

Report of 4th workshop

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

December 13th – 15th, 2016

Geneva, Switzerland



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1. Introduction

Germany's Federal Foreign Office in cooperation with the German Red Cross, takes a leading role in developing an innovative mechanism for the more efficient and effective use of scarce resources in the humanitarian system. The aim of the Action Plan of the Federal Foreign Office for Humanitarian Adaptation to Climate Change that was launched in 2014 is to develop a system of Forecast-based financing.

This system foresees that based on scientific forecast information, predefined Standard Operating Procedures for early actions are activated, funded and implemented. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre is giving the scientific input and advisory service to national actors such as National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, disaster management authorities or meteorological offices to develop triggers for main hazards. Important partners in the Action Plan are IFRC, WFP, UNOCHA, FAO, Universities, Think Tanks and Research Institutes.

2. Strategic Objectives of the Foreign Office Action Plan

In the first phase, from 2014 to 2016, the main targets are to:

- **Advocate a paradigm shift** towards an anticipatory humanitarian system (HFA2 2015 and WHS 2016);
- Establish a **multi-stakeholder dialogue platform**;
- Connect and improve existing extreme weather forecast systems;
- Develop a **Forecast-based Financing (FbF) methodology**;
- Conduct national climate risk analyses.

The second phase of the Action Plan, from 2017 to 2019, will focus on:

- Developing a **FbF financing mechanism**;
- Establishing a priority list of countries most at risk and viable for FbF mechanisms;
- **Implement FbF** in other locations and with new partners;
- Introducing FbFin the main **policy processes**;
- **Advancing the methodology** and conceptual editing of instruments.

3. Objective of dialogue platform (4 workshops, 2015-2016)

In four workshops hosted in Geneva over the last two years the Dialogue Platform worked on establishing a space for solutions on climate change adaptation by drawing together the ideas of experts from a range of disciplines.

The workshops brought together over 100 humanitarian practitioners, climate scientists, donor agencies and government representatives. Experience from current pilots by the World Food Programme and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (National Societies and the Climate Centre) was blended with scientific expertise to fine-tune the [Forecast-based Financing \(FbF\)](#) concept and share lessons and expertise.

Objective of the fourth workshop:

Conclude the first phase by developing a **“Roadmap for Forecast-based Financing”** for the second phase, on a strategic and regional level.

4. Day 1

4.1. Summary

The first day of the fourth dialogue platform started with a formal opening from **Pascale Meige, Director Disaster and Crises Prevention, Response & Recovery (DCPRR)** at the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. About 100 people were invited for this event, representing RC/RC societies, UN agencies, NGOs of the humanitarian sector and governments. After that a serious **game on information, decisions and consequences** developed by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre illustrated the potential of scientific forecasts in the humanitarian context. The practitioner's panel on "making the case for FbF" showed the importance of sharing lessons learnt and exchanging ideas and experiences. After the market place, where all participants were invited to share their ideas, projects, lessons learnt or scientific research, selected donors and governments were interviewed on their vision for FbF in the future.

4.2. Practitioner's Panel on "Making the case for Forecast-based financing"

Focal points: *Erin Coughlan, Manager- Climate Science Team, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, Email: coughlan@climatecentre.org, Stefanie Lux, Coordinator FbF Pilot Projects, German Red Cross, Email: s.lux@drk.de*

Panelists:

Mathieu Destrooper, Project Delegate, German Red Cross, Peru
Mohammad Shahjahan, Project Officer, FbF Project, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
Elaine Sunshine R. Angeles, Senior Programme Associate - Disaster Preparedness and Response and Climate Change Adaptation, WFP Philippines
Luke Caley, Crisis Anticipation Adviser, START Network
Andreas Wüstenberg, Programme Officer, Early Warning – Early Action, FAO

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre is giving the scientific input and advisory service to national actors such as disaster management authorities or meteorological offices to develop triggers for main hazards.

World Food Programme is a direct partner of the Action Plan with additional pilot countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines, Haiti/Dominican Republic) and with the Food Security Climate Resilience Facility (FoodSECuRE). FoodSECuRE is an innovative climate finance tool to trigger action before a climate disaster and to support multi-year resilience building following climate disasters.

The **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** is working on an Early Warning- Early Action System translating warnings into anticipatory actions in order to reduce disaster impacts. FAO is aiming to set up a new financing mechanism to ensure that early actions are taken when warnings are at hand.

Start Network is made up of 42 national and international aid agencies from five continents. It has developed the Start Fund Crisis Anticipation Window - a mechanism designed to facilitate anticipatory interventions enabling member agencies to analyse forecasting

information, collectively assess risks, and access flexible funding to respond early and reduce suffering.

Discussion points on the panel:

- What problems have you encountered in your work on Forecast-based Financing?
- What advice would you have for new people who are starting to develop new FbF projects?
- How can we influence national policies to include FbF?
- What are your main goals in 2017 for the FbF projects in your country?

Question of spending efficiency?

Andreas Wüstenberg: Evidence finding is key, donors need evidence, really have a pool of evidence, return on investment calculation.

Mathieu Destrooper: We shouldn't forget that we were working in pilots! To have an impact not only in certain communities we have to move further: increase coverage, show governments that it is worthwhile.

Karimi Gitonga: It might be useful to look into shock responsive social protection mechanisms. Preagreed mechanisms already exist in some contexts.

Dan Osgood: Early days, there is going to be over time, there is going to be a huge amount of quantitative information, for connection between forecasts, actions and impact.

Are we looking at FbF as a leveraging tool? How to ensure that money is available?

Alexandra RÜth: Government efforts are crucial, policy issue is very important for the upcoming years.

Luke Caley: Co-development with donors is important and being very frank with them, how to solve things together. External evaluation, transparency, to take a very clear view peer review is very valuable; being honest with partners about being wrong in the beginning is crucial for improvement and development

Thorsten Klose: If you think about the partners, there is often no funding available. Our funding mechanism is not meant to replace governmental funding streams. Where do we want to go in the long run? Having it integrated into governmental structures instead of having hum actors funding hum organisations

Silvia Kreibiehl: On strong local ownership: with green climate fund: direct access mechanisms to submit their programmes and then receive money; Trend in climate funding: more local ownership and eye-to eye

Hassan Ahmadul: Two elements are key: readiness, and finally acting on it. Also we need a robust mechanism/ process to make available funds.

Pablo Suarez: In addition to trying to get evidence, it will be useful to look at all the incidences, looking back and analysing. We can get much more evidence by looking at the cases of acting too late. We can also look at all the incidents of failure to act before; Southern risk funds should be looked at, there are a lot of similarities.



Figure 1. Practitioner’s panel on making the case for FbF (Panellists f.l.t.r.: Erin Coughlan de Perez (RCCC), Mathieu Destrooper (GRC), Andreas Wüstenberg (FAO), Luke Caley (START), Elaine Angeles (WFP), Mohammad Shahjahan (BDRCS))

4.3. Donor-Government Session

"Donor and Government Vision Session: For an anticipatory humanitarian system"

Speakers of this session included Dr. Thorsten Klose of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, Mr. Edwin Olivares of the Dominican Government, Mr. Nelson Akibode, Permanent Secretary of the National Platform for DRR in Togo, Mrs. Ana Cristina from INGC Mozambique and Mr. Vladimir Ferro of the Ministry of Economy and Finances in Peru.

Dr. Thorsten Klose of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany:

Since 2014 the Federal Foreign Office is committed to a paradigm shift of its humanitarian assistance and decided to invest in the development of an anticipatory humanitarian system with Forecast-based Financing (FbF). Together with the German Red Cross, WFP, IFRC and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, we are developing this financing mechanism that releases humanitarian funding for preparedness action well before disaster strikes.

Acting early has been on the agenda of humanitarian organisations for quite some time. But often the funding for acting early is missing and no clear early action protocols are in place to reduce the anticipated risks for the most vulnerable before disasters strike and to limit the humanitarian impacts of floods, droughts, cyclones or heat waves/ cold waves. FbF is piloted successfully in different high-risk countries and the Federal Foreign Office is convinced that it is worth investing in this innovative approach.

Looking at the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, understanding disaster risks is now in the focus of the humanitarian system, as well as strengthening disaster preparedness for response. That is what FbF is all about! Analysing the most important

disaster risks and working on plans with the most important stakeholders to support the most vulnerable when risks are increasing and before disasters strike. Beside well elaborated plans, the Federal Foreign Office decided as well to fund those early actions automatically, as soon as a scientific threshold is reached. That is unique in the humanitarian system.

Looking at the results of the World Humanitarian Summit, we can also clearly state that **FbF is contributing to reaching the ambitious WHS commitments:**

Leaving no one behind

Reduce and address displacement – FbF can help to reduce displacement as it is part of managing displacement risks. Germany is currently the chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and FbF is part of the PDD work plan.

Change People's lives

Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems – FbF has the potential to reinforce national and local systems especially in the context of risk reduction and this will be our overall goal for the next two years.

Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

That is self-explanatory – The entire FbF approach is based on anticipation and not waiting for crises. We are convinced that we can change the system in a significant way when humanitarian stakeholders are all together working on the development of the approach.

Transcend humanitarian-development divides

FbF has the potential to increase the coherence between development oriented disaster risk management and humanitarian risk reduction and preparedness for response. Disaster risk management structures in high-risk countries are needed to successfully implement the FbF approach as well as humanitarian funding is needed to enable risk reduction and preparedness actions before disasters strike.

Invest in humanity

Invest in local capacities and according to risk – FbF is fully supporting both objectives.

The encouraging situation here in this dialogue platform is that we have an enormous diversity of different experts from different countries and with very different backgrounds. The achievements of the last 2 years are enormous. FbF which was once a dream or a blurred vision is now getting clear to everybody.

We do not have the perfect methodology yet, but we already moved big steps forward. That is due to all the efforts you are doing day by day. Thanks for that. And now I'm happy to listen to other governments and their inputs for the next years.

5. Day 2

5.1. Summary

Day 2 of the 2nd Dialogue Platform of 2016 offered the opportunity to exchange experiences and lessons learned among practitioners who have experience working on FbF around the world and to jointly discuss ideas and options for the next steps in FbF programming. After a **roundtable on “lessons learned”** from a process but also pilot level, the Frankfurt School of Finance and Economics presented an **introduction into adaptation finance** and how FbF financing solutions could fit into the existing systems. After a session on the **FbF manual**, a work-in-progress guideline document for FbF implementation, the day ended with regional meetings focused on developing a **“regional roadmap”** for the second phase of the Federal Foreign Office Action Plan from **2017-2019**.

5.2. Roundtable on “lessons learned”

Focal points: *Erin Coughlan, Manager- Climate Science Team, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, Email: coughlan@climatecentre.org*
Stefanie Lux, Coordinator FbF Pilot Projects, German Red Cross, Email: s.lux@drk.de

Panelists:

Olaf Neussner, Project Delegate, FbF Project Bangladesh, German Red Cross
Juan Bazo, Scientific Advisor, FbF Project Peru, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
Baas Brimer, Programme Officer (FoodSECuRE), Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Unit, WFP
Stefanie Lux, Coordinator FbF Pilot Projects, German Red Cross
Rebecca Miller, Research Assistant for FbF, German Red Cross

Olaf Neussner:

- 1. Do you already have some evaluation or survey results you can share with us: e.g what did people use the money for? Was the humanitarian impact of the event (flood) different from that of past events (how was this measured)?**
We did a qualitative analysis and conducted surveys ex-ante and ex-post to evaluate the impact. We will publish the results soon.
- 2. What were problems and lessons learned that you encountered?**
*Slower distribution than anticipated, not (yet) fast enough for fast-onset disasters
High success rate possible, yet not so easy under time pressure (i.e. we can't just wire the money, there is a logistical and administrative process involved in cash distribution).
Operational logistics are important.*
- 3. Given your experience for which contexts would you recommend using cash? For which would you not recommend it?**
*Need for a Plan B: Cash transfer might be successful, but delivery depends on system factors (i.e. dependent on technology)
Unintended outcomes: Inflation risk, need for a good analysis beforehand (market study, VCA); this in turn makes it hard to switch to another community (trade-off flexibility and preparation)*

Baas Brimer:

- 1. What new events have happened in your pilots since the last Dialogue Platform?**
Yesterday at the market place we shared our experience with the MAP room trigger tool (cooperation with IRI), which we think is very helpful.
- 2. What evaluations or comparative analysis has emerged from your pilot since the last Dialogue Platform? If so, what are the most interesting results that you could share with us? If not, how do you plan to evaluate the impact of your actions?**
No baseline reference group, we simulate effects (shock simulation impact model) on household dynamics.
- 3. What are the major gaps that are not yet being addressed by your pilot project that you hope others you can tackle?**
Slow-onset disasters, for example a drought. DRR takes months, set-up more long-term. FbF needs to be embedded in governmental EWEA system at national level. Need for improved buy-in of partners in sectors such as WASH,...
- 4. How has your pilot succeeded in getting government ownership of the FbF concept?**
Example of Zimbabwe: Buy-in of government through good promotion of conservation agriculture. Depends on government; anchored/ mainstreamed maybe within a ministry.

Juan Bazo:

- 1. For which extreme events and for which regions have you developed danger levels in Peru in the last months?**
For El Nino and the Amazonas hydrosystem.
- 2. What are your original assumptions on how to do this, and how did your methods change as you got more experience?**
Example: Thresholds for extreme precipitation, 75% percentile for 20mm threshold as a trigger. We triggered, but impact not as expected. As a result we are now working on more specific data with validation by communities and reviewing the danger levels.
- 3. What are some potential problems that people should watch out for when they want to define danger levels?(e.g. difficulty of getting good snowfall forecast because of lack of historical data)**
Problem are false alarms: Implementation of a high-resolution forecast, but no historical data to verify/calibrate. Risk of triggering wrong, need for data to verify models. Example of Puno: Strong snowfall hazard, but no forecast. Include observations in danger levels.
- 4. What are your main recommendations and creative solutions for others defining danger levels?**
1st step: create risk scenarios; then analyse predictability and verify forecast (work with met offices); then calculate return period.

Stefanie Lux:

- 1. You are carrying out a “Comparative Analysis”: which elements of FbF are you looking at?**
We are mostly concentrating on what the pilots have in common, where they differ in the methodology or process of implementation and how to bring the experience and lessons learned.
- 2. Besides the theory of change, when comparing the process of defining early actions what were other lessons learned that you identified?**

Actions need to be more realistic considering forecast skill and lead time (maybe mini simulations). Actions could also be more flexible → very community-based at the moment; with pre-selected preparations, needed to carry out actions successfully. In the future go from community-based programming up to a more regional approach → how can we adapt the actions? Maybe through a “quick-response team”, which is more mobile and flexible than local volunteers.

Rebecca Miller:

1. You compared the theories of change for the different actions in pilot countries. Can you tell us what you found?

TOC is a methodology to look at all possible actions to mitigate a risk (impact) → causality link, (how) does an action reduce the humanitarian impact? Bigger picture, avoid preconceptions and also anticipate unintended outcomes.

Example: TOC for flood scenario and waterborne diseases → Action like chlorine tablet distribution (point of source water purification) supposed to reduce exposure to “contaminated water” and therefore prevent waterborne diseases, but by focusing on chlorine tablets one might neglect to look at other sources of diarrheal diseases: sanitation, food storage,.... (look closely at chain of impact causality and underlying assumption for success of an action).

Continued discussion:

Where do you think FbF could be most/least successful, and why?

This leads us to the discussion, whether FbF is just the provision of rapid finance or a separate system. The argument has been made that FbF needs to be embedded in a broader DRR context to work, but is complementary to EWEA, filling the gap (nexus development work). In an ideal scenario it is embedded in a larger DRR/Preparedness system. The next question is, does FbF raise the level of preparedness or is it the last link providing finance to enable EWEA projects? At the moment this is not in place, it is more of an overall enabling mechanism to achieve a larger mind-set change.

What innovative techniques or approaches do you recommend or have you used to overcome the obstacles you encountered when piloting FbF?

Use lessons from insurance and replicate financial solutions on a small scale.

How can we create evidence when implementing actions?

- *Avoided costs (ok for harvest, hard for health)*
- *Impact-proofing is hard, what to measure?*
- *How to establish/proof causality link? Other factors?*
- *Prioritize actions*
- *ROI vs. needs-based humanitarian action: how do we choose the action and is our focus on the right thing?*
- *No need to prove that “prevention is better than cure”; yet changing the default setting requires hard evidence, although the advocated paradigm shift is immeasurable and will have a larger impact than we can prove through evidence*

Based on your experience, do you have recommendations on how to achieve governmental ownership?

Politicians need an incentive to act, i.e. a political mind-change is needed, the focus should not be on re-electability. Practical issues sometimes impede/influence decision-making, therefore we need SOP's. Governmental buy-in can be achieved by giving technical assistance where needed and by working closely with stakeholders and creating evidence that speaks for itself.



Figure 2. Roundtable on lessons learned (Speakers f.l.t.r: Janot Mendler de Suarez (RCCC), Baas Brimer (WFP), Olaf Neussner (GRC))

5.3. FbF Manual

Feedback Manual

Context	Needs	Offers	Comments:
Design	<p>Adapt to target audience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Translation (more languages) ➤ Include Portuguese /Spanish vocabulary in glossary of terms ➤ Stress-test: with target users; see reaction and interpretation 	<p>Adapt to target audience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Testing the use of the manual at provincial and district level (WFP) ➤ Adapt manual to NGO context (WHH) ➤ Piloting manual in new FbF projects (Danish RC in Mali; British RC in Mongolia and Sahel) 	
	<p>User-friendliness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hyperlinks to glossary of terms ➤ More intra-manual navigation ➤ Folder on home screen that contains all tools/ checklists 	<p>User-friendliness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Connect to designers; TYPO3 upkeep by GRC HQ 	
Content general	<p>Inspirational flavour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complement it with short videos (catchy intro video on home screen: what is FbF) ➤ Include links to articles/ relevant frameworks ➤ make language more appealing and engaging ➤ Include a section on partnerships 		Films by RCCC, Pictures?
	<p>Easy to read</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Executive summary ➤ Diagram to visualize manual ➤ matrix overview of all past and current FbF projects with info on risks, activities, partners, triggers, results, money (?) ➤ Best practice examples overview and link 		
	<p>Easy to implement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Checklists for each component ➤ Examples of: Scoping studies, menus of triggers, MEAL strategies and results derived; example 	<p>Implementation support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trigger development support (MunichRe) ➤ Tools for diagnostic (3PA, ODI, CBT, Coordination by WFP) ➤ Examples of forecast & trigger tool for slow-onset 	(IFRC?) DRECE tool

	<p>SOP's in different contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Suitability map for FbF ➤ Diagnostic (tool) of nat. DRM system to identify gaps/ opportunities ➤ training package (how to set triggers, how to select the best actions, how to prioritize) 	<p>disasters (WFP FoodSECuRE maproom & IRI supported user manual)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Early warning system in place (PAGASA) ➤ Examples of concrete actions & SOP's (pilot projects) ➤ Case Studies: WFP, GRC & FAO ➤ Add resources used to make SOP's in Togo (participating tools & overall strategy to have plans driven by local staff) (RCCC- Meghan Bailey) 	
Scientific content	<p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forecast information that is used in FbF (requirements on availability/ quality) ➤ Which forecasts for which triggers ➤ Action lifetime: Factor in CBA? 	<p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Climate data (MunichRe) ➤ Drought triggers/ indicators (FAO) ➤ Review of existing flood forecast in Nepal (WFP) 	
	<p>Tools (links to relevant tools and products)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessment accuracy of forecast ➤ Database for impact assessment for benefit analysis ➤ Data collection tools for uniformity when being used by volunteers ➤ Suitability map for FbF 	<p>Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Climate risk assessment tool and results (FbF Moz.) ➤ Simulation methodology: to test SOP's & identify gaps (WFP) ➤ Draft manual for SOP M&E (Togo FbF) 	
	<p>CBA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Methodology ➤ Expertise / who to contact ➤ Access to good practices 	<p>CBA/ Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information on CBA-potentials for early action and resilience (WFP) ➤ MEAL SOP evaluation of 2016 SOP's (Togo FbF) 	
Practical issues	<p>Requirements for implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Type of information practitioners need from forecasts to trigger interventions (expectations from tools/maprooms/ forecasts) ➤ Actions and corresponding lead time: Which forecasts shall be used for which 	<p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial mechanism procedures (FAO) ➤ Section on how to set up a FbF system (FAO) ➤ Agricultural sector/ livelihood early actions (FAO) ➤ Lessons learned from EWEA pilots (FAO) ➤ DREF guidelines and eligibility criteria (IFRC) ➤ Modification of DREF to integrate probabilistic 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ actions/ decisions? ➤ SOP's: need to clarify who SOP's are for (organizational, national or community-level) ➤ Mechanism on staying in congruence with gov. regulations 	analysis to enable DREF (IFRC)	
	<p>Operationalising FbF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Elaborate more on sensitisation and national capacity development ➤ Guidance on how to integrate FbF in existing community-based DRR/DR projects 	<p>Operationalising FbF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ regional examples of how FbF has been operationalised in Asia Pacific (WFP) 	
PR-related	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ FFO Action Plan explanation ➤ Introduction page 		
	<p>Partners and recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Section on who is involved ➤ Larger perspective (not only RCRC) ➤ Link with other initiatives 		
	<p>Advocacy material/ Communication/ Contact list</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2-pager: What is FbF ➤ Communication support: How do advocate FbF to governments / key stakeholders ➤ South-south cross-fertilization loop ➤ Track record: Map/ list of FbF pilots; so if you promote the idea, can give examples of similar contexts and connect to the right people ➤ Ready-to-use presentation on concept and manual ➤ Target-specific material for different audiences (donors, practitioners, policy-makers) 	<p>Common materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Case studies (i.e. SOP cyclone in Mozambique; lessons learned first phase) 	<p>Strategy 2-pager?</p>

5.4. Regional Meeting – Africa

What are the most exciting developments in the future?

Looking to the future, we want to achieve a joint methodology through collaboration with different departments. In an ideal scenario everyone is acting on the same triggers and 2% of GDP is used to intervene early in a government led system operating on all levels, with allocated budget resources. This includes everyone having immediate access to good forecasts and the capacity to use them. With this shift in more sharing of information and trusting the capacities of others we finally increase Resilience on all levels.

What can be done/actions to achieve this vision?

For the shared vision, on an activity level, what is critical, what has to be done?

Roadmap

	2017	2018	2019
Aspirations	❖ Government to own FbF process	❖ Carry out CBA's and create evidence for FbF	❖ Convene government-led platform with regional economic stakeholders
	❖ Definition of what Red Cross role is within a government-led system	❖ Set-up of lessons learned/ practitioner's online platform (forum-like)	❖ Assimilate / make available Hydro dam operations flow data into flood predictions (ECMWF)
	❖ Trigger development methodology	❖ Advocating for introducing anFbF mechanism in the food security monitoring mechanism in sahel region	❖ Forecasts should be reliable and valid to activate action
	❖ Set-up of finance mechanism	❖ Applying FbF for drought resilience for Southern Africa Resilience Ops (IFRC)	❖ Establishing a national funding mechanism (Mozambique RC)
	❖ Advocacy to/with all relevant stakeholders to involve in FbF (especially national and regional level)		❖ Develop ideal cash transfer FbF programs in multiple countries
	❖ Clear regulation on who can use mechanism and under which circumstances		❖ Convince other donors to invest in FbF (fund)
Commitments	✓ Dissemination materials to present to council of ministers (Togo FbF)	✓ Line ministries endorse their respective commitments to national DRR platform; roadmap for taking up responsibility for managing & developing Funes/FbF forecasting	✓ Evaluation of implementation process for FbF (analysis, lessons learned, recommendations) & perspectives for next years (Togo FbF)

		tool (Togo FbF)	
Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Finalise Madagascar project & activate FbF for drought in the south (FAO) ✓ Implement system in Sudan ✓ Explore opportunities for West Africa pilot ✓ Global level: Collect evidence from pilots (CBA) ✓ Finish country level tool for EWEA in agriculture (FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Global: wider roll-out of EWEA to countries, training packages & workshops ✓ More focus on gov. capacity building ✓ coordinated triggering with partners (FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ EWEA mainstreamed in FAO ✓ Providing capacity building service in agriculture EWEA to governments ✓ Method for using safety nets (social protection) in EWEA (FAO)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Endorsement of SOP's (cyclones and floods) by government ✓ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with government institutions ✓ National Disaster Management of met services and hydro institute ✓ Training of volunteers (Mozambique RC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop more SOP's ✓ Scale-up FbF to regional level target drought, floods and tropical cyclones (Mozambique RC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government ownership of FbF (Mozambique RC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adjust FbF manual for NGO sector (WHH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Test FbF from a NGO perspective and in a pragmatic way (WHH) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PIROI to start a regional FbF project (4-5 years) in SW Indian Ocean for cyclones; in partnership with gov., RC, Meteo-France, Climate Centre & IFRC (PIROI - Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform of French RC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PIROI to support disaster law processes in SW Indian Ocean (PIROI) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Piloting FbF in Mali ✓ FbF funding available for pilot projects ✓ Investigate cash-based FbF (Danish RC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mali exchange visit to Togo (PFR Mali) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Allocation of specific funds to be activated based on triggers ✓ Pilot/implement FbF in more countries (Netherlands RC) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document learning from piloting FbF in Zambia & Mali ✓ Conduct peer learning /exchange visits between pilot countries (Netherlands RC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Global flood information on sub-seasonal /seasonal scale in GloFAS (ECMWF) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved methodology, including hydro data assimilation in GloFAS providing extended skill (ECMWF)
Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lobby to government & link to existing frameworks; engage stakeholders and document process of FbF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Convene dialogue with different stakeholders in Ethiopia to explore FbF options 	

implementation (Zambia RC)	(PFR Ethiopia)
✓ Advocacy for government ownership and budget commitments to FbF (use virtual reality as a tool!)	✓ Piloting FbF in an African country (e.g. Zimbabwe)
✓ Continued dialogue between weather scientists and practitioners on what kind of forecasts are needed/achievable	(Finish RC) ✓ Feasibility study to support integration of FbF in Sahel region for food security: PREGEC ✓ Trial scaling FbF through social protection systems, towards government ownership in Sahel region (British Red Cross)

5.5. Regional Meeting – Asia

Roadmap

Aspirations

	2017	2018	2019
	❖ Prepared a plan on FbF in 2 nd phase	❖ Development of a GRC FbF regional strategy for Asia	
	❖ Regional coordination	❖ Regional community of practice for Asia Pacific ❖ Regional community of practice in Philippines	❖ FbF peer support and exchanges with countries /NS and different geographical areas
	❖ Distribute cash among 3000 HH in cyclone area		
	❖ Economic valuation of FbF action at different lead times (USAID – NASA – RC)		
	❖ Add more pilot countries for 2 nd phase in Asia ❖ More collaboration in regions and among int. intergovernmental organisations (WFP)		
	❖ Specify implementation mechanism and incorporate into rules & guidelines	❖ Applied FbF in organization's regular programmes ❖ Set up mechanism for FbF in BDRCS ❖ FbF informs govt's 14 step annual planning and budget process in Nepal ❖ Gov't guidelines on FbF implementation	❖ Institutionalize FbF ❖ Integration of FbF in NDRC (Nepal) ❖ FbF used by ASEAN ❖ Gov't's will adopt FbF in regular interventions (legal framework)
	❖ Assess & evaluate EWEA strengths and gaps, including with existing methodologies, such as WPNS and DRCE		
	❖ FbF integrated in NDRRM plan (2017-18) (PH)	❖ FbF integrated in NDRRM plan (2017-18) (PH)	❖ SOP's adopted ❖ Maproom usable and used at local level by stakeholders (PH)

Commitments

✓ Improved collaboration with RCRC societies (WFP)			
✓ Regional workshop on the maproom for	✓ Maproom adapted to stakeholders	✓ FbF integrated in NDRRM plan	

Commitments	FbF in March 2017 ✓ SOPs tested ✓ Products and services – NMS (PH)	needs for June 2018 ✓ Products & services – NMS (PH)	✓ Products & services (PH)
	✓ Pre-monsoon forums & contingency plans ✓ SOPs in pilot districts ✓ Evidence for success (cases) ✓ SOPs tested in June 2017 (Nepal)		
	✓ Replication of the FbF approach in Vietnam		
	✓ Donor orientation		
	✓ SOP (govt) section in manual by mid 2017		
	✓ Dedicated IFRC staff to support partnership & coordination	✓ Dedicated IFRC staff to support partnership & coordination ✓ Integrate FbF into global DRM funding tools of IFRC (e.g. DREF)	✓ Dedicated IFRC staff to support partnership & coordination
	✓ Advocacy for govt. adoption (Phil)	❖ Govt adopting FbF in its legal frameworks	
	✓ 2 nd phase for 3 FbF pilot countries (FFO) & replication in further countries (new donor) ✓ FbF project proposal development		

5.6. Regional Meeting – Latin America and Caribbean

The regional meeting for LATAM and the Caribbean started with few opening activities aimed to develop the group dynamic process. After the introductory activities, participants were grouped in mixed groups and they worked together to **identify successes, challenges, resources, partners and aspirations** according to their experiences in the FbF projects.

Some of the **most important points discussed** by the participants were the involvement of different stakeholders (e.g. government, authorities, and community), the importance of strengthening scientific and technical capabilities and the cooperation between countries and projects. They also recognized as **main challenges** the reliability of the forecasts, the definition of roles and responsibilities for FbF implementation and the understanding of the financial mechanism.

After this exercise, where focus was given to the current situation, participants were introduced to the FbF strategy for the second phase and following the **“Future Perfect” activity** (where we simulated having a celebration 3 years into the future about the success of the FbF model), they started to consider the most important points that helped this success happen. Afterwards, the whole group voted for the best action points and the winning ideas were: the government should be the integrator of the FbF model, public policies should be aligned with FbF, early warning system should be rapid and effective, improve the capability of the met and hydro services (to also improve the forecasts), unify criteria and prioritize early actions. After the discussions and before closing the regional meeting, participants wrote their own organizational commitments and dreams for the next 3 years, which were captured in the common roadmap for 2017, 2018 and 2019. Even though there were many different points, some common topics were easily identified. For instance, participants felt strongly about strengthening capabilities of the community and local governments, improving meteorological and hydrological systems and forecasts, cooperation between countries and projects, government involvement and commitments, development of SOPs, integration of the private sector, development of simulation exercises, scaling up the financial mechanism and the unification of the mechanism with other donors (e.g. BID, World Bank).

Roadmap

	2017	2018	2019
Aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ICA/PVR studies on large scale ❖ Merge all forecast enhancing initiatives – Haiti, Min.Agro., WB, Defensa civil, Hydro, Metro (WFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government allocation of own funds to FbF in early 2018 (Haiti, Min. Agro., WB, Defensa civil, Hydro, Metro) ❖ Exchanges in the Caribbean countries on FbF (Haiti, Cuba, Dom.Rep.) ❖ South-South cooperation integrated (Haiti, Dom. Rep., Cuba) ❖ Involvement of communities in FbF through clear communication channels and established governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Well funded policy on FbF with incorporation of all existing systems, clear implementation plan and multisectoral activities at all levels of society (Haiti) (WFP)

	mechanisms in Haiti (WFP)	
❖ Software Sat – evaluate it for multi-hazard use		
❖ Continuous development of technical and methodological capacity	❖ Continuous development of technical and methodological capacity	
❖ Implementation of early warning projects with public funds	❖ Implementation of early warning projects with public funds	
❖ Strengthening the climate observation system		❖ Improved predictability of hazards
	❖ Electronic dialogue platform	
	❖ Each regional government elaborates their risk scenario for hazard recurring most often (CENEPRED Peru)	
	❖ Involvement of other actors (private sector) – Sistema UN	
	❖ Scale-up of financing mechanism (countries, donors, triggers)	
	❖ Development of thresholds (and danger level for preparation)	
	❖ Continuation of financial planning for preparatory activities	
	❖ National network of early warning operations	
	❖ Public policies / legal framework for implementation using public funding	
	❖ Sectors plan activities to be implemented according to a forecast (MINAG)	
		❖ Reduction of emergency impact at a local level

Commitments	✓ Strengthening of EWS capacities at the community-level (CNE-RD)		
	✓ Integrated context analysis – 1 st quarter 2017	✓ Use of 3PA tool; ICA (contextual analysis); SLP (seasonal study for livelihood)	✓ Establishing financial mechanisms for committees for early warning, mitigation and risk (Dom.Rep.) (WFP)
	✓ South-south cooperation on modelization & PUR studies (with Cuba)	✓ National EWS structure for	

Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development/update of SOP's in 1st half of 2017 ✓ SIMEX to test the SOP's ✓ Simulation of functionality of SOP's in May 2017, Dom. Rep. ✓ Haiti, hydro/meteo, defensa civil, min. agro. ✓ Distribution of lessons learned and best practices(Dom. Rep.) ✓ Communication strategy for early warnings (Dom. Rep.) ✓ SOP's integrated into DRM system (Dom. Rep.) (WFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community-level in Dom.Rep. ✓ Support to SIMEX including FbF results ✓ Strengthening of government (revision of laws, decrees for risk management) (WFP) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening of forecast capacity (SENAMHI Peru) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Financing mechanism as mini pilot established (GRC & Frankfurt School) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regional and local govts develop their own risk scenarios (CENEPRED Peru) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening the legal instruments (public policies, laws, decrees) (CNE/COE) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incorporation of FbF mechanism into budgets using lessons from Peru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incorporation of FbF mechanism into budgets using lessons from Peru 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prepositioning of relief items ✓ Training of community in region of Loreto in March 2017 ✓ Strengthening of capacities RRHH (CRP) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integration/ Involvement of private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Involvement of private sector ✓ Finalizing of danger levels at national level ✓ Unify mechanism with other actors (BID, BM, embassy) ✓ Opportune and efficient activities in high risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Opportune and efficient activities in high risk areas ✓ Long-term planning for 2019 - 2025 ✓ Operational system for forecast verification

6. Day 3

6.1. Summary

On this last day the focus was on change processes and innovation, and how the two are linked. After looking again at the regional roadmaps 8 key questions were formulated and answered in an interactive exercise called “innovation accelerator”, a method similar to the elevator pitch. As a highlight **Dr. Garry Conille, Under Secretary General of Programmes and Operations** of the IFRC, took the time to do a **Q&A session** with the participants of the platform. Not only did he talk about his personal motivation, but also the IFRC’s vision for FbF in the future. The day closed with a reflective exercise called “**I liked, I wish, I wonder...**”. The common theme among participants was the wish for a “**zero casualty news report**”, a future where preparedness for natural disasters has become so common, that media coverage of humanitarian crises is “dull”.

6.2. “Innovation Accelerator” exercise

Goal of this exercise is to develop a PITCH with a solution to a question of choice. It is important to be

Realistic. Communicative. Innovative.

while shortly (!) answering the following questions:

Why?

How?

What?

Where?

Who?

Jury (hypothetical):

International investor looking for investing possibility (100 Mio. investment capacity)

Apple (Unlimited budget)

Trump Foundation (300 Mio. investment capacity)

Governmental representative / National Disaster Management (50 Mio. in funds)

Group 1: How to convince a donor of FbF?

Speaker: Representative Danish Red Cross

- Being prepared and acting before a hazard strikes reduces humanitarian impact of potential disaster
- Excellence through close collaboration with partners such as Host National Society and government
- Focus on the most vulnerable areas

Group 2: How to convince a (implementing) government of FbF?

Speaker: Representative Bangladesh Red Crescent

- Fbf is an important tool for DRR and reduces vulnerability
- How to implement fbf?
- By using existing coordination mechanisms within the government and agencies
- By presenting good practice of FbF, success stories, CBA, by selecting focal points in all partners

Group 3: How to implement activities with different lead times?

Speaker: Representative Climate Centre

- Important to define actions for different lead times to be more efficient and effective

- Pre-determined plan with communities on actions
- Actions must be case-dependant based on hazard and lead time
- Main targets: vulnerable communities (prior assessment)
- Cooperation of all stakeholders (RCRC Movement, NGOs, local actors, etc.)

Group 4: How to find activities which make a difference?

Speaker: Representative German Red Cross

- We need to think outside the box, because not one size fits all
- We will bring together the brightest young minds for innovative action
- Launch an Africa-wide contest for students in universities to come up with the best ideas to reduce impact of floods for flood-prone regions in their country
- Pick the 10 best ideas, each student will then be given 1 million to test this action in ten communities and will be a highly paid intern of GRC

Group 5: How to integrate FbF into public policies?

Speaker: President of the Philippines

- Scenario: Philippine government won Nobel prize for including FbF in their national law
- They got tired of agencies complaining about the difficulties of implementing FbF, so they made it part of national legislation
- Use influence and power to advocate for FbF
- Need for a legal framework to amplify FbF, to scale up from pilot phase to policy level

Group 6: How to build evidence for FbF?

Speakers: Representatives from humanitarian organizations

- Why is everyone here so invested in FbF?
- Building evidence is important to convince donors and to initiate paradigm shift
- Setting up in advance easy M&E metrics and by defining and setting measurable actions and indicators
- Working with partners, sharing lessons learnt, M&E results, etc.

Group 7: How to communicate extreme-weather information from national to community level?

Speaker: Representative from community-level

- Problem: large population numbers, remote locations in some cases
- Solution: everyone has a mobile phone, most have internet access
- Provide an advisory generator service, website-based
- Create a mobile app as a warning system
- Adapted with local language and signage
- Easy actions which everyone knows how to carry out

Group 8: How to put the people and their needs at the center of the FbF mechanism?

Speaker: Representative from humanitarian organization

- Investors and donors need to be connected to community level
- Make them responsible for their own future, increased involvement
- Governments change, technologies change: communities stay, investing in their capacities and knowledge is most cost-effective and sustainable
- The best part is, this already exists: at field level, there are many systems in place, with trained volunteers
- Outreach is great, because humanitarian practitioners combined reach a lot of people

6.3. Q&A with Dr. Garry Conille

Questions and comments from the regions:

- It seems that in Asia and in LA FbF is really supported under disaster law and the importance of understanding the entrance point in terms of law is extremely critical. In Africa there are disaster processes but its more on a policy level. Kind of a different/nuanced approach
- 2 major elements we should look at:
 - o 1. We have a vision and activities/commitments for each year. Very important is private sector engagement, we should look at it.
 - o 2. Overall and national objective. Most say improve your early warning! You have to look at them together (Hassan)
- In Asia there was a discussion about the visions: they are joint visions but commitments are separated. How to bring it more to a regional level, more governments etc.?
- To enhance cooperation, increase dialogue with neighbouring countries (Mozambique: rain starts in other countries but has an impact in Mozambique)
- Many questions and comments are regarding scientific advice, any comments about that?
- Difficulties of actually making the decision of acting or not. Has there been more guidance on which uncertainties could be acceptable? This could also be captured in the manual. Maybe we can also look at other information not only national services: less scientific triggers
- Acceptable uncertainty/less scientific triggers: from El Nino very scientific but only small group was able to understand which was not good. Combine observations with a forecast. If you are talking about drought, start with the rain level of today and then use a forecast
- Working with prediction science is not the only one: main analysis is risk analysis, but it is just one factor about what is going to happen next year. Don't rely completely on climatology - you include it in your plan, but this is only one factor you should look at. We are putting too much weight on the shoulder of the scientists (i.e. what should I do, tell me scientist)
- Community describes what should be the level on which to act
- Another element of uncertainty that was not touched so much the last days: One of the LA lessons learned was to invest more into convincing the local partner of the advantages of the new approach, it has to be implemented with the local society. Investing more in that was one of the lessons learned. Change the perception of RC as sole distributor of goods. Have a stronger dissemination with the HNS.

Answers from Dr. Garry Conille:

- We can take advantage in terms of the framing of operational excellence.

- What is excellence in terms of response? You have to come up with serious proposals. Dual type of organisation: Most inspiring part of my job is meeting volunteers.
- Federation involvement in national societies: federation is leading FbF in a reasonable direction.
- Coordination synergy with IFRC was the key to success of a project in Dominican Republic They have been able to close the gap. Taking experiences from here to bring it to local and national government to improve.
- Very good experience for Dominican Republic. Platform is very good to exchange. We are happy to be involved. Global structures like CERF could be a solution for financing. It could be like a second level banking system, like an insurance system. In many countries that does not exist. A structure similar to CERF could be an option.
- Obviously we need an instrument so that we can spread/ scale up. That is going to be a challenge.

The situation of the National Societies, the financing, they are depending to 99per cent of support from PNS's. What is your suggestion since we want to enhance all these societies?

- Very important point to raise. We have a great diversity of situations. Different societies - different situations. Kenya, Haiti... new SC has out a focus on capacity building of National Societies. Incredible chance for societies to tap in development resources funding. Mostly RC is doing humanitarian work. We have only scratched the surface of the potential of National Societies. One of the focus of our health team is to strengthen them. There is no way of keeping our position of National Societies are not able to develop themselves.

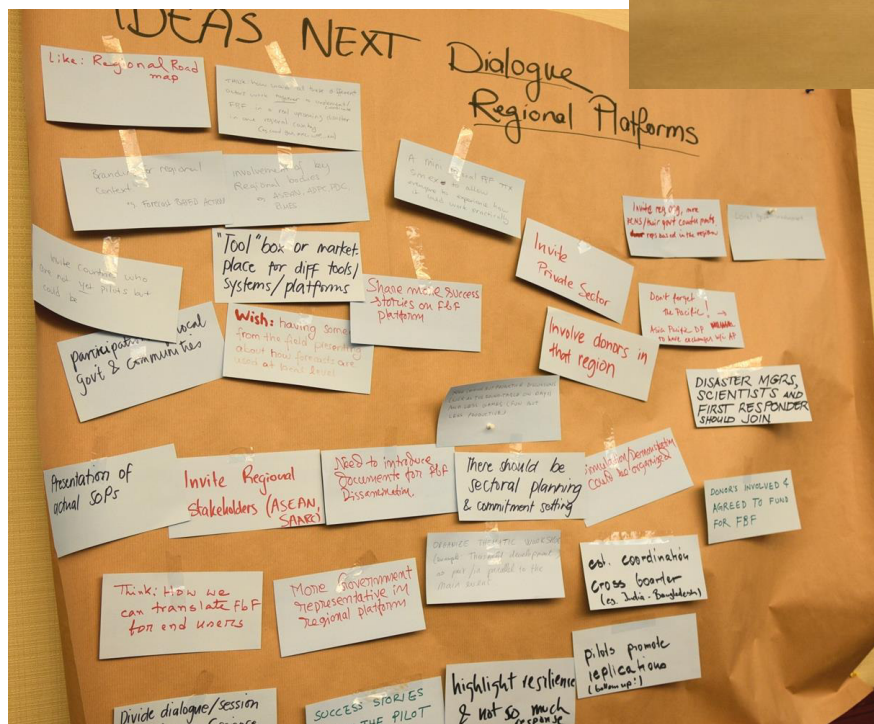
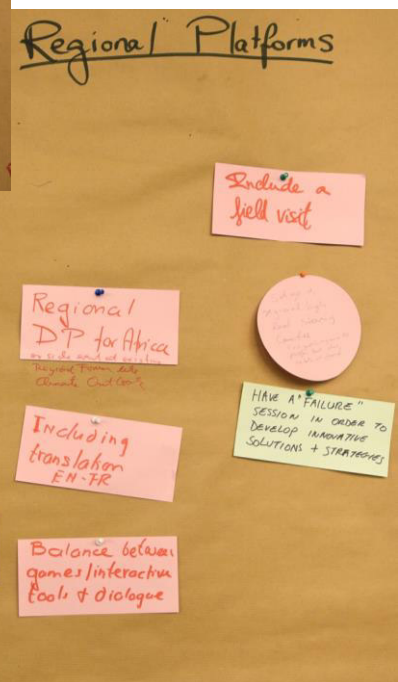
Philippines RC: Without lobbying power and support of IFRC, it is not possible for NS to sustain themselves

- Problem for politician is to move money away for an event that did not happen yet. Hard data is not always the best way to convince a politician. Building up capacity and working together is the best way forward.

In our FbFpilots, do we need to decide between small scale or large scale disasters? And where could the funding mechanism be aligned? DREF is good, but we also need funding to get there and be ready to develop SOP's and a FbF system.

- Acting before disaster happens... We find ourselves in a more localised environment, let's jump into it, let's move forward!
- How to build capacities: It is essential that national MET services will never be able to pay for collecting data. Volunteers are doing water level observations, rain observations to feed the data into the algorithm model. Now the online platform is being used by national institutions. RC and government cooperation. Bringing up the capacities of volunteers also created more trust in the forecasts since they were part of collection of data. Service line relationship between population and
- Very much the RC approach to start small. In the leadership of National Societies there is a very effective effort to fulfil their mandate and don't cross the lines. Generally we are quite good at letting the principles guide our actions.

7. Ideas for regional platforms

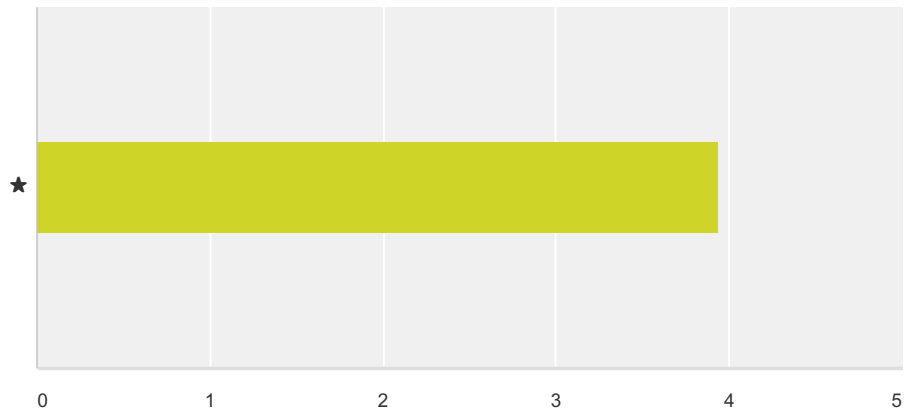


ANNEX

Results from survey evaluation

Q1 How well-structured was the Platform?

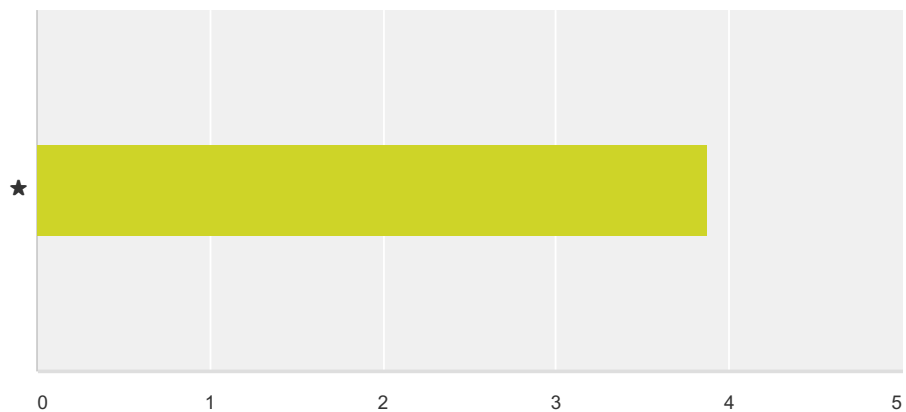
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	Fully disagree	(keine Bezeichnung)	(keine Bezeichnung)	(keine Bezeichnung)	Fully agree	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	6,38% 3	17,02% 8	53,19% 25	23,40% 11	47	3,94

Q2 Did the event provide what you expected?

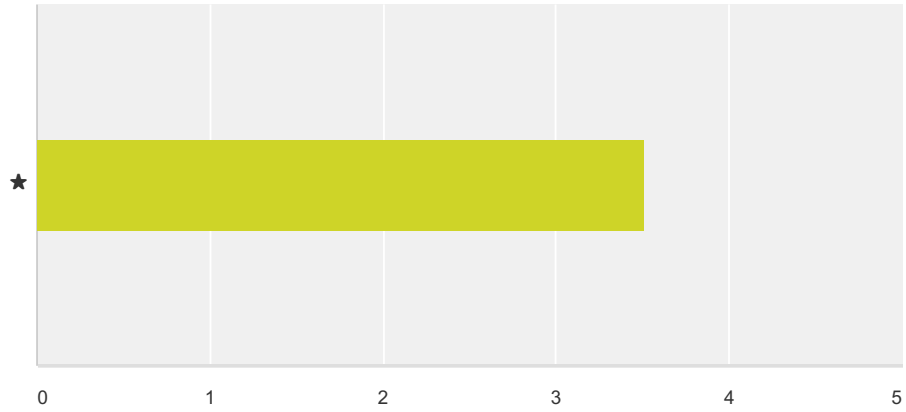
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	6,38% 3	23,40% 11	46,81% 22	23,40% 11	47	3,87

Q3 Do you think there was enough room for discussions?

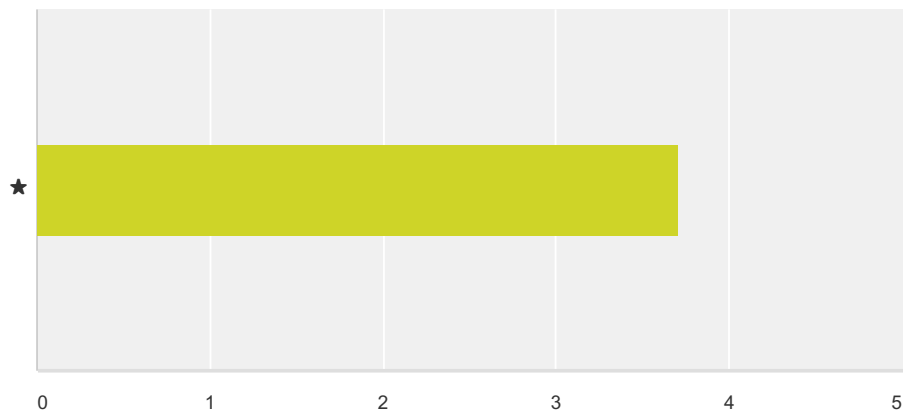
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	6,38% 3	12,77% 6	23,40% 11	38,30% 18	19,15% 9	47	3,51

Q4 For newcomers: Are you satisfied how FbF has been introduced?

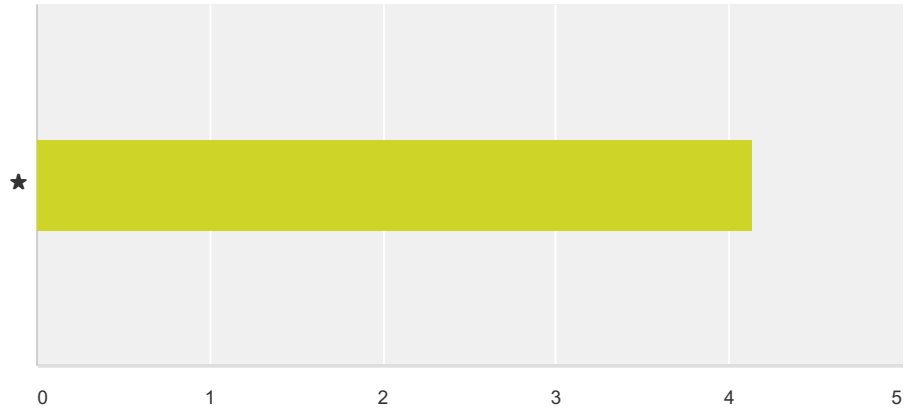
Beantwortet: 21 Übersprungen: 26



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	4,76% 1	9,52% 2	19,05% 4	42,86% 9	23,81% 5	21	3,71

Q5 How useful did you find the market place?

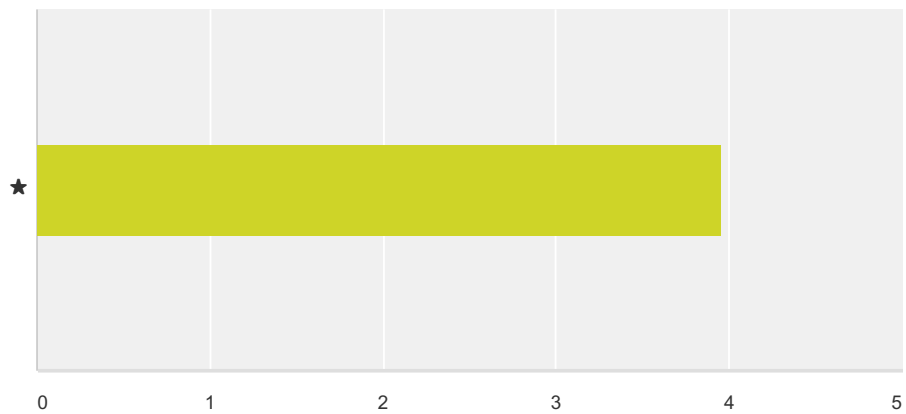
Beantwortet: 45 Übersprungen: 2



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	4,44% 2	20,00% 9	33,33% 15	42,22% 19	45	4,13

Q6 How did you like the methods used for presenting?

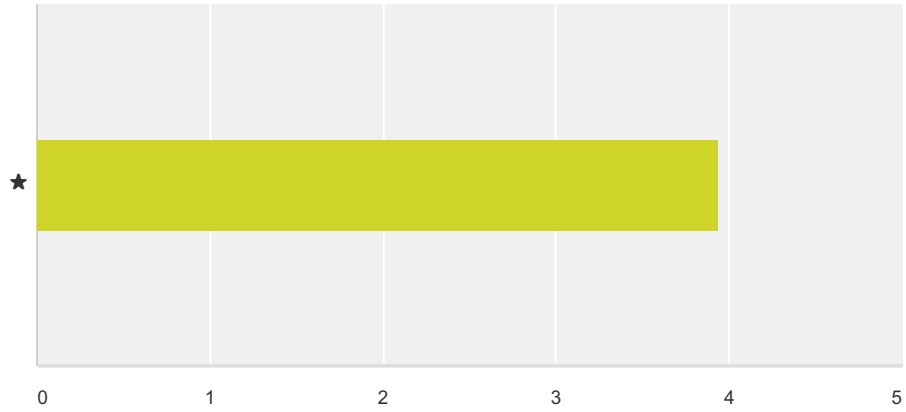
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	4,26% 2	4,26% 2	19,15% 9	36,17% 17	36,17% 17	47	3,96

Q7 How useful was the information presented?

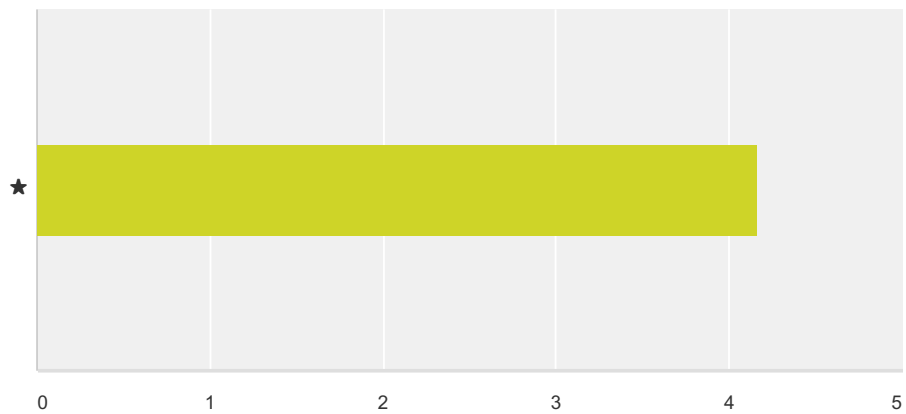
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	6,38% 3	21,28% 10	44,68% 21	27,66% 13	47	3,94

Q8 Were you satisfied by the overall organisation of the days?

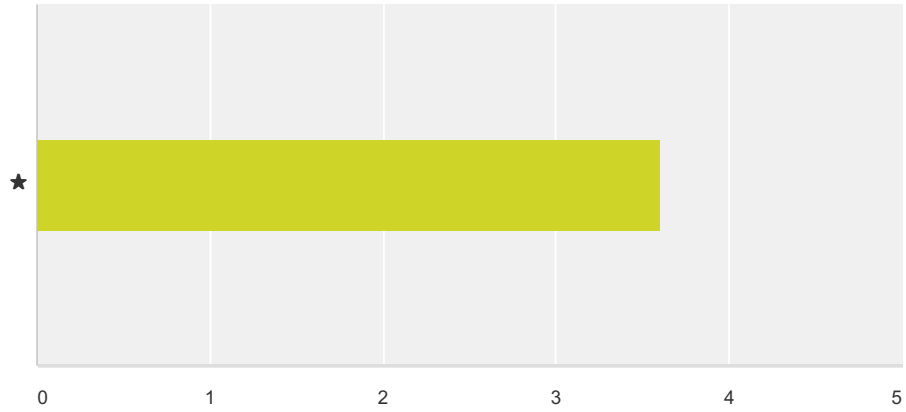
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	4,26% 2	10,64% 5	48,94% 23	36,17% 17	47	4,17

Q9 Do you feel that all your questions have been answered?

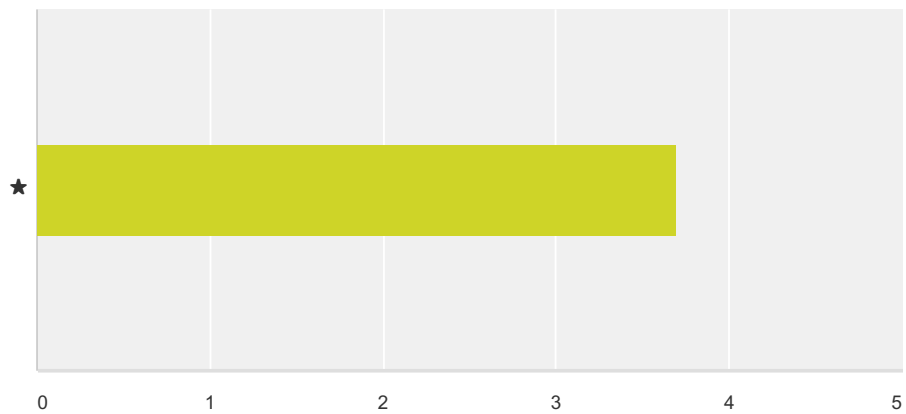
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	4,26% 2	6,38% 3	25,53% 12	53,19% 25	10,64% 5	47	3,60

Q10 Do you think there was enough room for regional exchange?

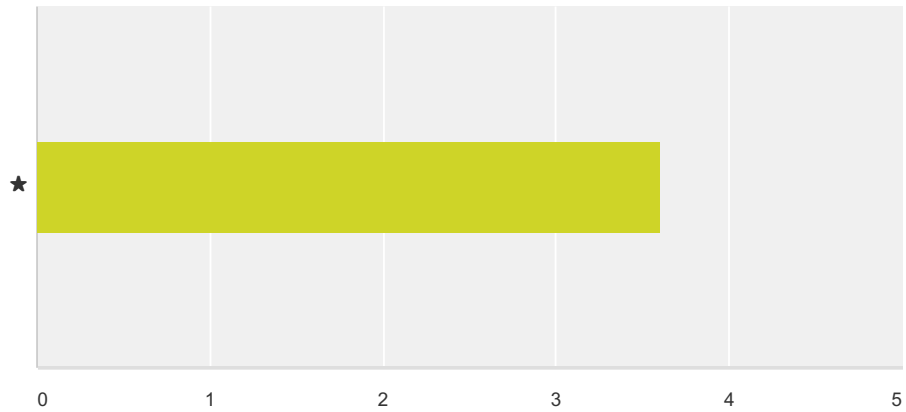
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	2,13% 1	10,64% 5	34,04% 16	21,28% 10	31,91% 15	47	3,70

Q11 Were you satisfied with the balance between input and practical discussions?

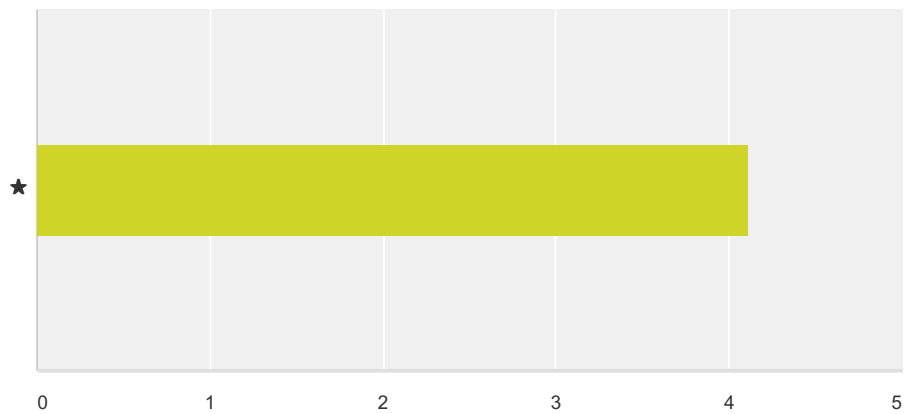
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	4,26% 2	6,38% 3	27,66% 13	48,94% 23	12,77% 6	47	3,60

Q12 How comfortable did you feel asking questions at the Platform?

Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	6,38% 3	10,64% 5	48,94% 23	34,04% 16	47	4,11

Q13 What did you like most about the Platform?

Beantwortet: 38 Übersprungen: 9

Nr.	Beantwortungen	Datum
1	Games and activities	13.01.2017 06:38
2	The question and answer panel discussion sessions	12.01.2017 11:40
3	diversity and scale	11.01.2017 10:51
4	- Regional discussion - climate game	11.01.2017 07:15
5	This platform was very interactive.	11.01.2017 04:40
6	The possibility to have side-event discussions	11.01.2017 03:34

7	Good crowd overall - quite knowledgeable	11.01.2017 00:23
8	The virtual reality exercise was very interesting to see and a very powerful tool. Also enjoyed meeting actors working on FbF in different countries and learning from their experiences	10.01.2017 23:43
9	The opportunity to know the progress made by the other countries participating in the Platform.	10.01.2017 16:58
10	Exchange experiences	10.01.2017 16:27
11	The facilitation and regional meeting presentation	10.01.2017 15:08
12	Regional exchange and Virtual Reality	10.01.2017 13:26
13	The Market place	10.01.2017 13:24
14	everything	10.01.2017 13:21
15	Countries lesson learnt	10.01.2017 12:59
16	The method used to for inclusion and participation of a multi-sectoral group	06.01.2017 16:27
17	time for linking up with different people working on topics interesting to me.	04.01.2017 14:02
18	Atmosphere of genuine collaboration and innovation	03.01.2017 17:21
19	Great that governments participated. The round table was good, because it lead towards more in-depth discussion. Well organized as always!	27.12.2016 17:05
20	exchange ideas	25.12.2016 19:24
21	Regional exchange program	25.12.2016 13:47
22	exchange, new ideas, connecting people, pilot country information	22.12.2016 22:57
23	good balance between discussion and presentations	22.12.2016 16:42
24	to learn about other pilot projects and the wide range of FbF activities	21.12.2016 16:42
25	Experience sharing and networking.	21.12.2016 14:42
26	- dynamic methodology for presenting on the subject and organising group work - excellent facilitation as usual!	21.12.2016 10:51
27	The Platform exceeded my expectations in nearly all respects. The organization and set-up was great and I very much enjoyed the inspiring atmosphere and the group's drive	21.12.2016 09:22
28	The regional afternoon. I didn't know that a manual would be developed, so that is great news!	20.12.2016 16:45
29	regional exchange with practitioners	20.12.2016 13:47
30	The Virtual Reality and the marketplace	20.12.2016 09:43
31	the market place	20.12.2016 05:20
32	Market place and regional vision and plan with active participation by different actors	20.12.2016 05:02
33	Exchange of ideas and sharing of best practices.	19.12.2016 23:21
34	Starting to go deeper into financing aspect. One-on-one discussions with practitioners and partners from other regions (than the region I principally work in)	19.12.2016 19:24
35	Interactive session and discussion format	19.12.2016 17:59
36	networking with others engaged in FbF	19.12.2016 16:58
37	Very lively, full of activities, market place, music event.	19.12.2016 16:38
38	Diversity and wealth of experiences presented	19.12.2016 16:26

Q14 What did you like least?

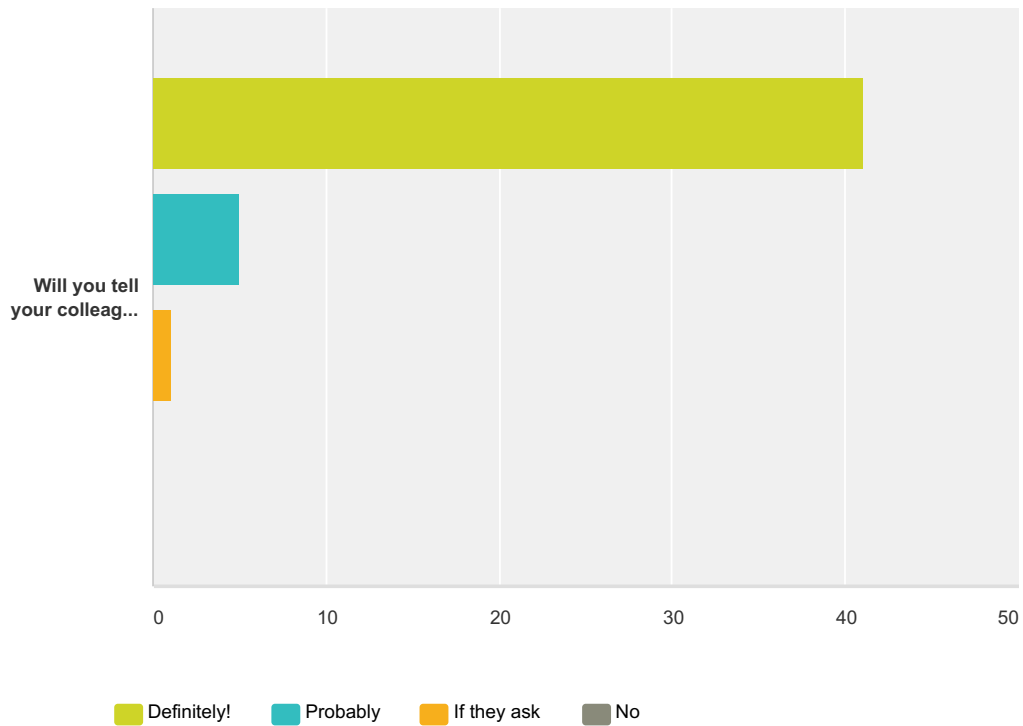
Beantwortet: 34 Übersprungen: 13

Nr.	Beantwortungen	Datum
1	Climate- wintertime	13.01.2017 06:38
2	Lunch. I could hardly find something to eat	12.01.2017 11:40
3	n/a	11.01.2017 10:51
4	- Music session	11.01.2017 07:15

5	n/a	11.01.2017 04:40
6	Too much "feeling based" and participatory approach	11.01.2017 03:34
7	Too many games, no decision taken	11.01.2017 00:23
8	It would have been nice if the three pilot countries had more time to present what has been done, challenges faced, and next steps. Important lessons could have been shared. The section in which Government officials spoke could perhaps be done in a more creative way...such as a debate format in order to avoid long interventions.	10.01.2017 23:43
9	I like all.	10.01.2017 16:58
10	We did not receive the list of participants	10.01.2017 16:27
11	the Room was is small for market place and poster presentation. The food was too light	10.01.2017 15:08
12	Weather and the food	10.01.2017 13:26
13	The language used	10.01.2017 13:24
14	nothing. all well	10.01.2017 13:21
15	time line methodology second phase.	10.01.2017 12:59
16	This time I missed a bit the overall frame of the event and topics discussed. That I liked better in the last platform in summer.	04.01.2017 14:02
17	'Regional' is not a defining angle for FbF... Mozambique has more to share with Bangladesh (flooding & cyclones etc) than with Uganda or Mali. Question 16 below is not clear whether "really good" is on the right ("Fully agree" for questions 1-13) or on the left ("Definitely!" for question 15...) My answer is "Fully Agree / Definitely" :-)	03.01.2017 17:21
18	There could have been more room for discussion. Also one item where governments, practitioners, researchers and donors among themselves could have a discussion on the challenges and successes.	27.12.2016 17:05
19	few room for open discussions	25.12.2016 19:24
20	Governmental presentation. It should in English	25.12.2016 13:47
21	the RCCC facilitator was so so, over-animation of some sessions (certainly the regional working group), not enough room for discussion (certainly for regional working group this is missed opportunity), not enough thematic working groups (as in DP 2 and 3)	22.12.2016 22:57
22	Sometimes too long Q&A panel sessions.	21.12.2016 14:42
23	- A bit of repetition from previous consultations.	21.12.2016 10:51
24	n.a.	21.12.2016 09:22
25	Somehow I felt that the projects in the pilot countries should be discussed and presented in a more focussed way. During the three days, each of the 3 pilots were mentioned at multiple occasions and during multiple presentations, but not very in-depth. In the end I had the impression that I've heard the same information from different speakers again. Also, I had the impression that days 2 and 3 could have been merged into 1 day.	20.12.2016 16:45
26	The regional meeting	20.12.2016 09:43
27	the regional exchange (too many interactive tools, not sufficient time for dialogue)	20.12.2016 05:20
28	Food the link between Climate Change fund and FbF	20.12.2016 05:02
29	Missing joint planning for coming years - more than individual organization commitments.	19.12.2016 23:21
30	Régional process time was wasted on too much team-building - time could have been designed to achieve getting to know each other but with clear FbF substance focus, so the vision statement was hastily crafted without time to refine. No time for comparative assessment so session ended without closure or opportunity to substantively learn from each other's experience. Summary the following day was thus also weak.	19.12.2016 19:24
31	It would have been good to have more time to review the draft FbF Manual and do joint planning in the regional meetings	19.12.2016 17:59
32	not too much technical discussion	19.12.2016 17:10
33	The times when we broke out in regions, as the exercises were long and I didn't feel they were a good way to get the kind of information needed about the way forward for Africa. Also there was a lot of repetition between the market place and later presentations (especially on Togo) which wasn't a great use of time.	19.12.2016 16:58
34	None	19.12.2016 16:38

Q15 Will you tell your colleagues about the event?

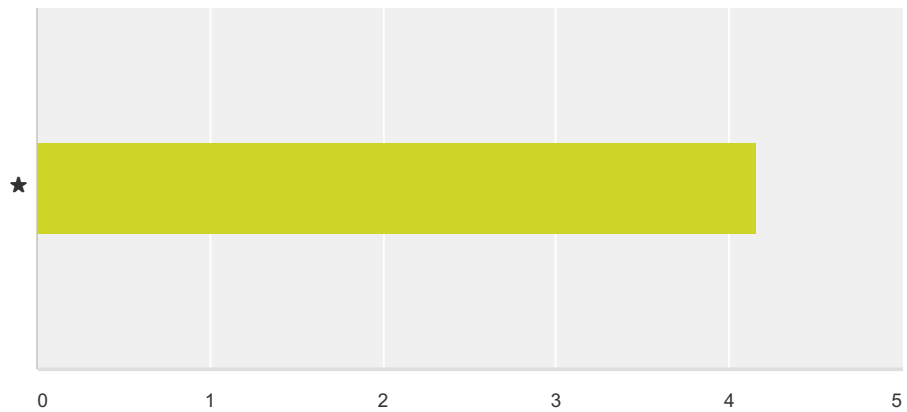
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	Definitely!	Probably	If they ask	No	Gesamt
Will you tell your colleagues about the event?	87,23% 41	10,64% 5	2,13% 1	0,00% 0	47

Q16 How did you like the Climate Game?

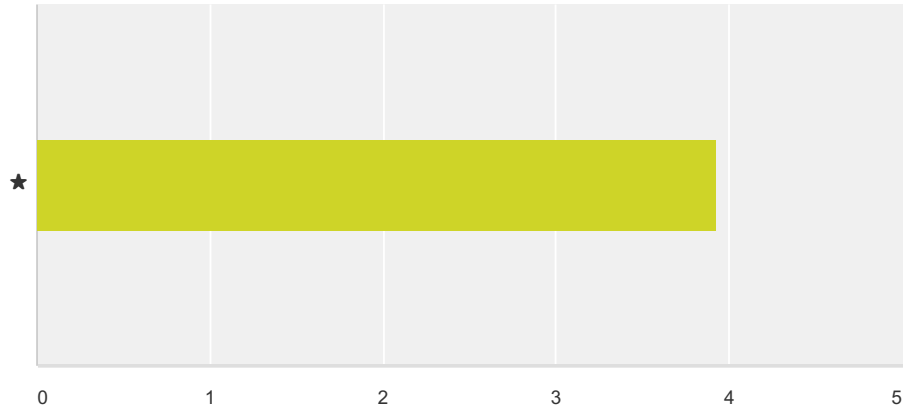
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	4,26% 2	19,15% 9	34,04% 16	42,55% 20	47	4,15

Q17 If applicable: How did you like the guided Geneva tour?

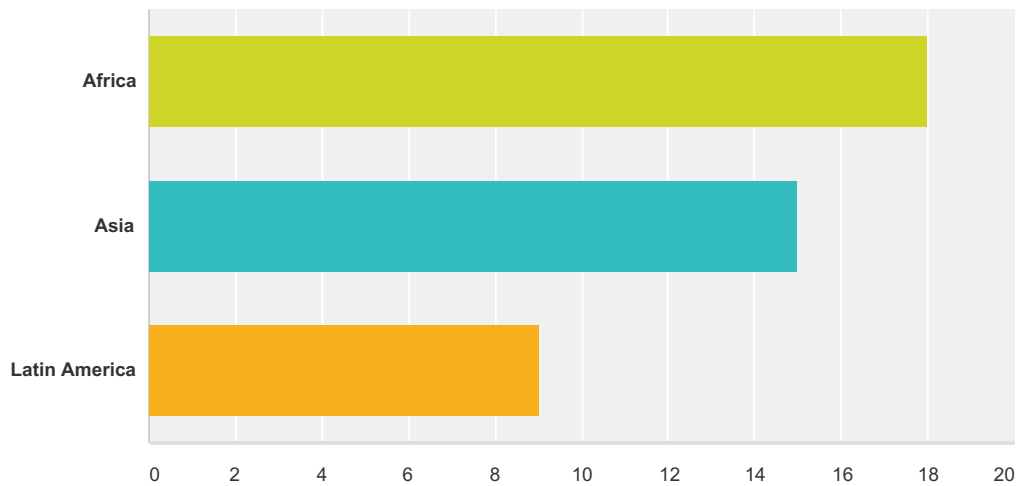
Beantwortet: 14 Übersprungen: 33



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	0,00% 0	0,00% 0	35,71% 5	35,71% 5	28,57% 4	14	3,93

Q18 In which regional meeting did you participate?

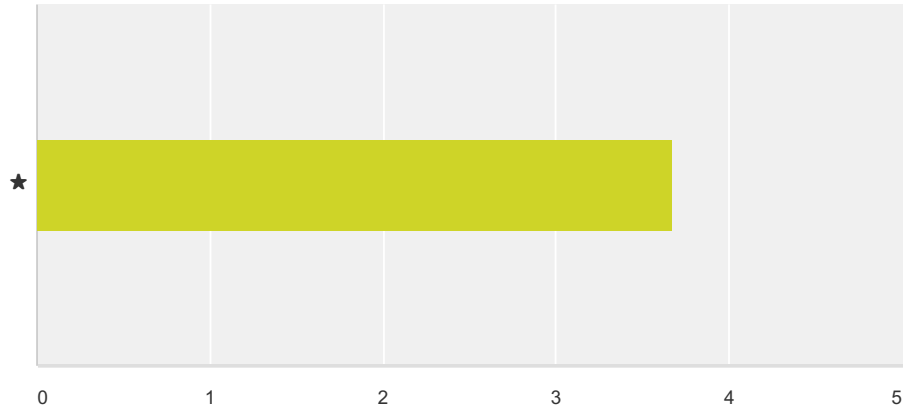
Beantwortet: 42 Übersprungen: 5



Antwortoptionen	Beantwortungen
Africa	42,86% 18
Asia	35,71% 15
Latin America	21,43% 9
Gesamt	42

Q19 How did you like the methodology used during the regional meeting?

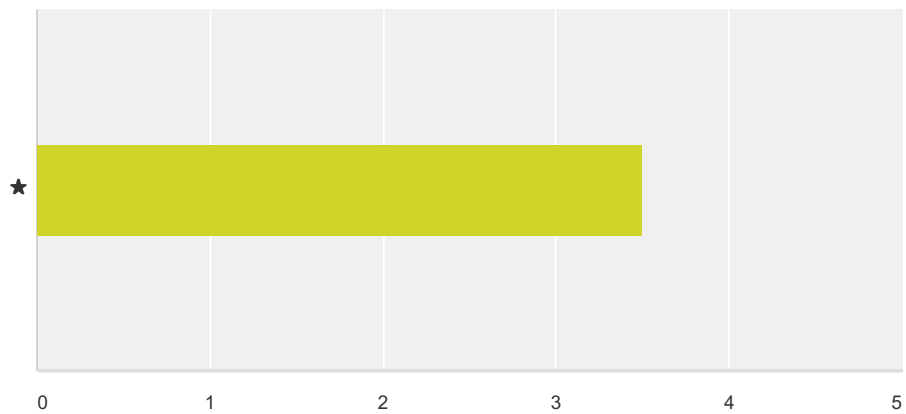
Beantwortet: 42 Übersprungen: 5



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	4,76% 2	7,14% 3	28,57% 12	35,71% 15	23,81% 10	42	3,67

Q20 Was there enough room for discussions during the regional meeting?

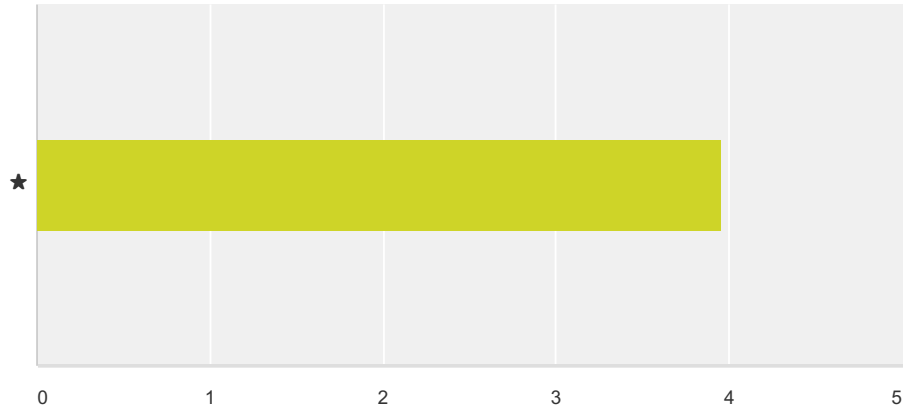
Beantwortet: 42 Übersprungen: 5



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	4,76% 2	16,67% 7	23,81% 10	33,33% 14	21,43% 9	42	3,50

Q21 Which overall grade would you give day 1?

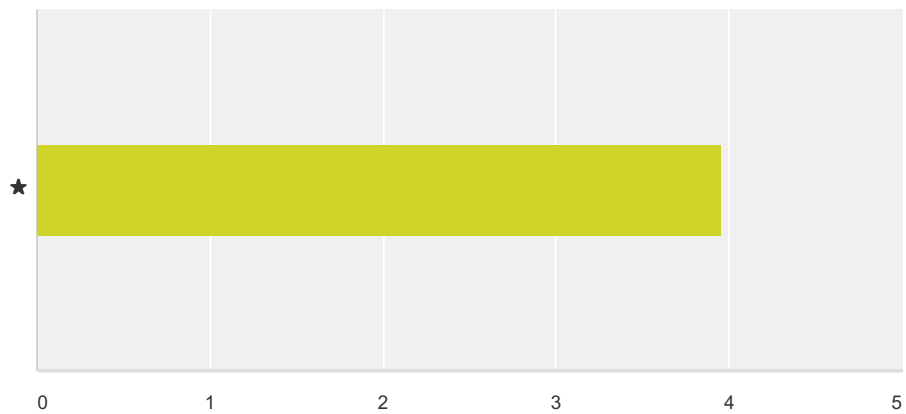
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	2,13% 1	2,13% 1	21,28% 10	46,81% 22	27,66% 13	47	3,96

Q22 Which overall grade would you give day 2?

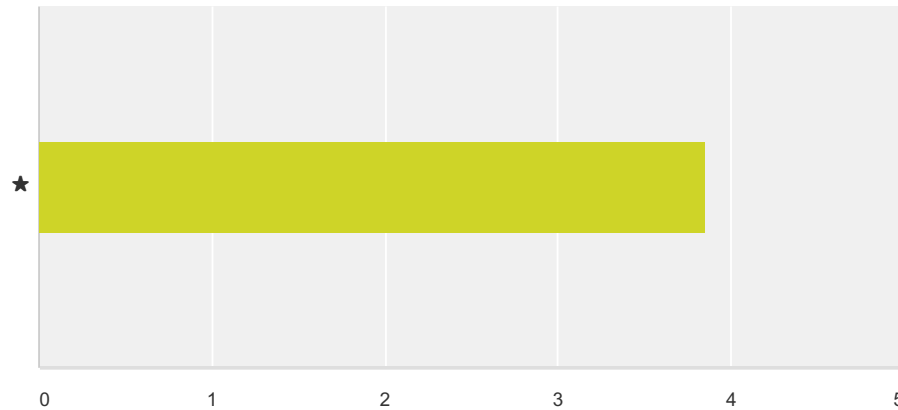
Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	2,13% 1	2,13% 1	23,40% 11	42,55% 20	29,79% 14	47	3,96

Q23 Which overall grade would you give day 3?

Beantwortet: 47 Übersprungen: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	Gesamt	Gewichteter Mittelwert
★	2,13% 1	6,38% 3	19,15% 9	48,94% 23	23,40% 11	47	3,85

Q24 What should be the focus of the next Dialogue Platform?

Beantwortet: 34 Übersprungen: 13

Nr.	Beantwortungen	Datum
1	n/a	11.01.2017 10:51
2	- More discussion from pilot countries about evidence building. - Justification for selection of FbF interventions - Success story from the pilots about incorporation of National Society and Government in their strategy/policy/regulation. -	11.01.2017 07:15
3	Achievements to date, plans for the next phase and country-specific innovations	11.01.2017 04:40
4	more on technical aspect such as defining thresholds	11.01.2017 03:34
5	more decisions	11.01.2017 00:23
6	Sustainability of FbF concept going forward...is it working and how will it work in the long run? Who should be leading and how...	10.01.2017 23:43
7	More in-depth discussion on key issues to agree on a common way forward	10.01.2017 17:32
8	Focus on expanding participation to other potential donors	10.01.2017 16:58
9	The same	10.01.2017 16:27
10	balance science and practice	10.01.2017 15:08
11	Engaging Donors to commit to FbF	10.01.2017 13:26
12	Government involvement	10.01.2017 13:24
13	sharing of best practices, successes and challenges	10.01.2017 13:21
14	Discuss FbF methodology with international stakeholders	10.01.2017 12:59
15	- Building better evidence - How to advocate National Societies and Governments on the use of forecasts	06.01.2017 16:27
16	How to integrate FbF into general/normal programming; where is the space fr FbF in the context of development, humanitarian assistance, DRR, CCA, humanitarian response etc and how every actor can integrate FbF in their programming	04.01.2017 14:02
17	Many choices. One option: Systematization	03.01.2017 17:21
18	more technical, more concise on how to make FbF implemented.	25.12.2016 19:24
19	It should be outside of Switzerland	25.12.2016 13:47
20	link FbF and SAT Financial mechanism in practice Exchange on linking FbF to existing governmental programs Evidence based actions	22.12.2016 22:57

21	regional focus capacities of HNS and the long term establishment of FbF at national levels (HNS, Governments and humanitarian actors/UN organisation like WFP)	21.12.2016 16:42
22	Spend more time on the FbF manual, working on plan of action and proposals.	21.12.2016 14:42
23	- More review and discussion on the next version of the manual and how it is applied. - If FbF is going to be taken taken down to three regional level consultations, completing and agreeing on the manual sooner rather than later will be very important to manage the proliferation of "new ideas" and possible confusion that may emerge at regional level on the principles of FbF. - consolidation of best practices / case studies / evidence into a written document / annex to the manual.	21.12.2016 10:51
24	The exchange between the countries/regions is very beneficial to leverage the know-how gathered. I would leave that unchanged	21.12.2016 09:22
25	Include private sector	20.12.2016 16:45
26	clarify and harmonize the FbF approach between Red Cross/Red Crescent and WFP	20.12.2016 05:20
27	Develop common goal and regional strategy to achieve the target. Lear how to do Negotiation for financing How to build confidence in building alliances Find the FbF indicator in the SDG	20.12.2016 05:02
28	Joint initiatives: donor+donor, practitioner+practitioner	19.12.2016 23:21
29	Financing, scaling across donor portfolios & govt buy-in	19.12.2016 19:24
30	Integrating and institutionalizing FbF into the existing processes and tools, e.g. WPNS, DREF, DRR/CCA programs How FbF can be used for positive climate change adaptation actions?	19.12.2016 17:59
31	if it will be regional, do a thematic discussions for policy, scientists, practitioners and donor if global, have an in-dept discussions on the different processes followed/used by different pilot countries	19.12.2016 17:10
32	FbF actions	19.12.2016 16:58
33	A regional meeting is a good idea. It could bring more focus on discussing how could we plan to roll out the FbF concept onto lot larger scales, not just the few pilot project.	19.12.2016 16:38
34	Aligning Development and Humanitarian discussions	19.12.2016 16:26

Q25 Do you have any recommendations for improvement for the next Platform?

Beantwortet: 31 Übersprungen: 16

Nr.	Beantwortungen	Datum
1	Inclusion of government representatives	12.01.2017 11:40
2	- get the missing stakeholders in (development banks, other UN agencies e.g. WMO, UNDP, UNISDR, OCHA)	11.01.2017 10:51
3	- Short presentation from pilot countries on their progress/success and challenges	11.01.2017 07:15
4	Broaden the organizations represented so far, including more major donors (e.g., DFID, USAID, ECHO, Japan), more UN agencies (e.g., Unicef), more international NGOs (e.g., CARE, Save, etc.).	11.01.2017 04:40
5	more decisions	11.01.2017 00:23
6	I would include a "failure" session so others can learn from mistakes from different regions and grow from these. Could be interesting to include a debate session as well.	10.01.2017 23:43
7	That the simultaneous translation system for Hispanic speakers be considered, and less time will be lost when another person has to translate what is being said and that time would be gained for other activities.	10.01.2017 16:58
8	Any	10.01.2017 16:27
9	In the next DP science group should be given more space for discussion	10.01.2017 15:08
10	NO	10.01.2017 13:21
11	More scientist, discussing methodologies	10.01.2017 12:59
12	- A more focused delivery for policy and donor audience for day one. - Get more donors to come :-)	06.01.2017 16:27
13	Have an overall frame for the platform.	04.01.2017 14:02
14	- Better intro to FbF early in the event for those not familiar with the concept - A session aimed at building capacity of participants to explain FbF in a short time.	03.01.2017 17:21

15	More room for discussion, expand the role of governments, simultaneous translation (Spanish and French) and more involvement of and interaction with donors (to see their point of view).	27.12.2016 17:05
16	see above	25.12.2016 19:24
17	It should be better if it organize regionally	25.12.2016 13:47
18	more discussion, less animation, less market place groups... max 6 (or two market places)	22.12.2016 22:57
19	one box where interested participants can share their contact details (business cards) and dissemination with all participants	21.12.2016 16:42
20	Invite more donors.	21.12.2016 14:42
21	- The methodology of engaging participants over the course of three days is EXCELLENT! However, there seemed to be a bit of repetition with previous events and it is not clear what the recommendations put forward were nor who is accountable for taking them forward. Make follow-up / next steps more accountable if possible. It runs the risk of becoming a fun information exchange while you have the opportunity to use existing members to mobilise greater support in a more organised way - how does the FbF group engage with IASC fora? What can be done to improve this / strengthen advocacy on EA and the IASC?	21.12.2016 10:51
22	I tend to think that there should be an expert session about the financing element	21.12.2016 09:22
23	Include private sector. Shorten the platform to two days.	20.12.2016 16:45
24	better balance between games/interactive tools and dialogue	20.12.2016 05:20
25	A session for new comer - how to implement FbF A game on FbF for the community (farmer/fisherman etc) How FbF can have access the Climate change fund More time for questions and Answers in each session Pilot / FbF study report circulate in advance A session on FbF concept not work	20.12.2016 05:02
26	More time for dialogue in small groups to debate ideas	19.12.2016 23:21
27	Build on what worked and do more!	19.12.2016 19:24
28	One participant from a new pilot country mentioned to me that they would have liked to hear more details and learning's from the phase 1 pilot countries	19.12.2016 17:59
29	more technical discussions	19.12.2016 17:10
30	Try to invite donors and ask about their experience. Somebody who really have the power to make decisions on the highest level (a big player). See what the real politics make of our initiative. Surely it is not possible, but hey, what if maybe!	19.12.2016 16:38
31	Bringing more and high level government officials mixed with IFRC and humanitarian people	19.12.2016 16:26

Q26 Do you have any other questions, comments or concerns?

Beantwortet: 25 Übersprungen: 22

Nr.	Beantwortungen	Datum
1	Nothing otherwise, the meeting was a great success	12.01.2017 11:40
2	n/a	11.01.2017 10:51
3	In the next phase one dialogue platform per year for all pilot countries and one regional dialogue platform per year.	11.01.2017 07:15
4	None	11.01.2017 04:40
5	Strongly recommend simultaneous translation in the next DP especially for those countries bringing in Govt representatives. It will allow for a richer debate.	10.01.2017 23:43
6	Nothing else to add	10.01.2017 16:58
7	any	10.01.2017 16:27
8	It would be good to book all participant in the same hotel for better interation	10.01.2017 15:08
9	NO	10.01.2017 13:21
10	Use more discussion in the regional meeting less games	10.01.2017 12:59

11	Not specifically on this particular Dialogue Platform. I read the reports from the previous Dialogue Platform. In my opinion, the format could be improved. We need to consider that the report could also be used for advocacy to donor and governments to showcase the strength of our collaboration and coordination. It would be better to have a slimmer document with main outcomes as the core content and all the details about each individual session be separated as Annexes.	06.01.2017 16:27
12	Thank you for organizing this useful event and bringing together so many resourceful persons and knowledge. It is much appreciated, and I would like to participate in further such events. I would as well recommend to my regional colleagues to participate in the planned regional events during the next phase of FbF.	04.01.2017 14:02
13	THANKS!!!	03.01.2017 17:21
14	Many thanks and well done!	27.12.2016 17:05
15	ensure donor participation and listen to their preoccupations	25.12.2016 19:24
16	The afternoon session of day 3 (8 main questions) had very interesting discussion. This was lost while in the pich-presentation. I'm not sure the there was a proper reporting for those sessions but I am looking forward to see how this is integrated in the DP report.	22.12.2016 22:57
17	I was expecting more technical involment from IFRC regions and Geneva. Political endorsement is fine (under SG speech) but technical ownership must be improved.	21.12.2016 14:42
18	-	21.12.2016 10:51
19	There seems to be a large gap between the approach to FbF for the GRC/RCCC pilots and WFP pilots. Seems WFP is doing business as usual focusing on Early Warning Early Action	20.12.2016 05:20
20	Twice a year DP in Geneva - need to be continued at least one more year - second phase starting need more coordination and shearing learning between the pilot countries	20.12.2016 05:02
21	Great job - really fantastic event!!	19.12.2016 23:21
22	Overall: time well spent!!	19.12.2016 19:24
23	How did the name FbF emerge? A lot of the discussion seem to be more about forecast based actions and not so much about the financing. We had some discussion on how to integrate the FbF concept in the future in RC/RC processes and I think the name makes it sound like its a separate new and difficult concept. When communicating the idea to NS and volunteers and partners it might be better to continue promoting 'Early warning, early action' or forecast based action. That being said, actually more attention to setting up the sustainable financing of FbF might be needed.	19.12.2016 17:59
24	share the pictures please :)	19.12.2016 17:10
25	I was a very happy participant	19.12.2016 16:38