plenary has agreed that the top priorities for the peer-review mechanism are the FbF manual which should be reviewed on a constant basis and up until the 4<sup>th</sup> Dialogue Platform, as well as all those documents that will be presented in the following DPs.
- With the goal of sharing documents of interest among the WG1, the plenary has proposed to build a shared platform online that can centralize the communications. This would also benefit the facilitators of this group by allowing them to monitor the discussion held on the said website.

**Follow-up needed:**

- The main deliverable of this dialogue will be the rules and regulations of the peer – review group. Mariana is creating this document and after consultations with WG1, we will send an invitation email to the rest of the plenary in order to expand the pool of experts from the “peer-review mechanism”
- Coordination for the peer-review list of experts, as well as for the buildup of the shared platform is Mariana’s responsibilities.

**Recommendations for future events:**

- To better define the outcomes that are wanted from the group discussions. Flexibility of methods is much appreciated, however when gathering a large size group for discussions, some key guidelines need to be drawn in order to direct the conversations into results.
- Working groups should include experts from different fields and not only organizations. In this case, scientists would have been key for the development of further objectives.

## Working Group 2: Linking humanitarian actors with science

Facilitators: Steve Zebiak (Climate Service Partnership Network) and Pablo Suarez (Climate Centre)



### Guiding Questions for discussion:

1. How can we ensure the development of strategies for the definition of thresholds based on the pilot studies?
2. How to come to a concept for the translation of scientific predictions into early actions?
3. How to document good practices for functioning national structures regarding the exchange between scientific institutions and humanitarian organizations?
4. How to develop a methodology for the building of functioning mechanism and structures?

## **Main points of discussion**

- Objectives should be realistic and appropriate
- Emphasize how information can be translated into action
- Adopting a user-oriented approach, with lasting outputs
- Who the main target of this WG should be – the humanitarian actors or the community level (we conclude the former)
- Guiding the process of translating scientific language
- The relevance of predictability
- The need to address uncertainty explicitly
- Consideration of the usefulness of information provided
- Science is not only natural sciences, but should include social sciences (focus on data processing too narrow, issue of accessibility; effective communication)
- Should forecasts/warnings concern not only weather/climate but also impacts
- Bilateral communication is important
- Provision of help to the pilots by this WG
- Integration of community-level information

## **Points where follow-up is needed?**

- Concretization, distillation of objectives
- Formulation of a work-plan

## **Recommendations for future events:**

- Consider merging WG 1 and 2
- Participatory exercises (games) were very useful for setting objectives and engaging all participants; however, as the agenda proceeds to more focused activities and outputs more time should be allocated to review, discussion and deliberation of WGs.



## Process of Objective Setting: BRAINSTORMING – IDEAS for Objective setting

Data	Communication	Action
Produce data to support the contingency plan and get financing	<p>Actionable info should be communicated including its uncertainty</p> <p>It is important that scientific data is communicated in such way that it can be really used by practitioners.</p>	<p>Link action and meteorological hazard type.</p> <p>Each project needs to develop a range of different action portfolios that are robust (across scenarios and triggers).</p>
Forecast Evaluation	Thresholds	Show impact
Forecast evaluation should be an ongoing exercise to help support and strengthen the pilot projects.	Science contributes to quantifying and qualifying parameters plus related thresholds to make effective Fbf.	We must ensure that favorable impact of the Fbf mechanism is demonstrated at all levels.
<b>General:</b>  Manual – Roadmap Advisory, Advisory Capacity of WG to help NS, Technical, institutional good practices identification, part of the Fbf manual, collaboration process		

## Consultative activity/work plan

Objective	Activity	Time	Responsible
Coordinate the scientific part of the Fbf Manual and coordinate the documentation of impact of Fbf.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gather ideas</li> <li>Define responsible for writing</li> <li>Organise review</li> <li>Get a final version</li> </ul>	October 2015-February 2017	Alexandra, GRC Mariana, RCCC
Provide advisory service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email and web</li> <li>Operating service</li> <li>Review and discuss questions</li> </ul>	August 2015 September 2015 to the end Two times per year (at Dialogue Platform)	Steve, Carla, Simon, Andy Ana, Susil Liz, Gilberto
Link action to specific hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify hazards and sub's</li> <li>Compare forecast with hazards</li> <li>List actions</li> <li>Define time scales</li> </ul>	November 2015	Climate Centre
Be an honest broker of scientific info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide objective advice within the manual and for the advisory service.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Liz (University Reading) Carla (UCL)
Verified forecasts for use in pilot projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with country experts</li> <li>Evaluate forecasts and predictability</li> </ul>	Dec. 2015 July 2016	Oxford University IRI
Science contributes to quantifying and qualifying parameters + related thresholds to make effective Fbf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(FoodSecure)</li> <li>TOR for IRI to support the development (contract)</li> <li>WFP inhouse resources for assessment of previous climate related interventions.</li> </ul>	End 2015/ 1. Quarter 2016	WFP to contract IRI WFP OSZIR (Baas)/ OSEP (Emily)



## Working Group 3: Strategies – Permanent implementation of the concept in the humanitarian system and governments (Policy)

Facilitators: Laura Fontaine (UNOCHA) and Meinrad Bürer (IFRC)



### Guiding Questions for discussion:

1. How can we reach the different policy levels, important committees, stakeholders, events, platforms to bring in the topic of forecast based financing? (identify, analyze, rank the existing structures?)
2. How an appropriate strategy for the application of Fbf by donors and international institutions can be developed?
3. How can we ensure future funding – for a phase II – if necessary?
4. Which kind of products do we need to implement the future funding mechanism?
5. Which kind of products do we need to “sell the product – Fbf mechanism”?

## Brainstorming and Objectives

Working Group 3 is responsible for the development of a strategy to disseminate the results of our Forecast-based financing experience of the Foreign Office Action Plan.

### *Stakeholder mapping and strategy development*

The working group is aiming to influence donors, governments and humanitarian stakeholders towards the acceptance of this new, innovative funding mechanism. A special focus should be not only on Fbf Mechanisms in general but especially the quality of implementation of Fbf Mechanisms.

### *Development and dissemination of advocacy tools*

Therefore tools and instruments of advocacy of policy level should be developed. At the end of the initiative a functioning and updated webpage with the general methodology, practical experiences and lessons learnt should be in place. Best practices of functioning governmental structures and well-managed preparedness funds should be documented and shared in view of ensuring future funding.

The session started with an informal round, asking group members about their expectations from the working group.

Below are some of the key questions that were tabled:

- How can we link national and sub-national levels?
- As a donor, how can we achieve greater effectiveness with the funding provided?
- How can we convince our peers?
- What role must governments play?
- How do we make this work nationally, in middle income countries?
- What is the financial sustainability of these schemes?
- How can we plant the seeds for stronger engagement, including from development aid?
- How can we ensure we have a pragmatic focus?



## Brainstorming

### Advocacy

Scaling science and practice in 5 to 10 countries

Target high level policy fora

Promote / discuss with development actors, climate financiers

Create media platform for evidence dissemination

Host donor conference using Netherlands & Germany and convening partners to reach other governments

Form a coalition of the willing – including donors – to commit funding over 3 years

Share information among like-minded actors (donors, humanitarian agencies)

Multi-stakeholder consultation

Development of FbF messages for international visibility

Reduce damage is money saved, money saved is improved quality of life

## Policy

Enhanced policy network, participated by stakeholders across sectors, for effective policy implementation at national and sub national levels

How to push down policies from national levels to sub national levels

Establish linkages with food & nutrition security / social protection

Clarify the concept – what it means for business governments, foreign assistance

Influence policy discussions with strong examples from the field

Support countries to engage in national policies

Prioritize existing policies

Identify priority adjustments in international humanitarian policy and financial systems

Contribute the specifics of FbF in the WHS synthesis report

Focus on international policy engagement moments in coming 2 years as a working group

Have clear targets to create system-wide change

## Evidence building

Create case studies that demonstrate added value and the complementary nature of FbF

Build Evidence / Research / case studies

Create evidence based to showcase 'good businesses to national government / parliaments

Build evidence—quantitative and qualitative – demonstrate short and long term impacts

Show evidence impacts

Proof of concept to showcase the effectiveness of FbF

Document evidence and efficiency short and long term impacts

Show the effectiveness of FbF – cost effectiveness and efficiency short and long term impacts

## Financing mechanisms and donor relations

Define how to measure reputational risk when acting in vain

Define clear intervention logic

Improve the timing for assistance

Document a show case - SOPs (both funded by national authorities and humanitarian donors)

Guidelines for international / national humanitarian funding to incorporate FbF

Clarify what is funded not just how to fund (resilience)

Develop rapid response mechanisms

Develop mechanics of disbursement procedures (resilience)

Develop multifaceted approach to fundraising

Develop mechanism of cooperation between donors and governments

Development of payout / fund disbursement procedures (resilience)

Acknowledge that there is not a 'one size fits all'

The initial brainstorming session as well as sub group activities led to the preliminary definition of four objectives as shown on the photos below.

### Preliminary outline of key objectives

Ensure that upcoming, relevant multi-stakeholder policy fora are fed into, informed, and influenced by evidence on FbF created by the Action Plan

Overall guidelines for the timely disbursement of humanitarian funding for the implementation of SOPs are developed based on thresholds in relation to the FbF concept

Within 6 years, create high-quality case studies of most pilot locations, looking at efficiency and cost-effectiveness, including short- and long-term aspects, using quantitative and qualitative approaches and assessing both actual (when available) and potential for future impact

WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS, PLATFORM TO IDENTIFY (IN SELECT COUNTRIES) CRITICAL FACTORS WHICH FACILITATE AND IMPEDE ADOPTION OF ANTICIPATORY APPROACHES TO DISASTER RESPONSE, WITH A VIEW TO TRANSFORMING CULTURE (creative)

The second session of the working group resulted in the below work plan.

Objectives	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Contribute to advancing the FbF agenda at the international level</li> <li>● Support country implementation teams to advance FbF agenda at national level</li> <li>● Support internal institutional mechanisms for establishing FbF within partner organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Joint messages – with reference to past and future high level frameworks</li> </ul>		ALL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mapping of key fora (international and regional)</li> </ul>		FAO Sandra/WB Daniel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Web platform /email list to share attendance / activities to fora</li> </ul>		ALL/IFRC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regular in between platforms calls for coordination</li> </ul>		ALL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Map government / private sector funds applicable to FbF in country cases</li> </ul>		Pilot countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Map country level policy framework for FbF entry points</li> </ul>		Country teams
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Joint planning for visibility and activities / side events at relevant fora</li> </ul>		FAO Sandra
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Representation at pre WHS meetings</li> </ul>		Ole/Sandra
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Get FbF into action agenda from Lima to Paris</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Support country teams / donors coordination dialogue at country level</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Contribute to establishing stronger linkages / discussions between Climate Change and Humanitarian sectors</li> </ul>		FAO Sandra/WB Daniel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ● Identify a pilot country</li> </ul>		



	government champion who would support the advocacy process		
	● Guide implementing countries on policy issues		RCCC
	● ● ● Identify and invite relevant actors to next platform		Thorsten GRC
	● Sharing experience on organizational integration of FbF		Thorsten GRC
	● Small working paper sharing lessons of successful approaches		
	● ● Presentation to IASC of main pilot results		Thorsten GRC/ FAO Sandra/WB Daniel
	● ● Comparative analysis of the various pilots (FbF procedures)		

### Points where a follow-up is needed?

- Need to finalize the workplan and to make sure there is a timeframe and responsibilities' allocated to each proposed activity. If certain activities are deemed too complex or effort-intensive, they should be removed from the plan;
- There will need to be a level of continuous coordination to ensure activities are being conducted, reported, and shared, etc.
- Consideration should be given to revise workplan and consult with the working group in relation to rationalizing the activities as well as including some of the preliminary brainstorming ideas into the final workplan.
- Recommendations are specifically given to consider the following idea that was submitted at the beginning of the session: **Host donor conference using Netherlands & Germany and convening partners to reach other governments!**

## 8. Results of Country Case Working Groups

### Country Case 1: Peru

#### Main points of discussion:

- General discussion on platform
- Discussion on focus in Peru and available forecasts
- Actor mapping
- Challenges for project implementation and for FBF in Peru

#### Here only a selection of slides:



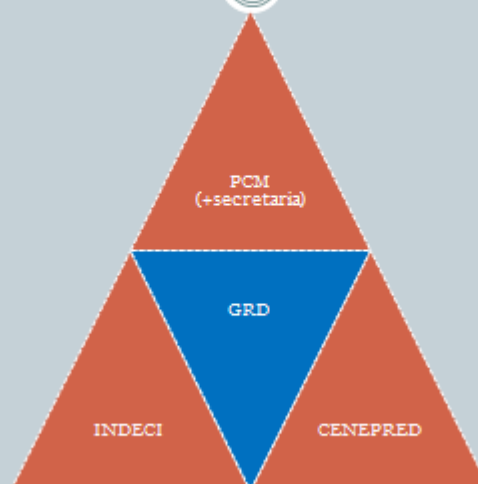


## 2. Project

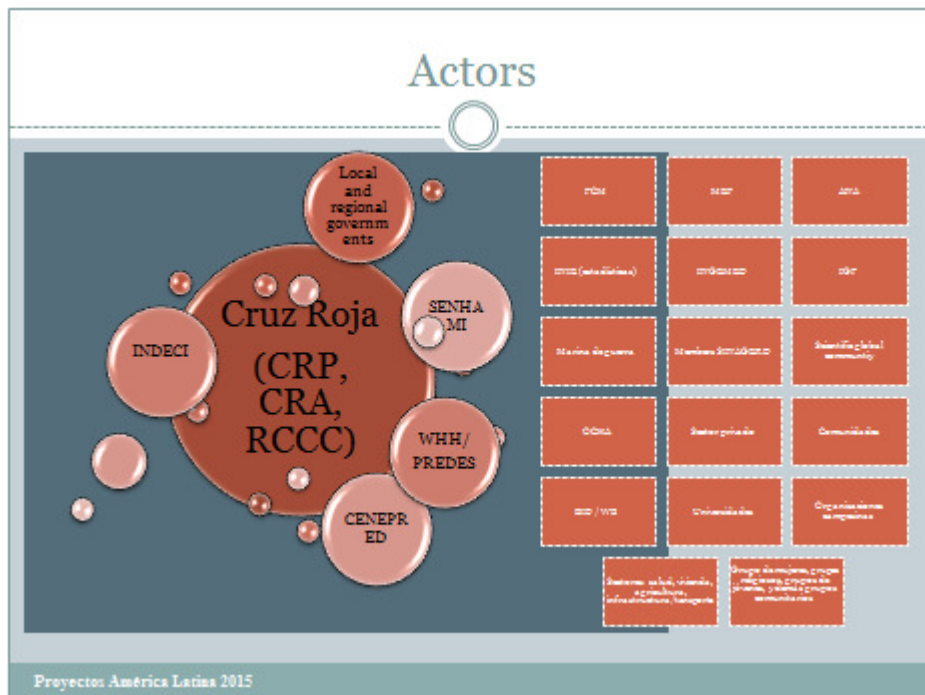
1. Strengthen the EWS and improve forecasts
  1. Develop probability and impact scenarios and determine thresholds for specific actions
2. Formulation of advanced preparedness measures
  1. MPA, APA, SOP
  2. Relation with contingency planning or emergency plan
3. Visibility, sustainability, documentation of the experience
4. Strengthen the process of developing climate risk scenarios

Proyectos América Latina 2014

## SINAGERD liderado por :

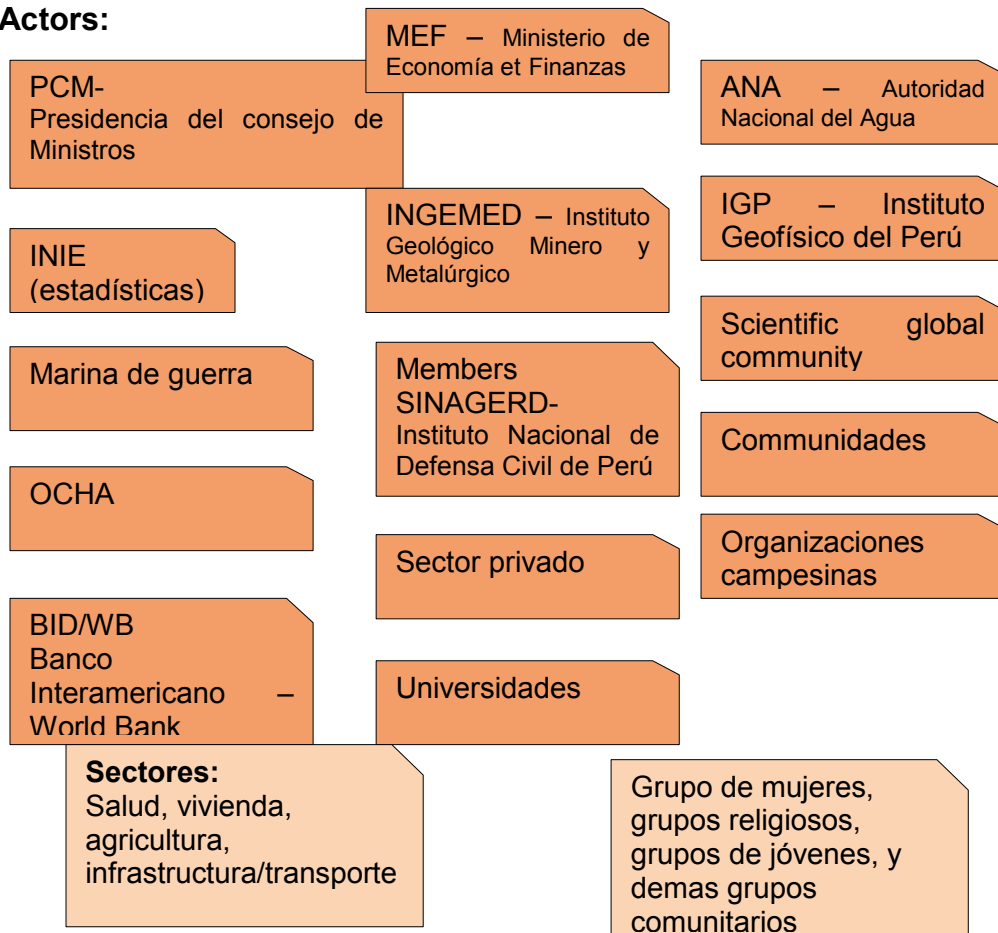


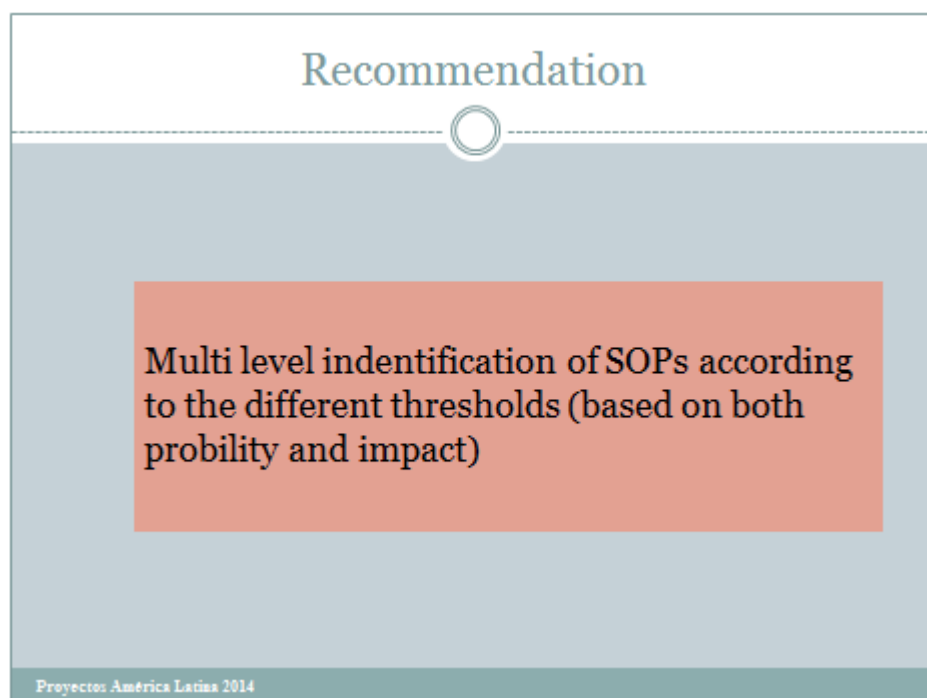
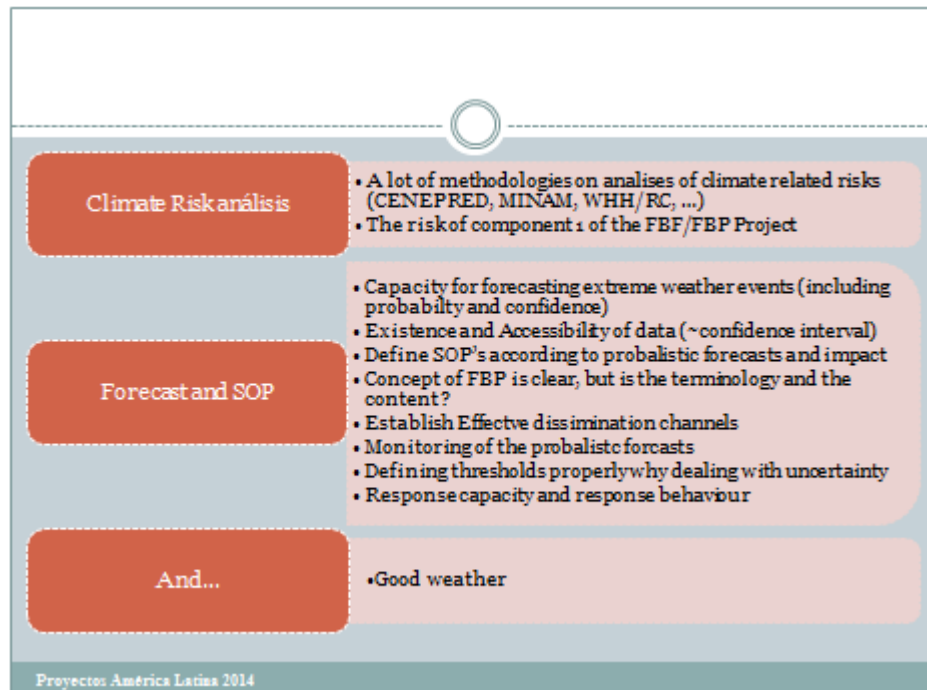
Proyectos América Latina 2015



**INDECI:** Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil  
**SENAMHI:** Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e hidrología del Peru  
**CENEPRED:** Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres  
**WHH/PREDES:** Welthungerhilfe/PREDES Centro de estudios y prevención de desastres  
**CRP:** Cruz Roja Peruvana  
**CRA:** Cruz Roja Alemana  
**RCCC:** Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

#### Actors:





## Country Case 2: Mozambique

### Process:

Introduction into the country case “Mozambique” from Project Delegate

Application of a number of participatory methodologies to:

- Methodology “Snap!” with the objective to  
**Energize participants: activate people’s brainpower**  
**Create a sense of bonding among participants**  
**Learn from participants about what specific project challenges could arise**
- Methodology “Answer with your Feet!” to participatory analyse and discuss challenges and risks of project implementation
- Methodology “Answer with your Feet!” to suggest solutions on how to reduce risks

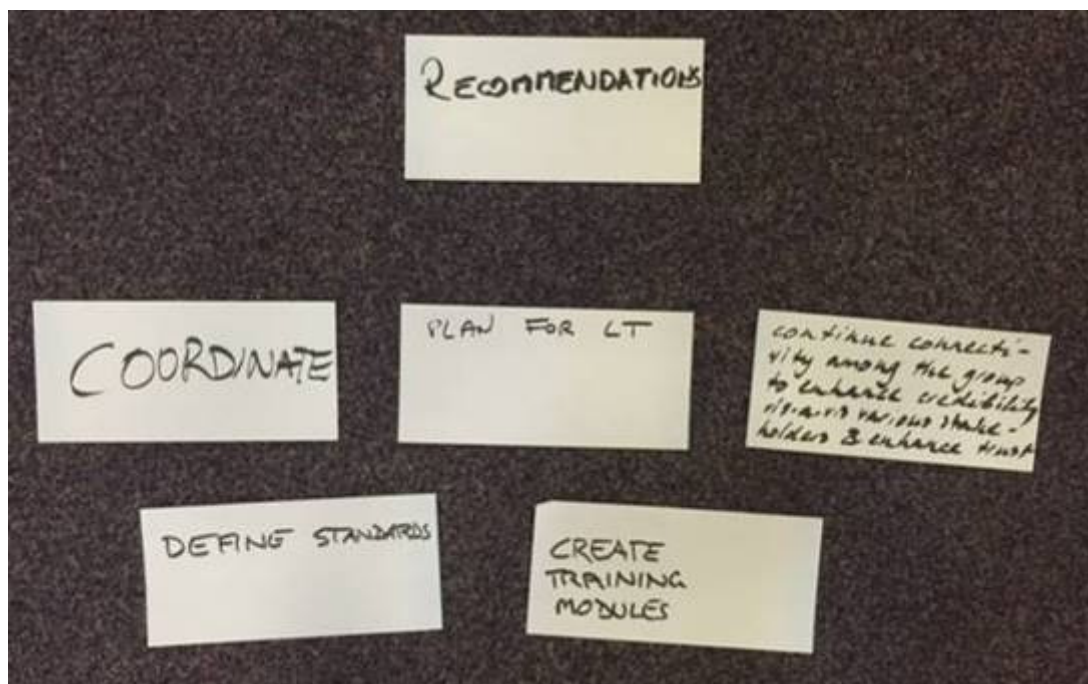
### Main points of discussion:

- Actors to be involved in the Project
- Communication between the actors
- Sensibilities
- Co-innovation

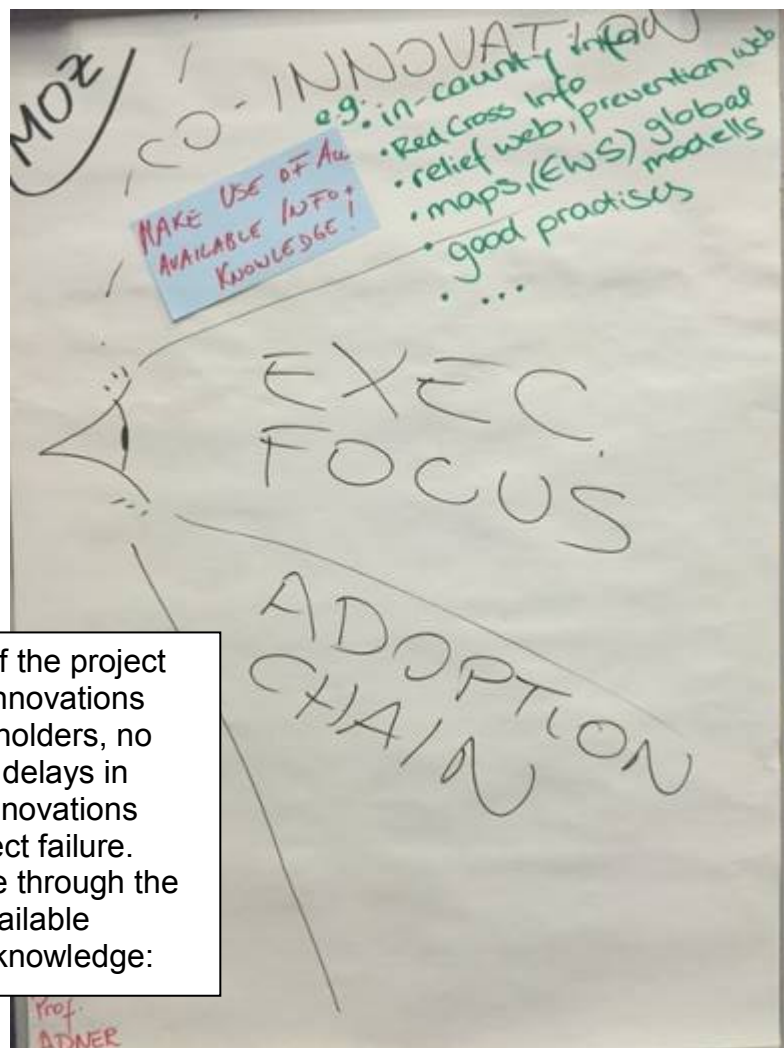
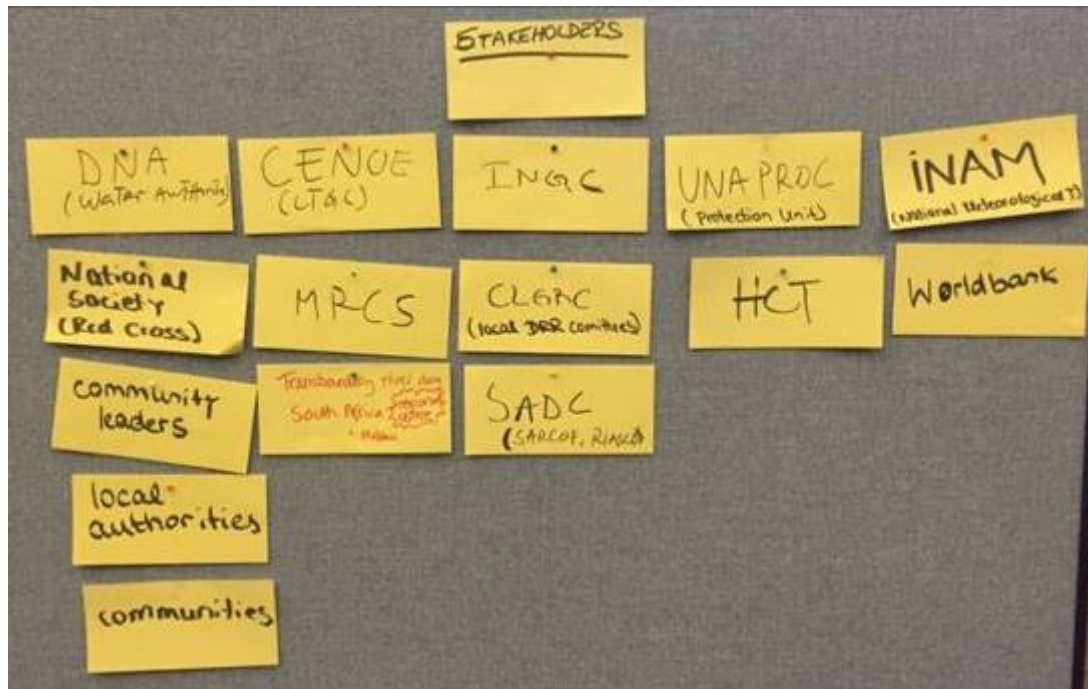
### Critical points:

Communication and awareness raising of to be involved actors

### Main Outcomes of the Working Group:



The involvement of crucial stakeholder needs be defined more clearly:



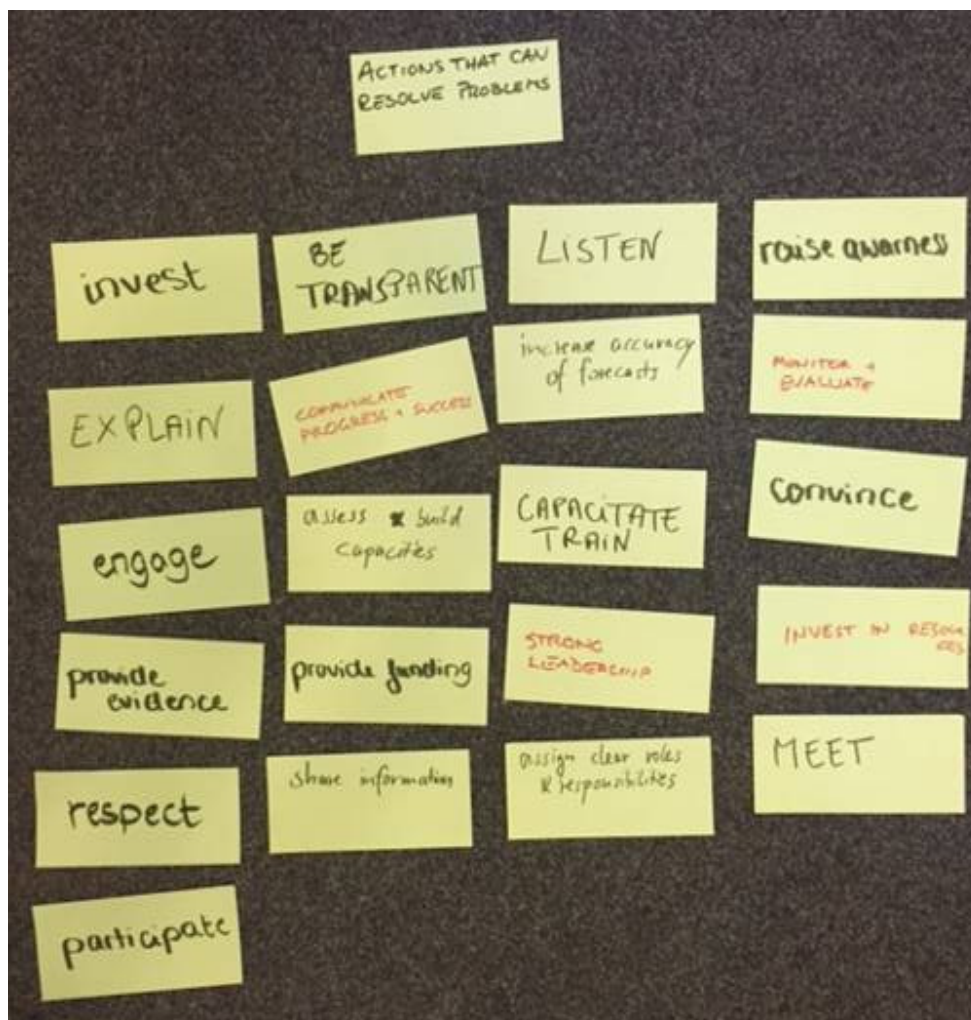
Make sure that, if the project depends on co-innovations from other stakeholders, no complications or delays in those other co-innovations lead to FbF project failure. This can be done through the careful use of available information and knowledge:



Adner (2012) suggests considering two distinct types of threats: **Co-innovation Risk**, the extent to which the success of our innovation depends on the success of other innovations; and **Adoption Chain Risk**, the extent to which partners and stakeholders will need to adopt our innovation before others in the system have a chance to assess the full value proposition.

See original text at <http://www.thewidensbook.com/excerpt.html>  
(a worthy read)

Recommendations on practical actions that can resolve identified challenges were:



Solutions/recommendations which were presented in plenary were:

- Realize a detailed stakeholder analysis to ensure that all crucial actors are engaged in the pilot project and roles and responsibilities clearly defined



- Avoid the duplication of approaches, methodologies and innovations through in-depth studies of existing projects, materials and information on project contents.



### Summary

The session was very valid for the Mozambique project team. Before the team thought that all would naturally work well, whereas the session helped to see that there are many things that can go wrong with the FbF innovation unless the risks are actively explored, and addressed.

## Country Case 3: Bangladesh / Nepal / Philippines

### Process:

The working group comprised three sections:

1. **Project overview**
2. **Bangladesh context**
3. **Problems/Solutions**

Approximately 10 people participated. **At the request of the WFP Philippines Country Director, the conversation focused solely on Bangladesh.**

### Main points of discussion:

#### Project overview

A summary of the Project was offered. This led to an extended discussion on the broader concept of Fbf rather than Project descriptions. This was primarily useful as a forum for participants to gain clarity on some points about Fbf. Key areas are noted in the critical points section below.

#### Bangladesh context

Mr. Ekram Elahi of the BDRCS provided an description of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), as well as an overview of relevant actors in Bangladesh. Others (particularly with science background) suggested actors that could be contacted.

#### Problems/Solutions

Key issues are noted in the Critical Points section below.

### Critical points:

1. Participants noted methodological issues with identifying project locations without using an in-depth risk analysis that includes consideration of vulnerability.
2. Participants noted that there could be political challenges merging national data with international data that could be of higher quality in some cases.
3. Participants suggested considering how to link cyclone and flood forecasts, given that cyclones often result in flooding.
4. The distinction between resilience and emergency preparedness was discussed at length. One perspective noted that resilience measures could be prioritised with forecasts. Another noted the challenges of identifying actions that only made sense to do based on a forecast, never any other time, and in particular that most of what could be done might be possible to with simple seasonal preparedness absent any forecast at all. A third emphasised that “late warning” of only a few days could provide a valuable unexploited opportunity, but noted that what exactly to do was unclear and that releasing and using funds in very short timeframes could be a challenge.
5. Participants noted a need for strong community participation in defining SOP.
6. Participants noted that the CPP has implementation challenges, also there is no formalised effective preparedness based on the work of the Bangladesh

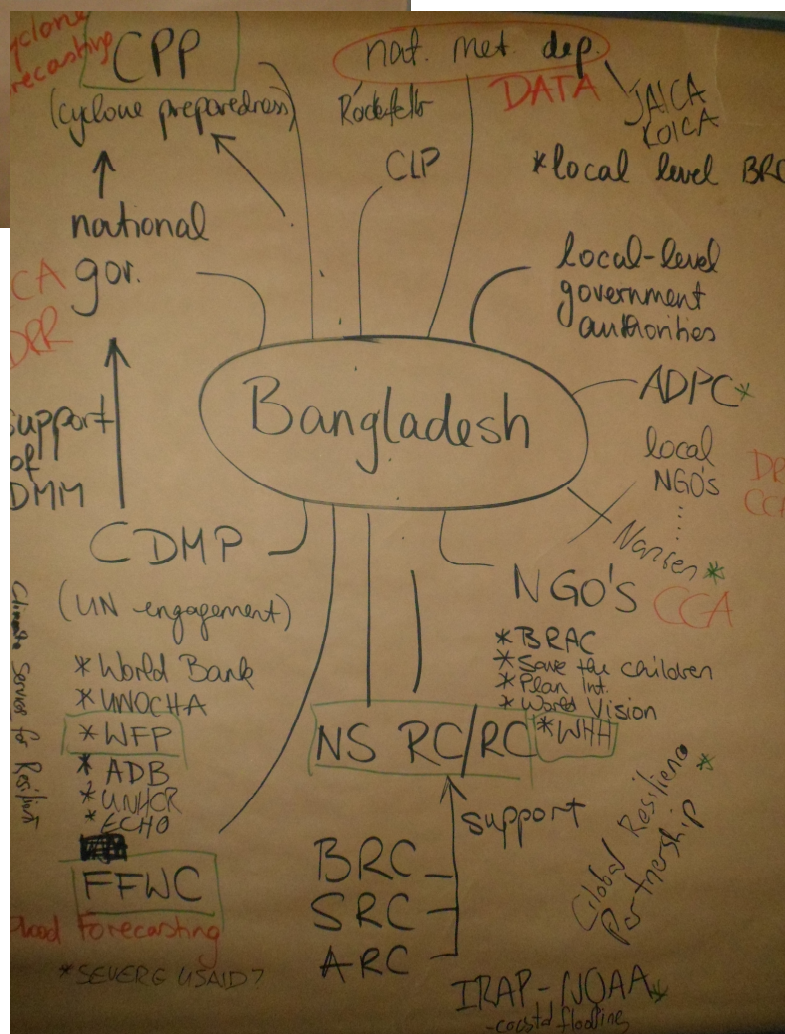
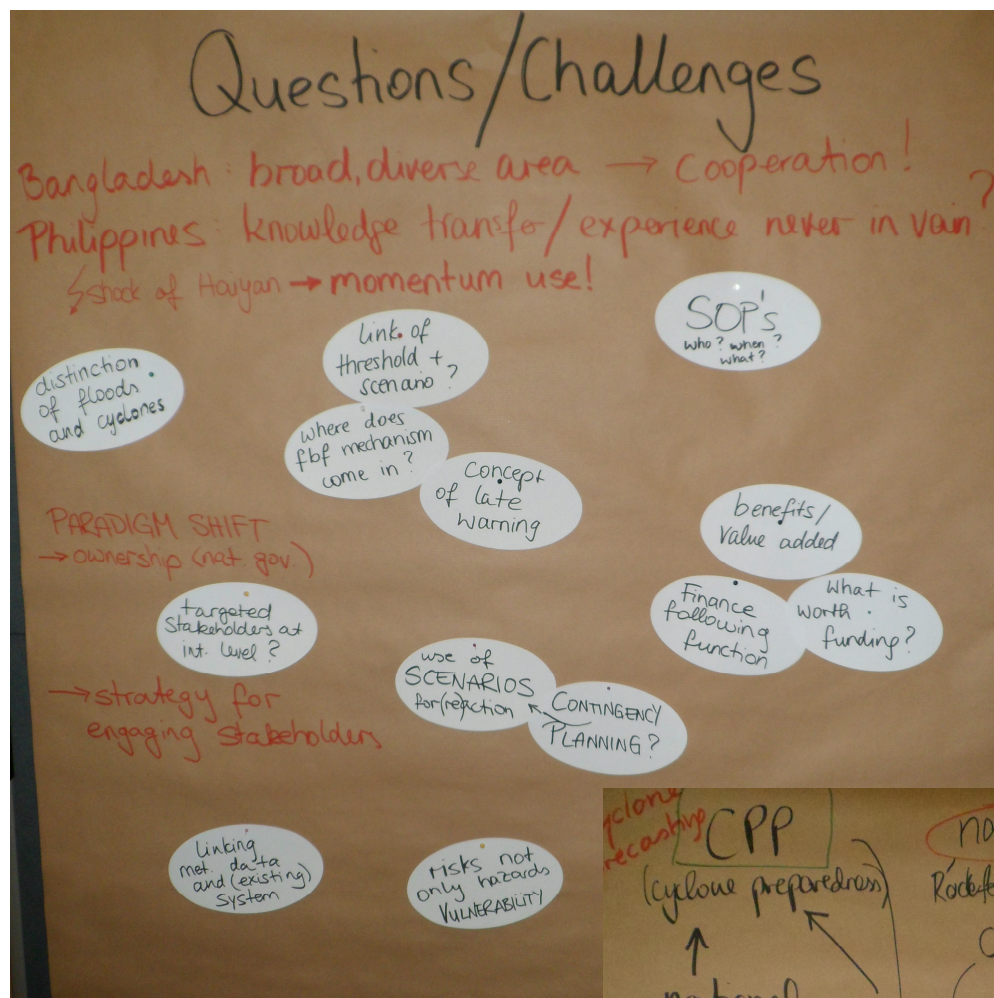


Flood Forecast Warning Centre (FFWC). As such integrating effectively with these programmes will be an area of significant work.

7. Large areas at risk make coordination of preparedness a significant challenge

### Follow Up needed

Consideration of the points raised in the group will be incorporated into project design/implementation, but no specific follow-up is needed.



## Country Case 4: Haiti / Dominican Republic

### Process

As the majority of the discussion group had a limited understanding of the country setting and case study, much of the session was spent with the country leads setting out the case context with respect to the types of hazards, current capacity for forecasting and response and aspirations for the future.

### Main points of discussion

The decision was made to treat the country studies as one case for this section. Under this framing the main points of discussion were:

- Recurrent shocks – the vulnerability of both countries to a range of hazards, some recurrent and regular (e.g. annual localised flooding)
- Institutional capacity – the desire for strengthening individual and cross-border institutions and reducing fragmentation of information across institutional structures
- Preparedness for early response and the requirements therein – need to connect actions across national and local levels (understanding the significance of local action)
- Short to longer term plans – including the setting of quantitative baselines, connecting actors and institutions with consultation (rather than top-down actions) and considering means for measuring impact
- General strengths / weaknesses
  - + Presence of strong existing laws / policies
  - Challenging regional distribution of poor infrastructure and varying strength and remit of institutions

### Critical points

#### Dominican Republic (DR)

- Hazards: Hurricanes / tropical storms (not very extreme recently), seismicity. Localised flooding every year - issues w/ riverine floods, landslides etc.
- Middle income country with generally well-structured response to disasters and disaster plan / protocol in place
- Data departments fragmented – existing desire to harmonise and collect within a single institution.
- Desire to build relationship with Haiti to share this data - capacity currently poor, and no existing strong bilateral linkage.

#### Haiti

- Hazards: Hurricanes / tropical storms (not very extreme recently), seismicity.
- Effort to rebuild ongoing following 2010 earthquake
- Low income country (only in the region)
- Poorly provisioned with respect to civil defence e.g. poor infrastructure including communications networks and generally weak early warning systems.

**Overarching points:**

- Similar hazard profiles
- Differentiated institutional and infrastructural capacities
- Most challenging areas with respect to vulnerability (high levels of poverty) are in the border between the countries - possibly an area to be picked for intervention
- Strong desire to develop cross-border information sharing
- Potential for south-south co-operation in this area. Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba are part of a south-south cooperation scheme developed by WFP ("Caribbean Quadripartite Cuba Disaster Risk Reduction process").
- The pilot Fbf project will contemplate receiving technical assistance from Cuba to Haiti and the Dominican Republic, taking into account Cuba's proven track record in DRR.

**Main outcomes of the working group****Identification of main challenges**

1. Regular shocks (hurricanes, tropical storms, floods every year)
2. Understanding forecast knowledge needs
3. Developing effective institutional structures (DR - desire to harmonise and collect within a single institution, Haiti need to build, coordinate and support capacity)
4. Sustainability and capacity building
5. Planning timescales and fit with political timescales
6. Action at various governance levels
7. Impact

**Suggestions of possible responses**

1. Thorough evaluation of current response system(s)
2. Develop baseline vulnerability profile to determine extent of information currently available and future requirements
3. Rationalise and defragment the institutions (DR). Build up ways to collaborate with Haiti via relevant institutions.
4. Grassroots / participatory work. 'Pilot phase' of case study - make very public to attract partners (longer term plan needed, short term plan supports).
5. Short to longer term plan needed, to address immediate and future actions outside of political timeframes
6. Need for connecting actors and institutions with consultation (rather than top-down actions). Start at national level and address specific cases at local level.
7. Develop examples of concrete preparedness actions - best practice which could be shared

**Follow-Up needed N/A**

# DR & HAITI

→ Hurricanes/storms ; seismic  
Floods



DR → MIC  
HAI → LIC

- HAITI-DR Relation
- SSC

CIVIL DEFENSE  
Meteorological Dpt  
Response plan

E.W. system (?)

Evaluation is needed

Challenges  
Fragmentation  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Institutional} \\ \text{In form.} \end{array} \right.$   
Structure

Harmonization





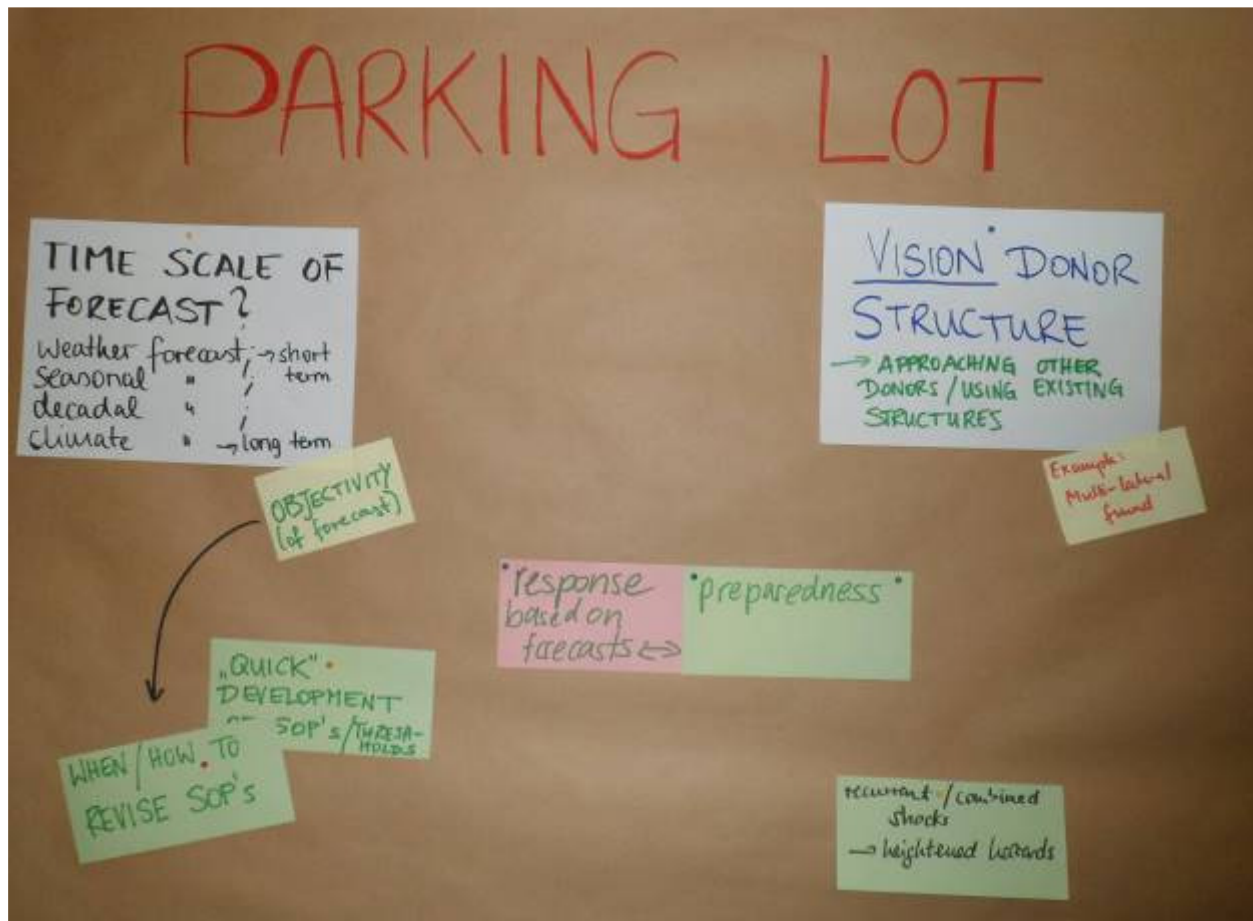
CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- recurrent shocks</li> <li>- Institutional capacity</li> <li>- Sustainability?</li> <li>- Impact</li> <li>- Bi-national coordination</li> <li>- Local level capacity (limited)</li> <li>- Forecast knowledge needs</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. strengthen institutions (national &amp; local level) + evaluate current response</li> <li>②. Design longer-term plans with realistic deliverables after 18 months</li> <li>③. focus on specific areas of the countries → local approach [border area]</li> <li>④. <del>focus</del> Encourage dialogue &amp; information exchange between the two countries, incl. best practices</li> </ol> <p>Vulnerability profile + info. available (baseline)</p>

## 9. Scoping exercise








## 10. Parking Lot



## 11.Evaluation

Selfevaluation DAY 1

			
Is the scope of the dialogue platform clear?	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	X
Did you understand why we want to develop a new funding mechanism based on forecasts?	XXXXXXXXXXXX	X	
Is the mix of participants with different backgrounds helpful to reach the objectives?	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	
Do you think you and/or your organization has a role to play in developing such a new innovative funding mechanism?	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	
How do you evaluate the logistics and event management?	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	
How would you evaluate the methodology of the workshop (mix of different methods)?	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	

# Final Selfevaluation DAY 2



How relevant was day 1 for you?

How relevant was day 2 for you?

Are you interested in participating in the next platform events?

Did you find the methodology of the first kick-off event well balanced?

How did you find the general event management?

Could forecast based financing play in future a role for your organization/institution?

Participants working group 1: How relevant is working group 1 for the development of a new funding mechanism?

Participants working group 2: How relevant is working group 2 for the development of a new funding mechanism?

Participants working group 3: How relevant is working group 3 for the later dissemination of the Fbf concept?

Handwritten responses using checkmarks (✓) and crosses (✗) for each question, indicating positive or negative feedback respectively.

## 12.Important Links

Framework Foreign Office Action Plan for Humanitarian Adaptation to Climate Change:  
[www.drk.de/fileadmin/Presse/Downloads/Bild/Ausland/GRC\\_2015\\_FFO\\_Action\\_Plan\\_CCA.pdf](http://www.drk.de/fileadmin/Presse/Downloads/Bild/Ausland/GRC_2015_FFO_Action_Plan_CCA.pdf)

RC/RC Climate Centre:  
<http://www.climatecentre.org>

RC/RC Climate Centre Forecast-Based Financing:  
<http://www.climatecentre.org/programmes-engagement/forecast-based-financing>

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI):  
<http://iri.columbia.edu/>

WFP FoodSECuRE:  
<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp269393.pdf>

## 13.Press Releases Dialogue Platform

German Red Cross:  
<http://www.drk.de/news/meldung/8578-klimawandel-drk-testet-neuartiges-fruehwarnsystem-fuer-naturkatastrophen.html> (only in German)

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre:

<http://www.climatecentre.org/news/622/focus-on-forecast-based-financing-at-first-dialogue-platform-for-german-climate-action-plan>

epo (in German only):  
[http://www.epo.de/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11647:klimawandel-drk-testet-neuartiges-fruehwarnsystem-fuer-naturkatastrophen1&catid=13&Itemid=55](http://www.epo.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11647:klimawandel-drk-testet-neuartiges-fruehwarnsystem-fuer-naturkatastrophen1&catid=13&Itemid=55)



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# Annex

## Annex 1: List of workshop participants

(no guarantee for the correctness of titles of positions)

WG	Name	Function	Email
<b>German Federal Foreign Office</b>			
3	Dr. Eltje Aderhold	Head of Unit Humanitarian Assistance	vn05-rl@auswaertiges-amt.de
3	Ole Grogro	Humanitarian Assistance Unit – responsible for the Foreign Office Action Plan and Climate Change Adaptation inter alia	vn05-4@auswaertiges-amt.de
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands</b>			
3	Fabienne Moust	Policy Officer Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid Department	Fabienne.moust@minbuza.nl
<b>German Red Cross</b>			
3	Christoph Johnen	Head of International Cooperation	johnenc@drk.de
3	Dr. Thorsten Klose	Head of Resilience Unit	Klose_T@drk.de
2	Alexandra R��th	Coordinator CCA- responsible of the Foreign Office Action Plan	ruetha@drk.de
1	Kevin Wyjad	Project Delegate Bangladesh	delegate.fbf@grc-bangladesh.org
1	Mathieu Destrooper	Project Delegate Peru	m.destrooper@drkamericas.de
1	Konstanze Kampfer	Project Delegate Mozambique	konstanze.grc@gmail.com
1	Joachim Schr��der	Project Delegate Togo	cra.togo.cca@gmail.com
2	Rebecca Miller	Research Assistant	r.miller@drk.de
<b>IFRC</b>			
-	Mohammed Mukhier	Head Community Preparedness & Risk reduction	mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
3	Joy M��ller		
2	Susil Perera	Senior Officer CCA	susil.perera@ifrc.org
-	Sylvie Chevalley		
-	Tiffany Loh		
3	Meinrad B��rer	Senior Office Climate Change Mitigation	meinrad.burer@ifrc.org
<b>RC/RC Climate Centre</b>			
3	Maarten van Aalst	Director RC/RC Climate Centre	vanaalst@climatecentre.org

2	Dr. Pablo Suarez	Associate Director	suarez@climatecentre.org
1	Erin Coughlan	Senior Climate Specialist	coughlan@iri.columbia.edu
1	Mariana Davila	RC/RC Climate Centre technical coordinator	davila@climatecentre.org
2	Andrew Kruczkiewicz	Staff Associate	andrewk@iri.columbia.edu
1	Flavio Monjane	National Climate Centre Advisor Mozambique	flaviomonjane@yahoo.com.br
1	Guillermo Miguel Carlos Gomez	National Climate Centre Advisor Peru	carlos.gomez.miguel@gmail.com
2	Stephen McDowell	FAO food security consultant	mcdowell@climatecentre.org
<b>WFP – World Food Programme</b>			
1	Karine Strebelle	Deputy Chief Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch	Karine.strebelle@wfp.org
3	Praveen Agrawal	Country Director Philippines	Praveen.agrawal@wfp.org
2	Baas Brimer	Programme Officer	Baas.brimer@wfp.org
3	Richard Choularton	Chief Climate&Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit/Policy and Programme Division	Richard.choularton@wfp.org
2	Emily Niebuhr	Meteorologist Consultant	Emily.niebuhr@wfp.org
1	Jorge Fanlo	Senior Programme Advisor	Jorge.fanlo@wfp.org
3	William Vigil	Regional Programme Advisor	William.vigil@wfp.org
<b>IRI -</b>			
2	Simon Mason	Chief Climate Scientist	simon@iri.columbia.edu
2	Steve Zebiak	Senior Research Scientist	steve@iri.columbia.edu
<b>Welthungerhilfe</b>			
1	Subhankar Chatterjee	Head of Programs India Office	chatterjee.subhankar@welthungerhilfe.de
1	Robert Grassmann	Senior Advisor Resilience	robert.grassmann@welthungerhilfe.de
3	Caroline Peyre-Koch	Project Coordinator Mozambique	caroline.peyre@welthungerhilfe.de
<b>Bangladesh Red Crescent</b>			
1	Ekram Chowdhury	Director Disaster Risk Management Department	ekram.elahi@bdracs.org
<b>Mozambique Red Cross</b>			
3	Marla Dava	Acting Program Coordinator Mozambique Red Cross	marladava05@gmail.com
<b>Civil Defense Dominican Republic</b>			
2	Esther Viviana Quesada Suero	Director of the Civil Defense's Planning and Project	esther_quesada02@yahoo.com

	de Feliz	Department - Dominican Rep	
<b>National Institute for Disaster Management Mozambique (INGC)</b>			
3	Ana Cristina Manuel	Director - Department for Prevention and Mitigation	waryamucobora@yahoo.com.br
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## Annex 2: Country cases objective

Peru – Mozambique – Bangladesh/Philippines – Haiti/Dominican Republic

### Objective:

- To ensure that all participants identify together the main challenges in implementing a forecast-based financing project in our pilot countries (WFP and GRC)
- To achieve a better understanding of the project context
- The multi-disciplinary group helps to integrate all different aspects in the process
- To get main recommendations formulated, supporting the project teams to better define the project concept per pilot country
- To mix all the teams and to get a more practical view of Fbf

	Steps for the facilitation
1.	<b>Introduction Working Group</b> – methodology – objectives – outputs (5 minutes)
2.	<b>Short presentation of country team</b> with focus on the different hazards regarding Climate Change (5 minutes) – if possible <b>Or short round of all participants –</b> Who knows what?
3.	<b>Mapping of the set-up (20 min.)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the country set-up (GRC, WFP structure, governmental authorities etc.)</li> <li>• Analysis of the project set-up (if already existing)</li> <li>• Foreign Office Action Plan Set-up</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Definition of the focal problems (30 min.):</b> Problem is broken down into manageable and definable chunks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factors can be prioritized, helps to focus objectives</li> <li>• Deeper understanding of the problem and the interconnected and contradictory causes;</li> <li>• To get a shared sense of understanding, purpose and action;</li> <li>• <b>Focus should be on the identification of problems/challenges for project implementation;</b></li> </ul>
5.	<b>Development of main recommendations for the pilot projects – 30 minutes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the results and information of exercise 1 and 2– key recommendations per country are developed;</li> <li>• Determination of what kind of information is still needed and where the project has to focus on;</li> <li>• Helps to give an overview of the different country situations (similarities and differences).</li> </ul>
6	<b>Preparing a presentation (20 minutes):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some main results of the analysis</li> <li>• Presentation of main recommendations and main findings</li> </ul>