



**German
Red
Cross**



Federal Foreign Office

Report of 3rd workshop

Part 2

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

July 5th – 7th, 2016

Geneva, Switzerland



Content

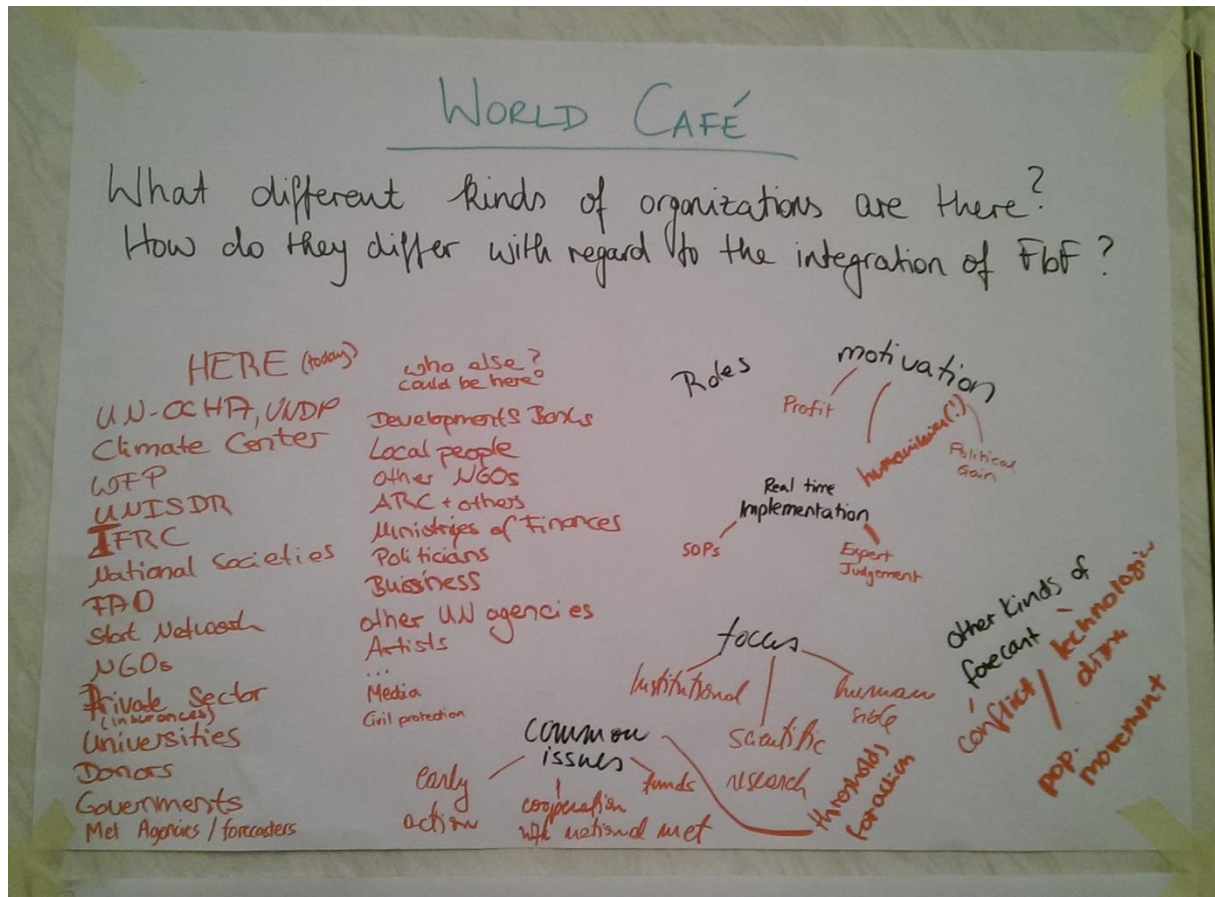
1. World Café	3
1.1. Organizations and integration of FbF (1)	3
1.2. Barriers	4
1.3. Contributions to FbF	5
1.4. Link between organizations and FbF	6
1.5. Organizations and integration of FbF (2)	9
1.6. Challenges	10
1.7. Requirements	11
1.8. New partners and advocacy for FbF	13
1.9. Benefits	14
2. Doctor-Patient Consultation	15
3. Workshop Evaluation	19
3.1. Questionnaire	19
3.2. Final Evaluation	22

1. World Café

Guiding Question:

"How can Forecast-based Financing be integrated in your organization?"

1.1. Organizations and integration of FbF (1)



1.2. Barriers

WORLD CAFÉ

Which barriers might need to be overcome and how?

Perceptions of donors and citizens of donor countries (e.g. acting in vain = wasted money?)
 Also: donations usually coming after a disaster.
 How? Awareness raising of benefits of FbF, especially financially
 Presenting cost/benefit analysis & cases

Difficulty of scaling-up from community to regional/national level
 How? Integrate into existing DRM/response frameworks
 Integrating into national policies, systems

Silos/competition among actors
 How? Creation of Coalition & common actions - 1 Billion Coalition
 Data sharing/creation of platforms

Interpretation/acceptance of the name
 How? Broadly define the concept of FbF
 Clearly communicate
 Brainstorming for a new name eg: Possibly "Forecast based Action"?

Internal Perception in Organisations
 How? → overcome "comfort zone"
 Training
 Case studies

Reliability of forecasts → doubts that system works
 test, document, proof **AVAILABILITY**

DOUBT of Commitment in FUNDING AFTER END OF PILOT.
 - Agreement with govt, donors to institutionalize it as finance mechanism post pilot phase.
 - Institutionalize at govt (local) mechanism as a way of working. (forget \$\$, it's internalizing the process).

1.3. Contributions to FbF

WORLD CAFÉ

My organization can contribute to FbF in the form of ...

- Flood forecasting and hazard mapping (GloFAS, JRC)
- RISK ASSESSEMENT ^{& Climate risk analysis [Bangladesh]}
- Development of the longer levels
- Experience in managing multi-organisations
- Sharing skills [39 organisations], knowledge, practical examples } Start Network
- Continuity [shared contingency planning] EASY Waring
- Technology transfer, using innovative technology, software [south-south (WEP)]
- Forecast resolution & automation, MEAS Distribution software
- OPENDATA KIT (ODK), methodology
- RCCC NRI → CAN DISTIL KEY CONCEPTS / APPROACH OF DEVELOPED ACTION / CLIMATE TRIGGER → CONTRIBUTE TO GUIDELINES,
- Opportunities to pilot → build evidence.
- Food / Nutrition Security analysis; vulnerability mapping (→ targeting questions)

- IRI - Rethink what forecast skill means

- CC - a 'knowledge broker' with a bird's eye view of global policy landscape.

- FAO: Agriculture & agric. livelihoods risk assessment
- Slow onset disasters - value added due to expertise
- EWEA internal fund for Early Action at country level
- Global Analytical product of main risks (Agri + Food sec)

- EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS AND PROGRAMME SETUP WITH NS'S WITH STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS (DANISH RC)

- INTEGRATE INTO PROGRAMS, OPERATIONS AND EXISTING MECHANISMS
- 'PBF/ DISASTER LAW' ADVOCACY AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO GOVT TO INTEGRATE FbF INTO LEGAL FRAMEWORKS
- CONSIDER DIFFERENT MECHANISMS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS: GLOBAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, SUBNATIONAL, LOCAL, COMMUNITY

FbF part of a comprehensive DRM-Programme/System
Cooperation with other cooperation focusing of different kind of needs / sectors interventions

1.4. Link between organizations and FbF

[illegible]

What key aspects were discussed at your table?

- Discussion focused on the development and integration of the Fbf concept in different organizations, mainly inside WFP, FAO, RCCC, RCRC Movement, the WHH and scientific agencies.
- The important role of science in the development of the Fbf concept was discussed and also the need for improved cooperation between science and humanitarian organizations to enable those organizations to integrate Fbf into their approaches.
- The role of donors regarding the acceptance of the Fbf concept was discussed as well as their role to further strengthen the paradigm shift towards an anticipatory humanitarian system.

What was the process?

- First the participants introduced themselves (name, organization).
- A short introduction of the key question was given to the participants in each round and also a short summary of the topics that have been discussed in the previous rounds.
- Afterwards the participants responded to the previously discussed points and added their perspective regarding the link of the Fbf concept and their organization.
- The points mentioned were written down by the facilitator.

Portray your main findings:

The Fbf concept within humanitarian organizations

- In the past there has been a strong traditional focus on relief, response and related logistics within humanitarian organizations but the concept of Fbf is now increasingly recognized in different humanitarian organizations, such as WFP, FAO and the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement (also being integrated already in main WFP, FAO and RCRC strategic documents).
- There is an ongoing paradigm shift happening towards improved preparedness for response where the Fbf concept is extremely important to trigger action before potential disasters.
- Although many humanitarian stakeholders did monitor different forecasts in the past, there has not been any systematic triggering of humanitarian action based on these forecasts – this is now starting to change because of the Fbf concept which has been “planting the seed”.
- Inside the RCRC Movement, WFP and FAO there are already programs and seed funding for Fbf pilot projects, partially financed by donors and from the organizations.
- Other funding opportunities or adjustments of existing funding mechanisms inside various organizations might be very beneficial in the future, such as an anticipatory use of the DREF inside IFRC (using the DREF to also finance anticipatory early action based on forecasts/thresholds).
- These kinds of pilot projects will remain crucial for humanitarian organizations to continue with the paradigm shift.
- For development oriented organizations, such as the Welthungerhilfe (WHH), there are a lot of opportunities to integrate and link the Fbf concept with longer term development projects, especially with a focus on integrating Fbf into longer term DRR and capacity building activities of national and local partner organizations.

The role of humanitarian donors

- To be able to systematically and sustainably integrate Fbf into the humanitarian system, the traditional donors of the different humanitarian organizations must be willing to invest into Fbf and to take up the Fbf concept more broadly.
- An overall organizational inclusion of Fbf will only succeed if the donors will support the concept.
- This might remain a challenge as there is a very strong funding focus of donors for crises and disaster response and as there is already a lack of funding for relief, it might be a challenge to convince humanitarian donors to invest more funding for Fbf.

The cooperation between science and humanitarian assistance

- The development of the Fbf concept pointed out the outstanding importance of cooperation between science (especially meteorological experts) and humanitarian stakeholders.
- Besides an overall improved cooperation in various pilot projects, it also becomes clear that there are direct benefits of the Fbf concept for meteorological stakeholders, such as:
 - Increasing the understanding inside humanitarian organizations regarding the relevance of science and the understanding inside science regarding humanitarian early action.
 - Making scientific information much more practical for humanitarian organizations and improving the linkage between meteorological data provision and humanitarian action.
 - Operationalizing meteorological data and creating a humanitarian impact based on scientific information combined with humanitarian action.
 - Improving the prediction for extreme weather events to trigger action.

The role of national governments, met services and other stakeholders

- Taking over the Fbf concept on national governmental level will be crucial for the sustainability of the entire concept.
- The cooperation between national/local governments, meteorological services and national/local humanitarian organizations will be key to sustain the Fbf concept on national level.
- Therefore humanitarian organizations that are working internationally need to support their local partners to enhance the cooperation with governmental and meteorological agencies.
- The involvement of national DRR platforms may be beneficial for the integration of the Fbf concept and for the development of funding mechanisms for Fbf on national level.

Others

- Regarding the integration and linkage of the Fbf concept into organizations in general, there is also a relevant social science component that needs to be taken into account:
 - Cooperation between government, science and humanitarian organizations also means cooperating across different working cultures that need to be understood
 - Making scientific information useful for governments and humanitarian organizations also brings a social science component.

1.5. Organizations and integration of FbF (2)

WORLD CAFÉ

How can the structure of your organization be helpful to the integration of FbF?

1. WITH THE AUXILIARY ROLE OF NS, AND AS PART OF DRM FORUM'S WE CAN BRING FbF CONCEPT TO THE EXISTING TOOLS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE (EGGP)
2. HELP TO DO BETTER WHAT WE WERE DOING WITHOUT FUND AND WITHOUT FORECAST.
3. REPRESENTATION IN COUNTRIES
4. PILOTING FbF
5. Influencing Policy - linking with auxiliary role
6. Red Cross in many communities → fbf →

Bosnia H.
STRENGTHENING WITH
POLITICIANSHIP WITH
NATIONAL GOV'TS
AND LINE MINISTRIES
AND POLICY
STRUCTURE

12. FbF should be part of National Society contingency plan and long term strategic plan.

- MunichRe → Foundation producing global regional forecasts

M. community → branches "missing" maps!

7. Private business → ? A billion coalition

8. Beneficiaries → business people "Risk informed"

6. localization of aid

WTO → collecting new information
mobile phone signals → humidity

Forecast-information

Simplify forecast → translate to local language → for communities

9. Cash experience → own decision rights → business thinking

10. social psychology!

SCIENCE: Met Services → use full services

coop. creation

risk perception

1.6. Challenges

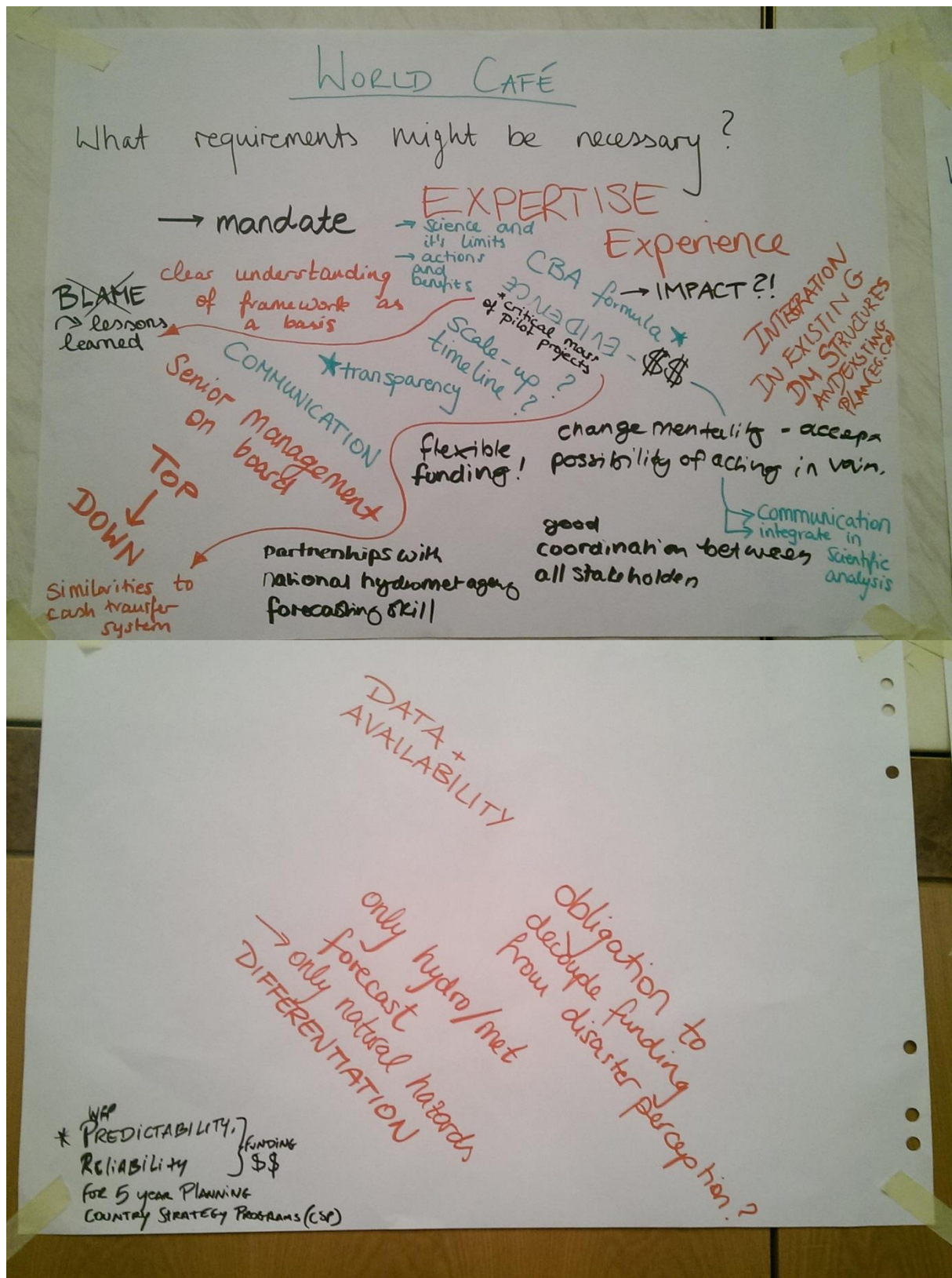
WORLD CAFÉ

Which possible challenges might occur?

- * Enabling community involvement
- * Embedding FbF into govt. structures/
platform
- * Precise definition of FbF
- * Financing mechanisms for FbF
(internal & external)
- * accuracy of forecasts → mistrust
- * ^{lack of capacity} lack of coordination with other stakeholders
- * scalability/replication

- * THE OWNERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY FOR THE FbF CONCEPT
- * THE LINKS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE WAYS FOR FINANCE
- * ppl. don't get message in time
don't know what to do
don't want to do it
don't trust the information given
- * limited capacity to respond → scaling up
- * accountability / CHS adhering to it / align the concept

1.7. Requirements



What key aspects were discussed at your table:

Need for:

- clear structural understanding
- evidence
 - buy-in by other stakeholders
- negative evidence: use as lessons learned
- transparency
- communication: lighten the political blame, no guilt
- costing activities and comparison of values
- coordination
 - groundwork for FbF (also in relation to new countries)
- funding, flexibility of funding
 - in timeline of budgeting and also in disbursement methodology (generic agreements for global events with same source of information and data or specific actions?)
- expertise and experience, in science and practice
 - no parallel system, coordination needed (again)
- discussion on similarities with cash transfer mechanism when it was first introduced
- CBA: focus more on impact?
 - use in scientific forecasts, range could be useful

Requirements for scale-up:

- “protocol” for like-minded actors (i.e. manual)
 - global events still require country-level triggers
- change of mentality → “risk acceptance”
- paradigm shift → PUSH, donors need to take responsibility in front of tax payers
 - WHS as game changer ?

1.8. New partners and advocacy for FbF

WORLD CAFÉ

Which aspects are important to integrate new partners and advocate FbF?

- Highly dependant upon which partners.
- Evidence, including CBA are important tools for advocacy
- Embedding + linking to commitments that governments have made globally — SDGs, Paris, Sendai (?)
to partners and public
- Reporting Success requires ~~recognition~~ also recognising 'avoided disasters'
- Tailoring communication of impacts is important eg: public understanding to put pressure on politicians.
- get research started + integrate scientific results to FbF
 (catch the complexity) → to create evidence
→ e.g. case studies

DIFFERENT PARTNERS:

- DONORS
- PRIVATE ENTERPRISES
- INSURANCE SECTOR
- SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES
- GOVERNMENTS (LOCAL, NATIONAL)
- WLO'S
- CSO
- COMMUNITIES
- REGIONAL BODIES
- FOUNDATIONS + TRUST FUNDS
- MEDIA
- POLICY MAKERS

- keep it simple - for everybody to understand
- reducing impact + cost of intervention
- create ownership / legal frameworks

Integrate FbF into - national government

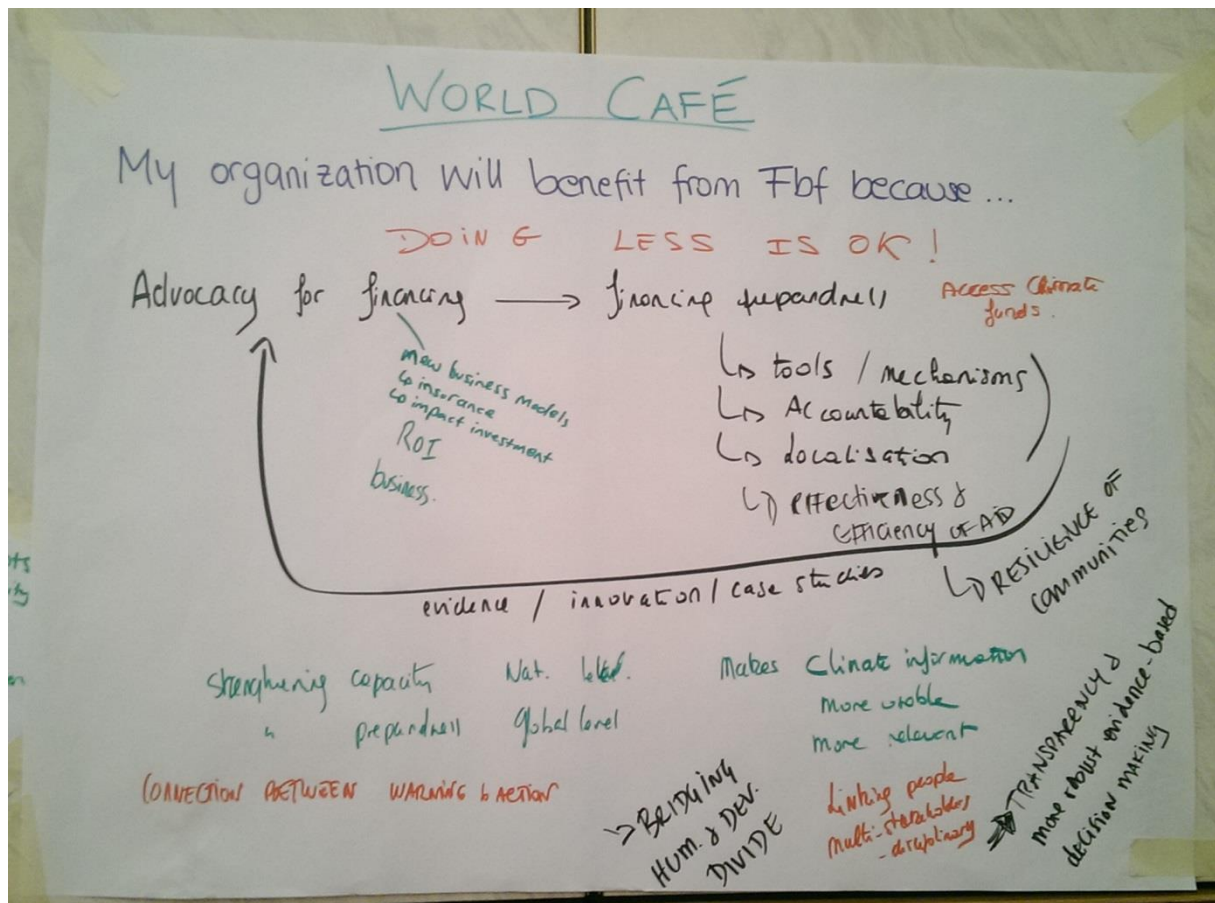
- African Risk Capacity
- UNDAF framework

Capacity development - expertise within meteorological forecasting models
met + hydro data records

World Café

- South - South, North - South cooperation (technology transfer)
- Decentralisation could benefit from FbF by enabling local communities to take charge

1.9. Benefits



2. Doctor-Patient Consultation

Doctor-Patient – Catalina's Group

Patient 1: Andrew K. IRI/Climate Centre

Question: How to write a manual? What information to use to develop a FbF mechanism? What tools are available that would be useful to me to develop a FbF mechanism of each of the steps? Which products are good to scale up? To be more efficient → There is a lot of information that is available

Doctors Questions:

- Do you already have experience with tools? Yes, with climate tools and maps
- What is driving you to use FbF? Because I want to use better forecast for decision making

Diagnosis:

- Use already existing tools at government level: national policies
- Use WFP tools, for example SPARC: special risk analysis tool: historical events, (land degradation, exposure) – it is possible to get it upon request to WFP for any country. It is tailored to the needs.
- Use WFP 3PA tool: to identify seasonal LLH, community based participation, however results are only available for some countries, nevertheless the methodology is available upon request to WFP.
- Implement stakeholders analysis tool to ensure understanding of existing networks and key actors.
- Use a tool to identify relevance of FbF: this could be the selection criteria for FbF interventions, part of the FbF manual.
- Use VCA to identify risk: keep in mind that the performance/quality depends on how it is use by the national societies, some have more experience than others.
- Use tools that can be used to identify actions.

Patient 2: Irene Amurion URCS

Question: What URCS could do to improve the FbF mechanism given the negative results from the first intervention? The forecast-based actions related to the water/health sector did not offer results as expected

Doctors Questions:

- Did they do sensitization in HP? Not very profound
- Did you do a baseline? The baseline was not focus on the specific actions, it was for the -Climate Change Adaptation project in general, but not for specific FbF. The actions were selected 2 years back, before the implementation.
- Did you analyse why is a reason of the results? Not yet
- Did you plan well your scenarios? We tried, but not sure it worked.
- How was targeting for beneficiaries? Same beneficiaries from the CCA programme, based on vulnerability and high prone risk areas.
- How did you choose the control community? Similar characteristics of exposure and vulnerability.

Diagnosis:

- Keeping into account pre-existing conditions for the analysis of possible impact. FbF should be done on a framework of a large scale intervention that tackle the risks from different angles and timescales.

- It seems that in the case of this project the expectations were too high, therefore it is recommended to identify what is the exact change that you want to get and that is feasible. (for example, FoodSecure's objective is to maintain the level of food security, avoiding to get it lower.
- It is important to know all the resources that already exist.
- Recommended to improve the analysis of the comparison group. Identify clearly practices and actions that are already part of the culture/behaviour.
- It is crucial to know more about the timing of the action, lead time.
- Traditional behaviours are key factors for the lack of change in the results of the diarrheal. This could be a reason of the lack of observed changes, therefore sensitization should be strengthened.
- Targeting specific population to measure impact, for instance children. This will help to have a more controlled environment for impact study
- It is necessary to improve MEAL system

Doctor-Patient – Janot's Group

Patient 1: -

Question 1: What to do in Bangladesh for cash transfer eligibility disparity?

Question 2: SOP – what to do if flood is imminent and funding is not yet available?

Additional info:

-Disaster Managements committees/volunteers trained to use smartphones to collect data. Every household decided on selection criteria based on score according to risk factors.

Doctors Questions: no provided

Diagnosis:

Communications to ensure it is clear that this is a pilot and if it is successful people who see neighbouring pilot communities doing better after a cyclone or flood will generate demand for expansion of FbF and plan SOPs as part of a package of actions. Begging with action that community can take without external help.

- Sustainable financing
- Local financing with government and private sector
- Option for extend FbF to Mali with NLRC and MaliRC...do to fundraising
- Senegal: Government could provide funding as long as it is involved at the beginning of the process.
- In Bangladesh a disbursement response fund also that can be tied to community level decision-making
- Community level financing for community SOPs. For example, women's savings groups could design and fund their own SOP.
- Preparedness fund is sitting unused most of the time. Could be structured as investment fund that generates income.

Doctor-Patient – Verena's Group

Patient 1: -

Question: Preparedness is about achieving success. How can people change mind-set to work "in between" preparedness and response?

Risk informed development doesn't always need to come "after the disaster"

FbF embeds relief and preparedness "continuity" in risk informed development.

Doctors Questions:

no provided

Diagnosis:

FbF should be a comprehensive strategy

For drought: More than forecast is needed to trigger actions and do preparedness during drought.

Bridge the gap: Show evidence, proof of concept. Different concepts can work.

Need clear definition: Scale up of normal preparedness to achieve forecast based actions

Patient 2: -

Question: How to get access to data to calibrate trigger points? Data to take decision that are good quality

Doctors Questions:

- Which data?
 - Country level data on different hazards (hurricane, droughts, rainfall, temperature)
 - Nat Cat observation, time series data
- Why Meteorological data vs impact data?
 - Increase the quality of the indicator
- How do I trial an adequate indicator?

Diagnosis:

- -Identify damages in the past
- -Link to Meteorological data
- -Set up criteria for FbF data requirements
- -Search for all the data that you can use
- -Find the right contacts to talk about data

Additional question: Are precise methods necessary vs simpler thresholds in combination with local entities

- -Embed FbF concept in country systems. Analyse data availability and quality. Then think about improving data
- -Specification of data needs starting with impact data and then link that to meteorological information

Doctor-Patient – Rebecca's group**Patient 1: -**

Problem: Data access in some regions is problematic → Data is needed to improve GloFAS forecast skill i.e. in Southeast Asia or Africa, daily river flow data needed for calibration of model; either no data, or data not kept systematically or unwilling to share data

Doctors Questions:

- Is it a problem of accessibility or availability? Both, but mostly data is recorded (for instance by GRDC), but we have no contacts.

Diagnosis:

- Try the official way first (use hierarchy), official channels such as European Commission
- If this does not work, informal talks
- Find out reasons for not sharing
- Offer an exchange, provide them with a benefit (present your reasons, collaboration)
- Map out data availability

Patient 2: IFRC

Problem: Lack of capacities in National Societies to engage with national government in National Adaptation Planning for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) → not involved enough in national planning process, but needed to present civil society side

Doctors Questions:

- What do you think are the reasons for the lack of communication or involvement? National Societies are community based, but bottom-up approach is not working. There is no clear line of reporting to the government and no direct contact person → No collaboration due to lack of infrastructure and/or linkage
- Is the government aware of this problem? In part, because their call for input in the planning process is not answered. Many communities report to the Red Cross/Red Crescent National Society (NS) alone, not to governmental representatives. This information is not transported upwards to higher levels. Neither National Society nor government understand auxiliary role.

Diagnosis:

- Take a best practice example and others will follow → map out which capacities are needed and develop a ROADMAP
- Need for strong leadership and clear responsibilities in the NS
- Example Kenia: Strong governance and structures needed → train a focal point in NS on climate change → he/she contacts government and preferably has a direct counterpart there (ownership and sustainable relationship needs to be developed)

Patient 3: GRC Bangladesh pilot

Problem: Need to hire someone for M&E; system was set up by an external consultant from RCCC, now locally staffed; but floods are imminent and no system in place yet; gap caused by internal changes is making preparations difficult

Doctors Questions:

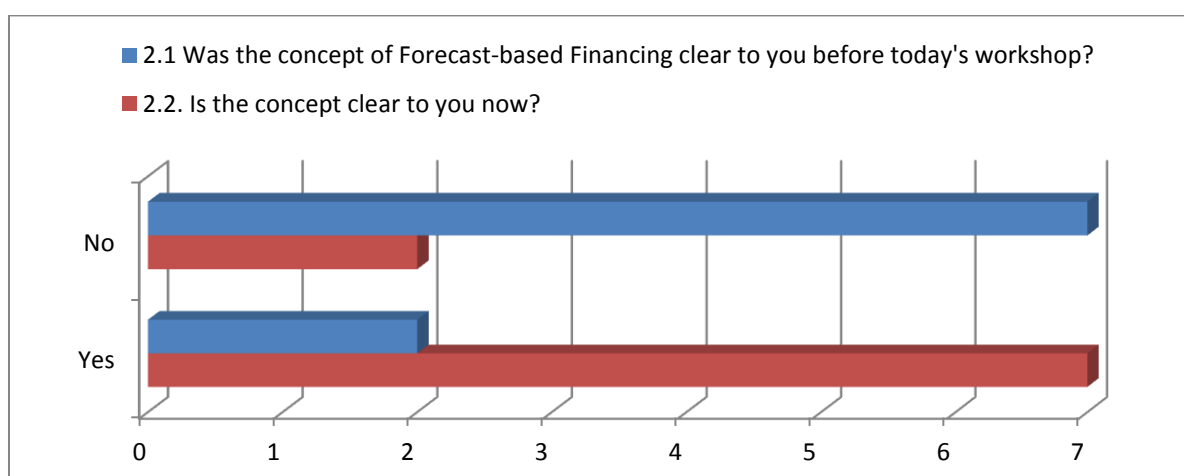
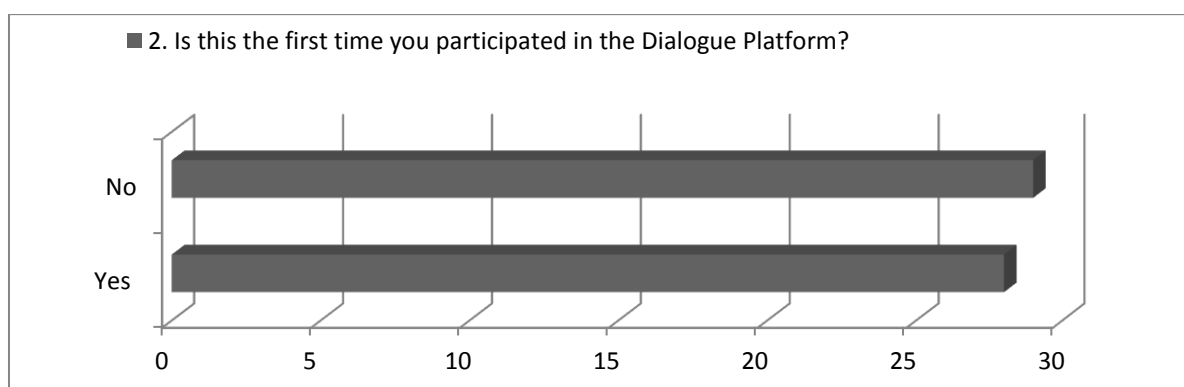
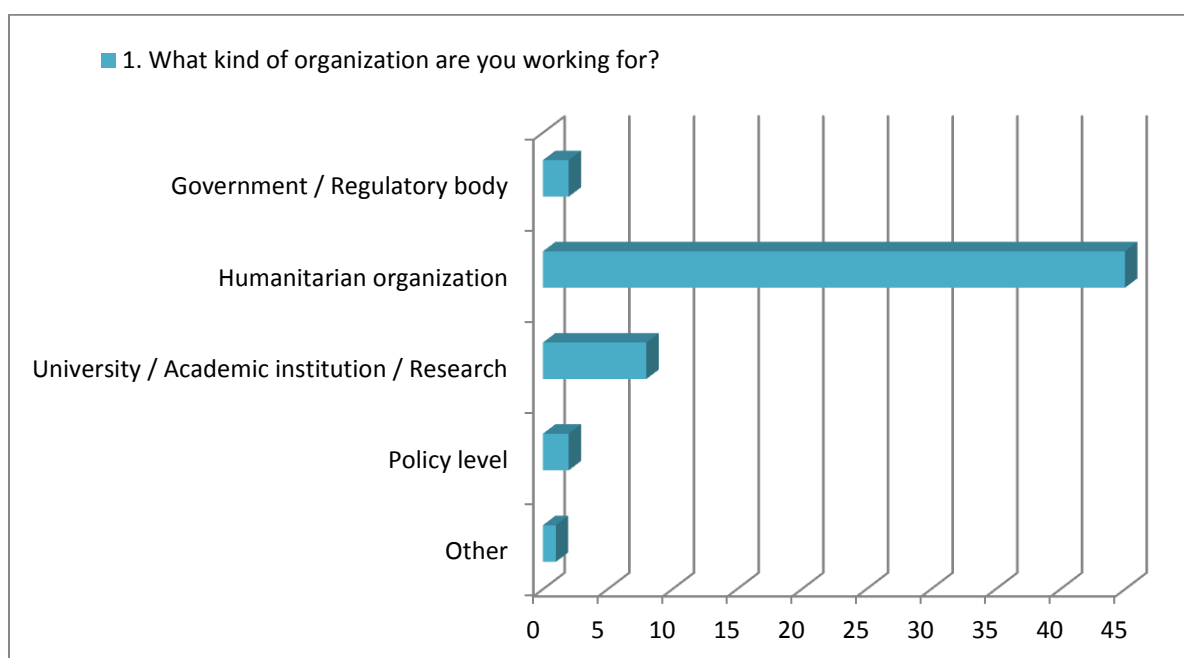
- Why are you hiring someone local and not someone external? Because there is a need for continuous M&E, maybe expansion to MEAL. More sustainable with someone local who stays on long-term.

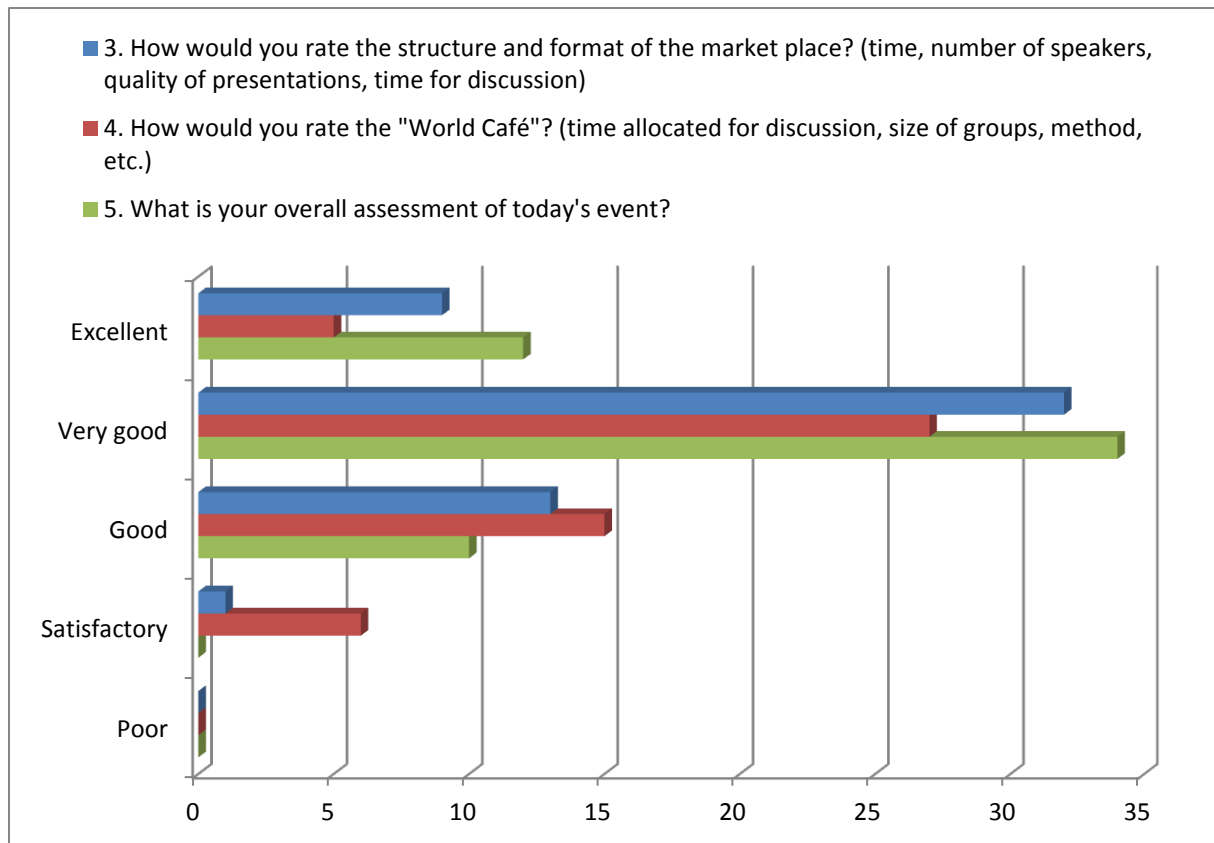
Diagnosis:

- Connect to WFP in Bangladesh (Emmanuel), maybe work together in a joint workshop

3. Workshop Evaluation

3.1. Questionnaire





6. What would you have liked to spend more time on?

fbf-concepts
 people brainstorming
 approaches
 constraint time
 Q+A

Which topics did you miss?





7. What did you most benefit from?








3.2. Final Evaluation

Evaluation Day 3

		
Have your questions on Fbf been answered during the dialogue platform?	x x x x x x	x (80%) x x
Are you interested in participating in the next platform events?	x x x x x x	x x
Did you get an overview on the methodology development?	x x x x x	x x x x

Evaluation Day 3

					
How would you rate structure & facilitation of WGs?	x x x	x x x	x x	x	
How well did you understand the content of other WGs?		x x x	x x x	x	x
How would you rate the general event management?	x x x	x x x	x		
How relevant was Day 3 for you?	x x x	x x	x		x