

Report

2nd African Dialogue Platform on Forecast-based Financing



17-19 September 2019, Maputo, Mozambique

Foreword

At a time when many communities in the Mozambican province of Sofala were still recovering from the aftermath of tropical cyclone Desmond¹, the possibility of another extreme weather event affecting the same region of the country any time soon seemed unimaginable. Yet, on March 6, 2019, the weather forecast announced that – a cyclone, this time a Category 3, was on a path for the central part of the country. They named it Cyclone Idai.

For our Forecast-based Financing (FbF) team in Mozambique, Cyclone Idai would be our very first opportunity to test the lines of communication established by our Early Action Protocol (EAP). And call it fate or destiny, our EAP had been approved by the IFRC only a few days earlier!

We organized the response as fast as we could and soon after that, we had CVM HQ programme staff in each of the provinces considered to be in the path of the cyclone, i.e. Sofala, Manica and Zambezia. Once we made it to what we had identified as risk zones, we began our groundwork. We raised awareness about the incoming danger in flood prone areas, indicated safe locations, and showed ways to fortify one's house structures.

Unfortunately, Idai was not the last of our concerns this year. Only 6 weeks later, Kenneth – a category 4 cyclone – hit our northernmost province, Cabo Delgado, also leaving many dead and thousands displaced.

In both cases, the Red Cross was the first humanitarian actor on the ground. In the hours and days following the passage of cyclone Idai and Kenneth, we were able to provide much needed help to the affected populations.

Needless to say, none of that would have been possible without the invaluable contribution of hundreds of local Red Cross volunteers, who were there helping their communities since day 1, be it by delivering emergency

goods or just being there to listen to their stories. Donations from the international community were also crucial in the immediate response and will most likely continue to be in the coming months as the number of food insecure people rises.

Finally, the lesson I take home from my experience with Cyclone Idai is that early actions can and do prevent human suffering and save lives. That is why dialogue platforms on FbF are so relevant for the future of humanitarian action. We must continue to share knowledge from the field so that we can all improve the way we address one of the most pressing issues of our times – the human cost of climate change.

Between September 17-19, CVM and our longtime partner, the German Red Cross (GRC), were fortunate to host over 160 friends from 30 different countries. The second African Dialogue Platform on FbF was a success, and that is thanks to all its participants, who so eagerly shared their enlightening experiences and knowledge.

On behalf of CVM, I would therefore like to extend a kind thank you to all those involved for allowing us to host this event in Mozambique. Khanimambo!

Janio Dambo
Project Manager
Forecast-based Financing, CVM

¹ Tropical Cyclone Desmond made landfall in Mozambique on January 20, 2019, with winds up to 102 km/h and a 0.9 m maximum storm surge.

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List of Acronyms

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
CVM	Mozambican Red Cross	INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management Mozambique
DREF	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
EA	Early Action	NHMS	National Hydro Meteorological Services
EAP	Early Action Protocol	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation („El Niño” and “La Niña”)	PMER	Process of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action	RCCC	Red Cross Climate Centre
EWS	Early Warning System	RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
FbA	Forecast-based Action	SP	Social Protection
FbF	Forecast-based Financing	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
FbA by the DREF	FbF funding mechanism	WFP	World Food Programme
GRC	German Red Cross	WHH	Welthungerhilfe
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee		
IBF	Impact-based forecasting		

FbF in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement: Setting up an FbF system

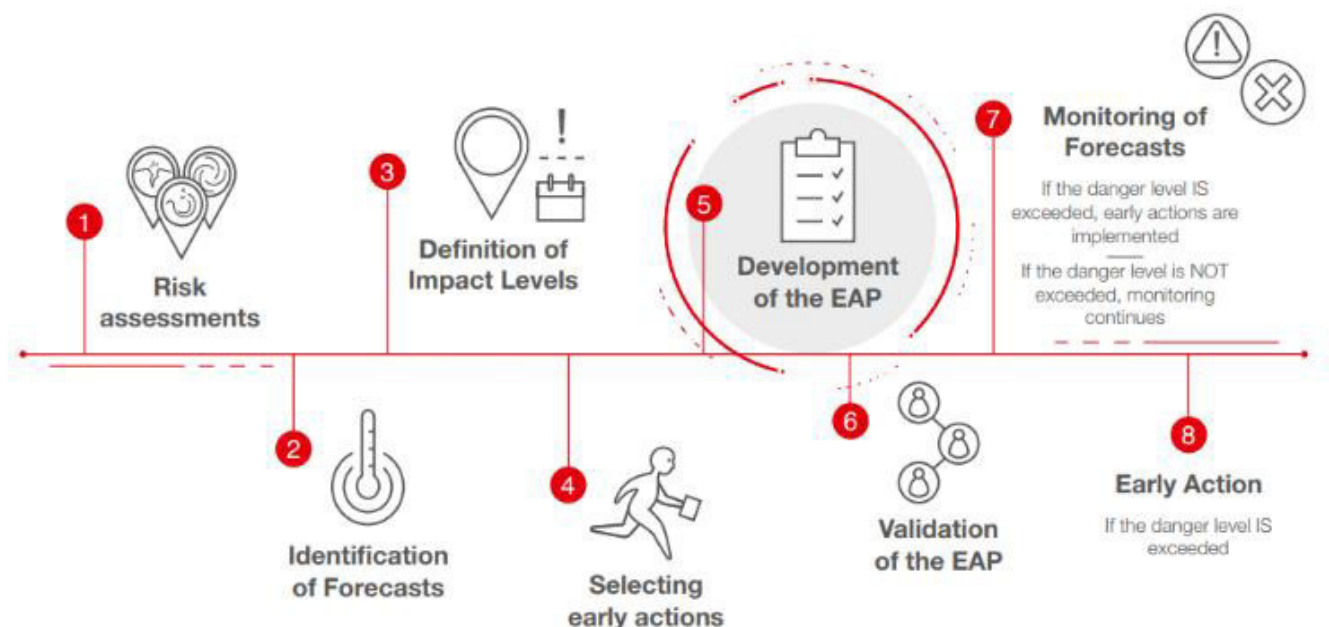
Development of an Early Action Protocol (EAP)

Forecast-based Financing (FbF) gives access to humanitarian funding for early actions based on in-depth forecasting information and risk analyses. The goal of FbF is to anticipate disasters, lessen their impact on affected areas and reduce human suffering and loss of life. Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (RCRC), this early action funding mechanism can be activated through the FbA by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). To be able to access this funding, Red Cross National Societies (NS) must first create a blueprint known as the Early Action Protocol (EAP), which stipulates the early actions that are to be taken in case forecast-based triggers are activated.



Presenter:

Irene Amuron
Red Cross Red
Crescent
Climate Centre



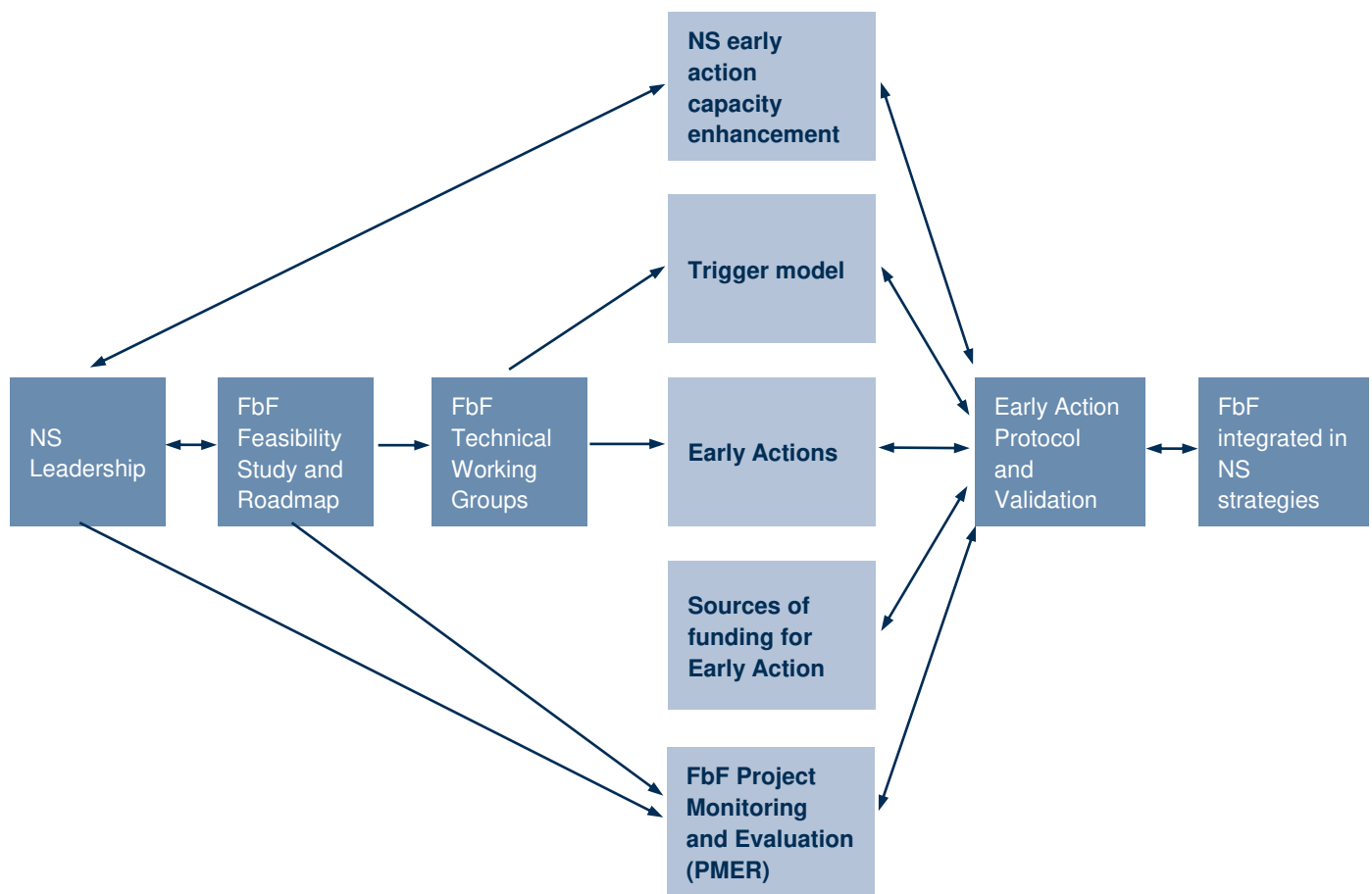
In her presentation on September 16th, Irene Amuron, from the RCRC Climate Centre, emphasized the importance of building on already existing Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) strategies and National Society capacities to develop EAPs. In other words, FbF should not be an isolated project, but rather an all-encompassing approach that aims to enhance the EWEA capacity of a National Society. A NS may choose to implement FbF in the framework of a project, or take it step by step according to the NS' capacity and priorities.

To ensure an integration of FbF into NS strategies, Irene presented the FbF building blocks that provide guidance on integration. It is important that the NS society leadership embraces FbF as a starting point and this provides a foundation for the implementation of the next steps as presented in the diagram on the following page:

Side note

The three official days of the African Dialogue Platform on FbF on September 17-19 were preceded by an internal Red Cross Red Crescent meeting. The insights and presentations that are relevant to the other attendants of the conference are contained in this document.

Source: FbF Building Blocks. 2018



EAP Template

To fulfill the criteria for the approval of an EAP, as Caroline Zastiral from the British Red Cross pointed out in her presentation, a NS must take a few key steps. These should include, but not be limited to: the identification of key actors, drafting of a risk assessment, development of a trigger model, selection of early actions, search for sources of funding, process of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), and ultimately, EAP activation and endorsement.

Creating a trigger model: To develop a trigger model that identifies region-specific extreme weather events' impact levels, RC National Societies need support from climate scientists, including the national hydromet services. With access to the data collected by the latter, FbF teams can draft detailed risk analyses based on the impact assessments of past disaster events. Trigger models can take different shapes. In Peru, for instance, the FbF team designed a three-stage trigger model for El Niño-induced floods.

The selection of Early Actions (EA): Another important step of the FbF process is deciding on the actions to be implemented in the time span between a triggering forecast and the actual occurrence of the extreme weather event. With the right early actions, we can reduce the impact of such events on human life. For the purpose of illustration, the Mongolian Red Cross has included the provision of cash for fodder in its EAP for harsh winters so that affected communities can keep their livestock alive through the winter.

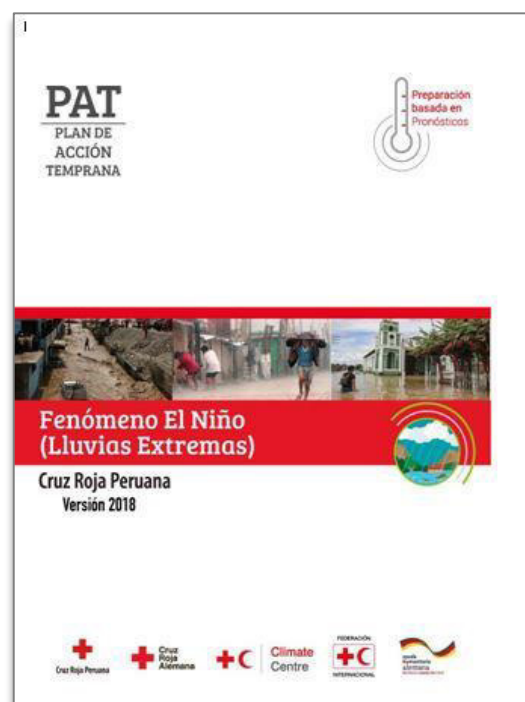
Finance and logistics: To be able to carry out the desired EAs when an extreme weather event occurs, FbF teams must contemplate a budget and plan the logistics before triggers are activated. The budget should include the costs for (1) readiness (i.e. keeping the FbF system ready), (2) the prepositioning of stocks and (3) the implementation of early actions.

Once these key steps have been completed, the FbF team should be ready to seek validation and endorsement from the IFRC' FbA by the DREF for its EAP. The NS can then start carrying out readiness and prepositioning actions as an integral part of its work.



Presenter:

Caroline Zastiral
British Red Cross



The Mozambican experience

The elaboration of an EAP is one long learning process, observed Hanne Roden from the German Red Cross in Mozambique. It is a joint effort that involves many institutions, a lot of input, and requires commitment from all involved partners. Something to keep in mind is that an EAP is never a finished process; it demands recurrent updates, dissemination and explanations, especially so that relevant actors are kept alert and aware of their role in the case of an activation. For this reason, FbF must be an integral part of a NS disaster preparedness framework.

The Mozambican Red Cross (CVM), in close collaboration with the German Red Cross (GRC), spent just a bit over a year (September 2017 to November 2018) collecting data and writing the first draft for an EAP on cyclones. Between mid-November 2018 and early-March 2019, the presentations and discussions with the IFRC took place, and the EAP was ultimately approved. Then, cyclones Idai and Kenneth hit the central and northern coast of Mozambique and put the system to the test for the first time.

As of late 2019, the Mozambican-German FbF team was entering the validation phase for its EAP on floods and had already begun looking at the possibilities of working with an EAP for droughts.



Presenter:

Hanne Roden
German Red Cross

What were some general challenges your team faced?

To identify and collect scientifically sound data that fulfill the requirements of the validation committee for an EAP is not an easy task. You have to strike the right balance between using the correct wording, data and arguments and working with the larger National Society team, other key stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Which parts of the EAP approval process were most challenging?

The most challenging and time-consuming parts were the risk assessment and the trigger model.

What should be included in a risk assessment?

1. A selection of natural hazards
2. A study of past impacts
3. An exposure analysis
4. A vulnerability analysis and
5. Prioritized impacts



Understanding the data collection process:

What data is good enough?

We can improve the speed, quality & cost-effectiveness of humanitarian aid by using and creating good data and digital products, emphasized Marijke Panis from the Netherlands Red Cross during her presentation on RCRC day. But what data is perceived as “good enough”?

Data can be collected in a number of ways, and triangulation certainly helps to reach that “good enough” threshold. Yet, defining the most suitable method(s) of data collection also depends on the purpose of your data. In the case of FbF, different data collection methods are relevant in different stages of the development of an Early Warning System.



Presenter:

Marijke Panis
510 Initiative
Netherlands Red Cross



The Kenyan experience

Steve K. Kenei from the Kenya Red Cross Society addressed a recurrent concern for the Red Cross when drafting a FbF risk analysis: major sources of data are often outdated and historical sources that could consolidate old administrative data are not readily available, or available at all. To overcome this issue, the Kenya Red Cross has created a number of partnerships for FbF and coordinated Technical Working Groups (TWG) with institutions like the Kenya National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC), the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Water Resources Authority (WRA) and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

For Maurine Ambani from the RCRC Climate Centre, the message is clear: it is only by getting access to reliable data that humanitarian actors will be better able to answer questions like (1) what are the critical impacts and risks that can be managed by FbF, (2) at what point does a weather/climate hazard become an event that is not manageable, and causes severe human suffering, and (3) what early actions will reduce risks and help to prepare for more effective response?



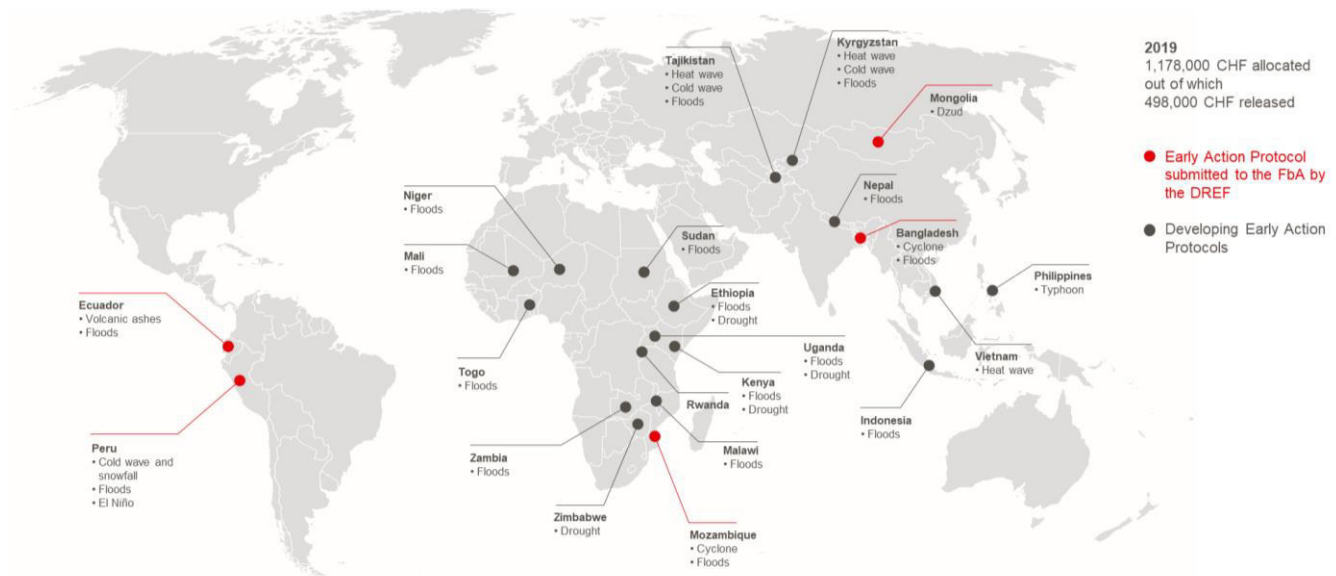
Presenters:

Steve K Kenei
Kenya Red Cross
Society

Maurine Ambani
Red Cross
Red Crescent
Climate Centre



Current Status: Early Action Protocols



Forecast-based Action by the DREF

In May 2018, the IFRC established the Forecast-based Action by the DREF (Disaster Relief Emergency Fund of IFRC) with the objective of making funds available ahead of a disaster for funding the Early Action Protocols (EAPs). By the 3rd quarter of 2019, 5 EAPs had already been approved, 3 were under review and 3 others were under development. Nazira Lacayo (IFRC) highlighted a few elements that every NS should know about the FbA by the DREF.

Important facts:

- For a NS to be eligible to apply to FbA by the DREF, it needs to have gone through the process of developing the Forecast-based Financing system and have an Early Action Protocol in place.
- The maximum budget for an EAP that the FbA by the DREF will support is 250,000 CHF, and NS must comply with budget conditions.
- The minimum number of households that an EAP needs to target for it to be eligible to the FbA by the DREF is 1,000 Households.
- The EAP has a lifespan of 5 years. Once an EAP has been approved by the FbA by the DREF, the financial allocations for the early action will be done automatically once the NS requests the allocation.
- After an activation of early actions by the DREF, the NS leads the revision of the protocol to assess what worked and what didn't work.
- If the EAP doesn't get activated during its lifespan of 5 years, nothing happens. NS gets to keep the pre-positioned stock.



Presenter:

Nazira Lacayo
IFRC Geneva



Connecting the dots

How is FbF changing the way we do preparedness and response?
Looking at FbF from the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) lens

After a day of introductions and lectures about FbF, the Red Cross Red Crescent representatives had the opportunity to get together in groups and discuss questions regarding the relevance of the movement in a changing humanitarian environment.

The participants were asked to answer the following questions in groups:

- What should we do to change our emergency preparedness and response work?
- Considering the increasing supply of Humanitarian Response, how can the RCRC movement remain relevant in a change humanitarian environment?
- How does FbF connect to the NS preparedness for Effective Response Approach?
- How does FbF change the way we do emergency preparedness and response?



Presenters:

Malika Noisette
Netherlands Red Cross

Irene Amuron
Red Cross Red Crescent
Climate Centre



2nd African Dialogue Platform on
Forecast-based Financing

Day One

Opening speeches



Joaquim Chissano

Former Head of State of the Republic of Mozambique and Honorary President of the Mozambique Red Cross

Joaquim Chissano, the former President of the Republic of Mozambique, opened the 2nd African Dialogue Platform on Forecast-based Financing (FbF) drawing attention to those who are already suffering with the increasing and devastating consequences of climate change. The African continent, Chissano observed, has experienced one of the greatest increases in the occurrence of natural disasters, which not only has had a negative impact on the economic and social development of African countries, but also affected the quality of life of thousands of people, particularly amongst the most vulnerable communities. Cyclones Idai and Kenneth were among the latest examples of that. Thousands of Mozambicans had their assets destroyed or dragged away by the wind or water.

The former president thanked the national and international solidarity that was felt in the aftermath of these disasters and highlighted the Red Cross' special role in not only saving lives but also promoting and

developing initiatives such as Forecast-based Financing, which aims to ensure that disaster anticipation and response are increasingly more effective and efficient at saving lives. He also encouraged humanitarians to continue developing mechanisms for coordination, articulation and collaboration, to ensure not only speedy interventions, but also the most effective and rational use of available resources.

Mr. Chissano concluded by calling for the urgent adoption of measures to reduce the negative impacts of climate change in view not only of the current situation, but also of that of future generations. The goal, he continued, should be to work increasingly closer with communities so that they can feel ownership of a process that aims to protect them from the risks and harmful effects of disasters. After all, building resilience means ensuring that locals themselves have the know-how and resources to prevent and prepare to respond effectively when facing an imminent danger.





José Carlos da Cunha

Vice President, Mozambican Red Cross

José Carlos da Cunha, Vice-President of the Mozambican Red Cross (CVM), welcomed the participants and opened the second African Dialogue Platform on FbF. He said he regretted the fact that the humanitarian sector is still focused on providing relief after an event occurs, when suffering has already been inflicted on the affected people. He celebrated the development of the FbF system by the RCRC movement since 2013, as humanitarians and partners now choose to act earlier by pre-determining and pre-approving action plans based on scientific forecasts.

On behalf of CVM, he said that Mozambique is happy to welcome frank, open and constructive dialogues and experience exchanges on FbF, and expressed his hope that this platform would help the whole sector to harmonize and consolidate the Forecast-based Financing system as well as continue to fulfill its mission of reducing the impact of disasters, building resilient communities and alleviating human suffering.



Domingos Gove

Director of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

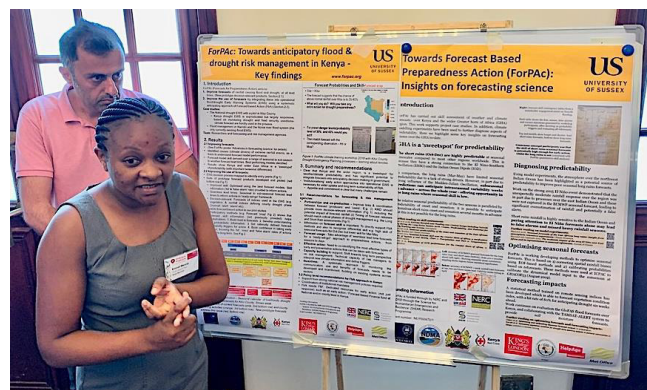


Domingos Gove, Director of FANR in the SADC, greeted the participants by sharing his reflections on the challenges Africa is currently facing to adapt to climate change, and facing the impacts extreme weather events have had on the region as a whole. He also highlighted the importance of embracing innovative ways to mitigate the impact of these events, such as working with FbF, and stressed the need for better coordination of investment in the areas of preparedness and anticipatory action to prevent and mitigate the impact of climate change. As Mr. Gove put it, FbF complements the existing readiness of humanitarian and government stakeholders by responding to humanitarian needs with an anticipatory system to reduce the scale of these needs before they materialize. He also called on humanitarians to do more to persuade policymakers to allocate more funding for these activities in their national budgets. To achieve that, he added, we must aim for greater inter-institutional coordination at all levels – national, regional, international as well as public, private, UN and NGOs – to ensure that the key elements for the implementation of FbF are in place, such as standardized triggers for action, guidelines for the effective targeting and timing of actions, national funding and complementary M&E mechanisms.



Marketplace

The Marketplace gave participants who have been working with FbF projects and programmes the opportunity to present posters on their activities. Following brief presentations, the posters remained on display for the remainder of the Dialogue Platform, available to those who wished to return for more information. About 10 project teams took this opportunity to present their work.



Fun Fact

In preparation for the Dialogue Platform, more than 20 participants indicated that they intended to present a poster at our Marketplace. In the search for mobile pin boards for this purpose, the organizing team searched left and right in Maputo – conference organizers, hotels, universities. We couldn't find a single one! And we had one week left for the DP and decisions had to be made. We procured 21 white boards (120x80cm) and asked a local carpenter to make tripods for them. The first tripod model was not good enough, so he made a new one. That was the one! The carpenter produced 21 support structures in two days! The whiteboards and tripods will now be given to CVM's HQ and provincial offices with the intent of facilitating training and workshop activities both in the offices, but also in the communities (under a tree, for instance).

Making forecasts useful: Experience with impact-based forecasting and other approaches

This session sought to explain the value of understanding and taking action on weather and climate forecast information ahead of an extreme weather or climate event.

Stakeholders need tools that enable them to smartly choose a path of action in the face of extreme weather events. To facilitate this, the RCRC Climate Centre, the UK Met Office and Deltares developed an interactive game for understanding the needs of stakeholders and exploring technical agencies' current capabilities. The game engages decision makers by asking them to read and interpret climate information and then choose the next step.

Building on the format of the game, the workshop's participants were asked to decide on the actions *they* would take based on the probability of a climate event's severity. This test provided a good example of the challenges faced by decision makers and humanitarian workers, and the general conclusion was that making these calls is not always easy.

Participants also highlighted the need for further cooperation in developing weather, climate and DRM services to make impact-based forecasts more useful for humanitarian actors. To achieve that, the dialogue between forecasters, data developers and decision makers must continue, and guiding templates, with tailored information based on users' needs and actions, can help to maintain this communication ongoing.



Some key challenges must nevertheless be addressed, and one of them is the difficulty for forecasters to find out what users want, who they are, and what information is already available.



Presenters:

Irene Amuron
Red Cross Red
Crescent
Climate Centre

Jyothi Bylappa
World Food
Programme

Nyree Pinder
UKMO

Bristol Powell
Columbia
University

Andrea Ficchi,
University of
Reading

FbF for drought: Differences and challenges compared with rapid-onset hazards

The objective of this session was to explore the key features and challenges of designing and implementing FbF Early Warning Early Action systems for drought, especially regarding the design of triggers and anticipatory action plans.

The highly complex nature of a drought as a slow-onset hazard event translates into a number of challenges when it comes to the design and implementation of an FbF system for this phenomenon. Some of these challenges are to define the hazard itself, the dimension of the impact to be targeted, the uncertainty and perhaps unavailability of long-range and seasonal forecasts for deciding on anticipatory actions, and the decision on when to implement the actions in a context of ongoing, extensive humanitarian operations or unstable political environment.

Action points

(1) To advance and scale up FbF work on droughts, stronger partnerships with governments and institutionalization of FbA strategies and policies are needed.

(2) Focus on collaboration in advocacy and knowledge and data exchange, including with academia, at country, regional and global level.

But these challenges are not insurmountable and should not be a deterrent to the development of FbF projects for droughts. They can be seen as opportunities. For instance, the long window for anticipatory action afforded by drought forecasts (<6 months) constitutes an opportunity for a well-planned and phased approach. The complexity of making a decision on a threshold and trigger, and the forecasting capacity needed behind them is also an opportunity for stronger and new partnerships between practitioners, academia, the government and civil society.

There is already a number of ongoing FbA initiatives for droughts in Africa. FAO has implemented projects for droughts in the Horn of Africa (Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia), Sudan, Madagascar, Southern Africa (Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Namibia). Welthungerhilfe and the Start Network have a project in Madagascar. The WFP is in

Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Niger, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, and the Red Cross has a few projects in their inception phase.



Presenters:

Paris Kazis
World Food Program

Luca Parodi
Food and Agriculture Organization

Haja Rakotonirina
Welthungerhilfe



Disaster Risk Finance: Instruments for impact!

This session aimed to introduce the key features and appropriateness of Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) instruments for anticipation and early action. It also provided key recommendations to promote effective and better coordinated DRF between stakeholders in Africa.

Disaster Risk Financing supports a move away from a purely reactive approach to funding disaster and humanitarian emergencies. Instead of relying on *ad hoc* humanitarian appeals and funding, it proposes a shift towards pre-agreed and more predictable financing by, for instance, linking the release of funding to pre-identified triggers or decision-making protocols.

DRF is an umbrella term which includes various financing instruments that can support action within different windows of opportunities, spanning disaster risk reduction, preparedness, anticipation, response, recovery and reconstruction. Examples include anticipatory action or response funds, crisis modifiers, indemnity and parametric insurance, catastrophe bonds or contingent finance and debt facilities.

Which instrument is appropriate for a given context and its specific financing needs is not only influenced by the timing of when the instrument should release funding to enable action, but also depends on the expected frequency and intensity of events it aims to address, as well as on whether the funds it releases are to be used directly by individuals or by households, businesses, cooperatives, civil society organizations, microfinance institutions or governments.

Anticipatory action systems, so far, have mainly been supported through the establishment of new early action/anticipation funds and programmes or through the addition of early action/anticipation windows to larger existing emergency funds, e.g. FbA by the DREF or the Start Fund Anticipation Window or EWEA through FAO's SFERA.

Other existing disaster risk financing instruments such as parametric insurance may not necessarily be based on forecasts but on observational data, and as such disburse payouts slightly later. Examples include index-based crop insurance offered to households as part of an integrated risk management approach under WFP's R4 program; or risk pooling for national governments and organizations to roll out response activities such as the African Risk Capacity (ARC) and its ARC Replica Programme. For the first time this year, the Start Network has taken out an ARC Replica policy in Senegal and, along with the Senegalese Government, is expected to receive a payout two weeks after the end of the farming season at the end of November.

To ensure sustainable implementation and funding of anticipatory action, systems need to be embedded into government policies and programmes. These should include the perspectives of those affected



Presenters:

Phoebe Wafubwa Shikuku
IFRC

Rupak N. Manvatkar
WFP

Amadou Diallo
Start Network

Panelists:

Cathy Ansell
Value-for-Money of
DRF for
humanitarian
operations –
World Bank

Brenda Lazarus
CERF Anticipatory
Action pilot
FAO

Likezo Musobadi,
Disaster risk
Financing,
Zambia Disaster
Management and
Mitigation Unit
(DMMU)

Key messages from the discussion

The nature of disaster risk financing and its use for enabling early actions makes effective collaborations between scientists, financial institutions, government, civil society and communities essential.

and ensure that those who need support most are targeted. In some cases, disaster risk financing instruments tend to get diverted towards commercial interests. From a humanitarian perspective, the focus on needs is critical in deploying disaster risk financing.

As a way to support integration into existing resilience, DRR and development policies and programmes, government representatives, e.g. from national disaster management agencies, are advocating for greater coherence from donors and other stakeholders around concepts and instruments in disaster risk financing and anticipatory action.

Governments often have to make difficult trade-offs between spending for anticipatory action vs. response, especially in the context of protracted crisis. Having a clear and agreed upon framework and/or methodology to make these types of decisions would be helpful to justify spending.

Another critical component for sustainability is the need to build on existing instruments and structures and to reinforce these with anticipatory action and financing rather than to set up entirely new systems from scratch.

Finally, it is important to keep in mind that people are at the center of disaster risk financing in humanitarian operations. Therefore, it is critical to take into account disaster impacts beyond economic losses by identifying suitable instruments for DRF generally, and anticipatory financing in particular. In contexts of ongoing crisis where immense humanitarian needs already exist, allocating resources to addressing potential future needs is a difficult decision.

Desired collaboration in DRF:

- Stronger collaboration between humanitarian organizations and NHMS on impact-based forecasting;
- Better inclusion of communities in the decision making on DRF/FbF to assure needs are met and its value-add in managing risk is promoted;
- Linking FbF into existing national agendas and programs, including social safety nets;
- Engage Ministry of Finance in dialogues to promote FbF / anticipatory financing.

Urban Forecast-based Financing: From theory to action

This session used the cyclones that recently hit Mozambique as a case study to reflect on the practical tools and approaches for enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience in African cities. More specifically, the session discussed the Red Cross' FbF project and the UN Habitat's City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) as tools for urban experts and DRR managers.

After a brief interactive activity for participants to think about urban disasters, they were asked to share questions they might have related to the topic. A brief video was also shown to illustrate the nature and scale of disaster risks in a rapidly urbanizing world.

Based on the recent occurrence of Cyclone Idai in Beira as well as other case studies around the world, the participants shared reflections on general gaps and opportunities in urban DRR and resilience.

Key messages from the session:

- Disasters are becoming increasingly challenging for urban areas.
- Humanitarian organizations need to take urgent action to reduce the devastating impacts in urban areas now and in the future.
- Some adjustments are necessary for the different humanitarian approaches (FbF & CityRAP) to improve disaster preparedness in cities.
- Lessons learned from Beira can and should inform general resilience and disaster management in cities.



Presenters:

Eddie Jjemba
Red Cross
Red Crescent
Climate Centre

Marcia Guambe
UN Habitat

Malika Noisette
Netherlands Red
Cross





2nd African Dialogue Platform on
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Day Two

Integrating FbF into National Disaster Preparedness, Response and Social Protection Programs

Panel discussion to initiate dialogue on the need to integrate FbF into the national DRM strategies and explore practical opportunities for this to happen

Key questions and answers from the panel debate

Question What do you think have been the positive outcomes and challenges to institutionalize EA across all government departments in Malawi? What is the vision you have with regard to integrating more anticipatory action mechanisms such as FbF in the DRM systems?

S. Gama: The vision in Malawi is to institutionalize FbF within the existing EWS. For example, the National Resilience Strategy makes reference to FbF. We want to link FbF to the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). Based on the learnings we take away from the Africa Regional Dialogue Platform; we shall revise the ToR for the EWS accordingly.

Question We recognize that not all National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) deliver Impact Based Forecasting (IBF), but there are activities which can be done now, whilst they are developing the systems, to encourage better engagement between NMHS and humanitarian agencies which will inform development of future IBF services and some interim support to FbF advisors. What are the barriers for co-developing triggers/IBF approaches moving forward?

N. Pinder: Not everybody knows what data is needed. There are limited capacities of NMHS to deliver the IBF approach. It is therefore important to understand the user's needs. How can we help users understand that they can rightfully demand services? There should be a dialogue between the producers and users.

Question Mozambique has been investing for years in DRR. Besides the benefits of the preparedness investment to manage cyclone Idai, what are the challenges?

F. Mataveia: To list only some of the many: we need to harmonize and standardize humanitarian assistance kits, empower the media throughout the disaster risk management cycle and promote a continued integration and consolidation of local leaders in DRR.

Question What are the key recommendations from the ODI study on scaling up FbF through Social Protection in Kenya? And how does the government use them to further develop its anticipatory mechanism?

Weingartner: Some of the key recommendations are to (1) conduct in-depth assessments on the need for cash in early actions; (2) explore the potential of public



Moderator:

Irene Amuron
Red Cross Red
Crescent
Climate Centre

Presenters:

Samuel Gama
Department of
Disaster
Management Affairs,
DoDMA, Malawi

Nyree Pinder
UKMO

Feliciano Mataveia
National Disaster
Management
Institute, INGC

Lena Weingartner
Overseas
Development
Institute, ODI

Dr. Jean Pierre Senghor
National Council of
Food Security
(Senegal)

work programmes for reducing flood impacts; (3) clarify mandates and collaboration in flood risk management and SP for FbA; (6) link national SP programmes to target actions; (7) identify and establish adequate financing instruments for flood FbA.

Question Senegal is well known for its EWS. To what extent has this work that you have been doing been integrated into your trigger models within your African Risk Capacity policy? Do you think the current payoff system is enabling the Government to act early before the crisis? What would you recommend to improve it and to make it more aligned with your EWS?

Dr. J. P. Senghor: Yes, the current system enables early action to a greater degree. However, these are the challenges we face: Are we monitoring the right parameters? And do the forecasts have relevant scientific basis?



Links Between FbF and social protection

Using case studies, this session asked participants to identify entry points for linking FbF and Social Protection (SP) and, based on this, prioritize areas for action fitting with the local context. They were also asked to explore challenges and opportunities, recent experiences, and how FbF can link with social protection to enable scaling-up.

The session began with a game. Participants played the 'Social Protection Juggle' developed by FAO and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. Participants were asked to keep many balls moving between them, each one representing their ongoing livelihood activities as well as additional stressors. When a participant failed to keep any of these activities going (dropped the ball), they lost some of their capacity to keep the balls moving (restricted use of their hands to catch the ball). Finally, a social protection system was added that allowed some of their capacities to be restored in anticipation of an additional stressor (ball).

Kenya Case Study

At present, the policy for SP is being revised. Under the new scheme, a new pillar on shock responsive social protection is being conceived and it will house interactions between SP and early warning systems and information systems, which should open the way for FbF.



Moderators:

Daniela Cuellar
WFP

Lena Weingaertner
Overseas
Development
Institute, ODI

Megan Bailey
Red Cross Red
Crescent Climate
Centre

Question 1 Challenges with the Social Protection system and its interaction with FbF

The reach is limited
and does not
extend to all that
could be affected

Scope is limited
and not suitable for
use during flood
type events

Limited scalability
of systems and
potential for
integration

Targeting using the
single registry has
proven difficult

Question 2 The opportunities for interactions between the social protection system and FbF

Scope allows for work on
drought

Cash is well positioned
and can be readily used

There is some expansion
potential: vertical,
horizontal, piggybacking
and shadow alignment

Malawi Case Study

In Malawi, the policy environment is rich. There is the National Resilience Strategy (NRS) and the Malawi National Social Support Programme II (MNSSP II), and both have provisions for shock responsive social protection and could potentially integrate FbF in case of an expansion of the system.

Question 1 The challenges faced in the implementation

Targeting has been difficult

Understanding the impact is difficult, especially when cash is involved

Coordination across ministries/departments

Financing to allow such an expansion

Question 2 Some of the observed opportunities

Evidence from past trials offer insights to further refine the system

Policies in place to support action

Country has developed models for FbF on floods and drought

Focus now on operationalization, as frameworks are in place

Niger Case Study

In Niger, it has so far only been challenging to integrate FbF in the SP system, even in a context where the two systems are being developed simultaneously. The current plan for the FbF system in the country is to activate in anticipation of poor rains and provide cash so that households can make alternative livelihood investments. As such, the two systems in Niger are likely to provide additional support at different times of the year and not be harmonized in terms of triggers, although the actions are the same (unconditional cash).

Question The challenges faced in the implementation

Desire to scale support based on observation of poor rains rather than trying to anticipate poor rains

System is geared towards extreme events. Planned SP would scale up based on small changes in overall productivity of the season

Dryness/drought is not the strongest driver of food insecurity in Niger

Many drivers of food insecurity, including conflict, migration, or crop failure

The triggers for the SP system are based on vulnerability

The time lag between forecast and impact of drought

Learning from Forecast-based Action: Practitioners' reflections

This session gathered reflections on Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), accountability and learning processes in Forecast-based Actions. A special attention was given to the theory of change.

Sarah Barr from Start Network and Arielle Tozier de la Poterie from the GRC presented two case studies to the participants.

In the case of Senegal, community groups have monitored drought conditions, corroborated the ARC model and identified risks. This effort has included gathering community observations on weather as well as indigenous knowledge on how to identify seasonal conditions. Data from the ARC model and from the community groups are then combined to provide a comparative risk monitoring tool.

In the case of Kenya, the Kenya Red Cross has been recently addressing needs for ongoing accountability mechanisms in forecast-based programming through post-distribution monitoring and complaints handling.

The speakers also highlighted a critical need for honest and reflective learning processes, and a willingness to share failure when it occurs.

Finally, the presenters also addressed some of the methodological issues they have faced when measuring the return on investment for FbA. As a result, there has been excessive focus on cost saving or return on investment as a key impact of FbA.



Presenters:

Sarah Barr
Start Network

Arielle Tozier de la Poterie
German Red Cross,
GRC



Cash and voucher-based assistance in anticipatory humanitarian action

This session addressed the benefits of the approach as well as the elements to consider when implementing a Cash and Voucher-based assistance project in combination with FbF early actions.

As a means of dealing with a sudden onset disaster, cash provides a high degree of flexibility, and often has a multiplying effect on local economies. Indeed, supporting markets through cash at demand (household) or supply level (traders) prior to a shock can help guarantee availability of goods and services and stabilize prices.



Presenters:

Mareike Tobiassen
German Red Cross,
GRC

Bilal Hussein Shah
IFRC



From a technical point-of-view, the framework of FbF Cash and Voucher-based Assistance (CVA) does not differ in scope from regular CVA in relief or recovery, but does differ in terms of timing and execution. The unknown time of the activation and the short timeframe for registration and encashment/distribution make pre-arrangements necessary (e.g. Financial Service Providers, FSP).

Access to functioning markets and well-defined transfer values require thorough considerations and a robust set-up.

Participants from Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Kenya, Madagascar and Togo shared their experiences in this session.

These are some of the topics addressed in the discussion:

- Needs assessments must take place at the community and institutional level.
- The WFP and Red Cross have common plans to invest in institutional cash preparedness.
- Coordination among all actors through national and regional cash working groups is feasible, regardless of preparedness or relief contexts. Cash is coordinated in Cash Working Groups.
- The trigger setting defines the timeframe for the Early Action. The capacities for implementation need to be part of institutional and system preparedness. FbF provides opportunities to invest in readiness.

Integration of FbF into existing systems

This session explored the opportunities for integrating FbF into forecasts, Early Warning Systems and Preparedness for effective response. Participants from the Red Cross, UN and NGO staff, national government and ECHO representatives all contributed to elaborating the following checklist of elements that should be considered when setting up an FbF system.



- ✓ The FbF processes should be led by governments and included in their strategies, budgets and coordination mechanisms. In case of lack of appropriate “back-up” laws for FbF, a full integration into the legal framework will enhance the efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the system.

- ✓ When setting up an FbF system, the approach should be flexible and attempt to fill in any possible gap in public administration instead of trying to change the latter. It should be fully in line with the existing national and regional systems and lead to a common national agenda, coordinated by the relevant institutions.

- ✓ When talking with the government, both the technical and political components should be involved.

- ✓ When considering the regional systems in place, it is vital to identify what entities are relevant to include in the FbF process.
- ✓ For sustainability purposes, FbF must be considered as a long-term system to be put in place, not as a project.
- ✓ Government budgeting, policies and laws should accommodate and support the FbF system. They should be carefully studied to increase the approach’s chance of success and durability.
- ✓ Integrating FbF to government structures can and should be used as a way to improve disaster management in a given country, thus creating a more proactive approach.
- ✓ Full integration will also grant the approach a greater amount of resources (since involving the relevant parties will allow for the diversification of funding).
- ✓ A full integration should also take into consideration how the use of FbF funds and the benefit of the system will be accounted for and reported.
- ✓ It is recommended to consider FbF in the ongoing cross-border initiatives.



Presenters:

Malika Noisette
Netherlands Red Cross

Irene Amuron
Red Cross Red Crescent
Climate Centre

Lessons learned from Idai and Kenneth

In this session, facilitated by Irene Amuron, five panelists from Mozambique participated. Individual key questions and responses are listed below.

Question How did the forecasting from the hydrology department (DNGRH) inform preparedness for IDAI? What could we do differently?

E. Tivane: DNGRH kept monitoring the water levels and informed the relevant authorities. The experience from Idai shows that there is a need to improve the SOPs and the communication channels.

Question What was CVM's experience like during Idai?

J. Dambo: We did not activate the EAP, but we were able to test a number of aspects of the protocol and our own capacities: the time necessary to organize transportation and how quickly we can activate our local volunteers. We verified the impact of our action and identified the areas we need to work on.

Question How did INAM support decision making?

M. Mustafa: INAM provided the forecasts. However, the impact was massive, and it was challenging even after an evacuation alert was issued. We now recognize that we need to improve on the lead time, strengthen our logistics infrastructure and improve our communication systems.

Question What are the key lessons learned for the RCRC movement?

L. Prop: The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has carried out a 'Real-Time-Evaluation' of the Idai and Kenneth response. Overall, the intervention was considered a success, but we can still improve the operationalization of the EAP by putting the plans into action. We need to support the scale-up and local ownership of FbF and preparedness.

Question What key lessons do you take home when you look at the Idai response from a national disaster management perspective?

F. Mataveia: The successive experience of first the flooding, then Idai and Kenneth has given INGC reason to reflect on its structure and preparedness regarding its ability to respond to consecutive, large disasters. There was a strong collaboration and coordination between responding institutions and organizations. However, we need to coordinate our contingency and response plans and work even better together, based on common EWEA guidelines and SOPs.



Moderation:

Irene Amuron
Red Cross
Red Crescent
Climate Centre

Panelists:

Ernesto Tivane
Technical Officer,
National Directorate
Management of Water
Resources, DNGRH

Janio Dambo
Programme Manager,
FbF, Mozambican Red
Cross

Mussa Mustafa
Deputy Director,
National Meteorological
Services, INAM

Leon Prop
Head of Mozambique
Office, IFRC

Feliciano Mataveia
Head of Information
Sector, INGC



2nd African Dialogue Platform on
Forecast-based Financing

Day Three

‘Looking into the future’

The purpose of this second African Dialogue Platform lasting one extra day compared to the previous edition was to take the discussions and experience-sharing one step further.

Inspired by the breakout sessions as well as the bilateral and plenary meetings, the participants were invited to develop proposals for concrete work plans – national and regional – for Western, Eastern and Southern Africa. Nothing was meant to be ‘written in stone’. The purpose of the exercise was to assist in the coordination of all the FbF/FbA activities happening in the continent.

With the only common ground being the geographical area of interest, decision makers, meteorologists, academics, RCRC staff and others were brought together in groups, and given the tasks to:

Day 2: Write suggestions on how to promote and strengthen Forecast-based Early Action and FbF, either at national or regional levels, in the area.

Day 3: Let us draft a work plan:

Part I – develop a 12-month work plan indicating how and when the work could be implemented;

Part II – Discuss and present the national work plans for the relevant region and, based on this, develop a regional work plan for implementation of joint, cross border activities for next year.

Facilitators:
Hanne Roden
German Red Cross

Janio Dambo
Mozambique Red Cross

Irene Amuron
Red Cross Red Crescent
Climate Centre



National work groups

With renewed enthusiasm and the intention of tying up loose ends, the participants were asked to go through *Part I* and *II* of the Planning Session (see pg. 31) and develop, discuss and present the result of their work.

It is said that pictures speak louder than words. Well, let's put it to the test! The resulting national and regional proposals for work plans can be found in Annex 5a and Annex 5b.

Considering the workload over the 3 days of Dialogue Platform, the ongoing and active participation of all, and how hard each group committed to develop the work plans, the DP organizing staff opted for cancelling the brief work plan presentations. That way, our colleagues were also granted extra time for discussions.

Truth be told, short presentations would not have given enough credit to the topic's depth but rather sapped the energy and attention of the participants.





Closing speech

CVM Vice-President, José Carlos da Cunha, conveyed his joy in seeing the importance of this event for those active in FbF. He also thanked the former president of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, for opening the event, the City Council of Maputo and the INGC for their mobilizing role in favor of CVM's humanitarian actions, the speakers and moderators for sharing their experience and knowledge with others, the key partners and funders of the 2nd African Dialogue Platform on FbF for their commitment to this initiative, all the participants for their much appreciated interventions, and last but not least, the CVM and GRC collaborators, without whom none of this would have been possible.

Impressions



Credits

A special thank you to:

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#FbFAfricaDP19

Annexes

Annex 1

Joaquim Chissano's opening speech

Intervention by His Excellency, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Former Head of State of the Republic of Mozambique and Honorary President of the Mozambique Red Cross on the occasion of the second Africa Regional Dialogue Platform on Forecast-based Financing

Your Excellency the Representative of the International Federation of the Red Cross
Your Excellency, Director of the National Institute for Disaster Management
Your Excellency, Director of FANR in SADC
Honorable Representative of the German Red Cross
Honorable Representative of the Maputo City Council
Member of the National Executive Council of the Red Cross of Mozambique
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Distinguished participants,

I begin my speech with a warm greeting to all the participants, as well as to the organizers of this meeting, its promoters and funders.

This meeting is particularly important because it takes place at a time when, more than ever, we are suffering the consequences of the negative impact of climate change, which is already a growing reality throughout the world.

We have been following, somewhat across all continents, the increase in the frequency of large-scale, high-intensity natural disasters.

Despite its enormous wealth of natural resources, the African continent continues to face major challenges every year, largely caused by disasters that have been perpetuating or exacerbating its poverty rates.

Information gathered in recent years shows that the African continent has experienced one of the greatest increases in the occurrence of natural disasters. Floods, droughts, cyclones and landslides are increasingly frequent, which not only have a negative impact on the economic and social development of our countries, but also affect the quality of life of thousands of people, particularly within the most vulnerable communities.

A very particular and current example is that of Mozambique, which in the first months of this year experienced the devastating effects of two major cyclones: the **Idai** and **Kenneth** Cyclones, which affected, respectively, the central and northern parts of the country.

Thousands of people have seen their assets, the result of a life of hard work, destroyed or dragged by wind or water.

More than one million children were affected and infrastructure such as schools and health facilities were totally or partially destroyed.

The destruction of economic, social and cultural infrastructure meant that resources that were earmarked for the implementation of previously designed plans for the economic and social development of the country had to be used to respond to this disaster.

The damage caused by the impact of the cyclones is a heavy burden for the Mozambican nation, which can only be carried, thanks to the internal and international solidarity that has been felt and which we hope will continue to manifest during this period of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In addition to cyclones and floods, some regions of the country are affected by severe droughts, whose impact is no less devastating, as it affects not only agricultural and livestock production, but also puts at risk the survival of thousands of people.

These disasters, although cyclical, have taken on alarming proportions and jeopardized Mozambique's progress.

Allow me here to make special mention of the fundamental role that the Red Cross and Red Crescent family, composed of 190 member states and their respective National Societies, has played over the more than 100 years of their existence.

This role has not only been about saving lives and supporting those most in need, but also about promoting and developing initiatives such as Forecast-based Action, which brings us together here today to reduce disaster risks and their consequent impact in a sustainable and lasting manner.

This initiative is another step beyond many others, with the aim of ensuring that preparedness, prevention, response, mitigation and rehabilitation in the disaster management cycle are increasingly more effective and efficient.

The Mozambique Red Cross, of which I am proud to be its Honorary President, was founded in 1981. Throughout its existence it has had to face natural and man-made disasters of great dimension and complexity.

I recall here the assistance to the victims of the sixteen-year destabilization war, which caused more than four million refugees and internally displaced persons and around one million deaths, a large number of whom were children, and which were simultaneously affected by one of the greatest droughts in the history of our country.

The role of CVM in the response to natural disasters was also notorious, as is the case of the floods of 2000, whose dramatic images that circulated the world at the time, will certainly still be recorded in the memory of many of us.

However, in addition to response measures, the CVM has also worked on development and risk reduction projects, to combat climate change and epidemics.

It is therefore an honor for CVM to host this important event. We hope that the pilot experience implemented in our country can be inspiring, not only to improve its functioning mechanisms, but also to help the experience spread throughout the continent.

The last decades have demonstrated the importance of acting more quickly, efficiently and effectively in this area of disaster prevention and response.

It has also shown how important it is for coordination, articulation and collaboration mechanisms to be developed and institutionalized to ensure not only the speed of intervention, but also the most effective and rational use of

available resources. This coordination is important at the national level, but also at the regional and international levels.

The practical application of International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) is an imperative for all states and humanitarian agencies.

The immediate and urgent adoption of measures to reduce the negative impact of climate change is also imperative, in view not only of the current situation, but also of the future of new generations.

At the end of the day, the aim is to create systems that are increasingly close to communities and of which they feel a part, that protect them from the risks and harmful effects of disasters.

Building resilience in communities also means ensuring that they have the knowledge and, in a timely manner, the resources needed for prevention and preparedness to respond effectively to the imminent dangers of increasingly recurrent disasters.

This is why Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) has been created. By establishing a mechanism to fund Early Action Protocols developed by National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in partnership with government and other entities, the conditions are created to anticipate disasters so that there is a significant reduction in suffering and human loss.

With this great objective in mind, I hope that the debate will be frank and open and full of successes.

I hereby declare open the 2nd African Dialogue Platform for Forecast-based Financing.

Thank you

Maputo, 17th September 2019

Joaquim Chissano

Annex 2

Agenda RC/RC Day

Hotel Polana - Maputo, Mozambique, 16 September 2019

08:30 – 09:00	Registration Sala Nobre
09:00 – 09:20	Official opening: Welcome speeches by CVM, GRC and IFRC
09:20 – 09:40	Getting to know each other: Quick round of introductions. Photo session
09:40 – 10:40	Parallel sessions: 1. Setting up an FbF system: Development of an EAP The Mozambican experience
09:40 – 10:40	Parallel sessions: 2. The basics of FbF: Introduction to Forecast based Financing
10:40 – 11:00	Tea Break
11:00 – 11:45	Understanding the data collection process: What data is good enough? Experience from Kenya.
11:45 – 13:00	Forecast based Actions by the DREF: From EAP to approval (and beyond)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 15:30	Connecting the dots: How is FbF changing the way we do preparedness and response? Looking at FbF from the PER lens!
15:30 – 16:00	Tea Break
16:00 – 17:30	Regional view: What we have learned so far?

Annex 3 – Agenda

2nd African Dialogue Platform on Forecast-based Financing

Hotel Polana – Maputo, Mozambique, 17 – 19 September 2019

Tuesday, 17 September 2019 – Theme: Where are we today?

08:00 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 10:15 (Plenary)	Official Opening Welcome speeches (CVM, GRC, IFRC, INGC, Maputo City Representative and S. Excia. Joaquim Chissano) Keynote address: Climate Change, Hazards and their consequences for humanitarian work in Africa. Country presentations, Programme & practicalities
10:15 – 10:45	Tea Break
10:45 – 11:00 (Plenary)	Getting to know each other
11:00 – 11:30 (Plenary)	What are we actually talking about? Different names, similar concepts, one idea. (Presentation of definitions and brief discussion)
11:30 – 12:45	Marketplace: What is going on around FbF in Africa? Presentations from different initiatives/projects
12:45 – 14:15	Lunch Break
14:15 – 14:30 (Plenary)	Introduction to Breakout sessions, Part 1: Ignites for each Panel (3 min)
14:30-16:00 (Breakout sessions)	Breakout Sessions, Part 1 Group 1a: Making Forecasts useful: Experience with impact-based forecasting and other approaches Objective: Learn the value of understanding and taking action on weather and climate forecast information ahead of an extreme weather or climate event. Group 1b: FbF for drought: differences and challenges compared with rapid-onset hazards Objective: This session will use case studies and interactive discussions to explore the key features of designing and implementing FbF systems for drought and how processes such as the design of triggers and anticipatory action plans differ from FbF for rapid-onset hazards such as floods. Group 1c: Disaster risk finance: instruments for impact! Objective: Introduce the features and appropriateness of disaster risk financing instruments for early action and anticipation. Group 1d: Urban FbF, from Theory to Action Objective: This session will provide practical tools and approaches of engaging multiple urban stakeholders in disaster risk reduction.
16:00 – 16:30	Tea Break
16:30 – 17:00 (Plenary)	Facilitated Networking: Anticipating synergies and cooperation potential: Getting to know each other better or FbF Speed dating for beginners
18:00 – 21:00	Evening event and reception

Wednesday, 18 September 2019 – Theme: Work Across borders and Cross-cutting themes

08:30 – 09:00 (Plenary)	Review of Day 1 Quick recap/round of feedback on Breakout sessions and topics of previous day (1 presenter from each group).
09:00 – 09:45 (Plenary)	Integrating FbF into National Disaster Preparedness, Response and Social Protection Programs: Panel discussion to initiate dialogue on the need to integrate FbF into the national DRM strategies and explore practical opportunities for this to happen.
09:45 – 10:00 (Plenary)	Introduction to Breakout sessions, Part 2: Ignites for each Panel (3 min)
11:00 – 11:15	Tea Break
11:15 – 13:00 (Breakout sessions)	Breakout sessions, Part 2:
	Group 2a: Links between FbF and Social Protection Objective: To, based on case studies, help participants identify entry points for linking FbF and SP, and based on this, prioritize areas for action fitting with the local context; to explore challenges and opportunities, recent experiences, and how FbF can link with social protection for scale up.
	Group 2b: Existing Early Warning Systems & Community-based Participation in FbF / Cancelled
	Group 2c: Learning from forecast-based action: Practitioners' reflections Objective: To encourage National Societies to begin thinking about M&E in the early stages of their projects with an emphasis on theories of change.
	Group 2d: Cash-based early actions – Cash in FbF Objective: To experience choosing cash-based early actions and integrating cash in FbF
	Group 2e: Integration of FbF into existing national and regional forecast and early action systems and Preparedness for effective response Objective: To explore opportunities for integrating FbF into forecasts, early warning systems and Preparedness for effective response
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch Break
14:15 – 15:00 (Plenary)	Lessons learned from Idai and Kenneth Presentations by key actors (INGC, INAM, DNGRH, CVM, IFRC) and reflections/discussions on lessons learned
15:00 – 15:30	Time for bilaterals
15:30 – 16:00	Tea Break
16:00 – 17:00 (Plenary)	'Looking into the future' – inspired by breakout sessions and panel presentations: What shall we do? What shall we remember? Recommendations for future activities?
17:00 – 17:15 (Plenary)	Wrap up of the day

Thursday, 19 September 2019 – Theme: Continued Regional Collaboration and Learning

08:30 – 09:00 (Plenary)	Review of Day 2 Quick recap/round of feedback on Breakout sessions and topics of previous day (1 presenter from each group).
09:00 – 10:30 (Breakout sessions)	National work groups , discussion and planning of possible collaboration in the national context
10:30 – 11:00	Tea Break
11:00 – 12:30 (Breakout sessions)	Regional work groups , discussion and planning of possible collaboration in the regional context
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 16:00 (Plenary)	Presentations from regional work groups (workplans, initiatives, etc.)
16:00 – 16:30 (Plenary)	Closing
16:30-17:00	Tea Break

Annex 4a – Participant List

No.:	First Name	Last Name	Organisation	Position	Country	RCRC Day	DP, Day 1	DP, Day 2	DP, Day 3
1	Adam	Bornstein	Danish Red Cross	Global Innovative Finance	Ethiopia				
2	Adrajow Admasu	Ferede	National Meteorological Agency	Senior Meteorologist	Ethiopia				
3	Aida	Mengistu	OCHA	Deputy Head of Regional Office for Southern & Eastern Africa	Kenya				
4	Alessandro	Serafim	Italian Red Cross	Delegate	Mozambique				
5	Alexandra	Rueth	German Red Cross	Head, Climate Change	Germany				
6	Altea	Del Grosso	German Red Cross	EU Aid Volunteer	Mozambique				
7	Amadou	Diallo	CAFOD	Programme Manager II	Senegal				
8	Ana	Emilio	WFP	Programme Officer	Mozambique				
9	Anacleto	Duvane	INAM	Meteorologist	Mozambique				
10	Andrea	Ficchi	University of Reading	Postdoctoral Researcher	UK				
11	Andrea	Kehrwald	German Red Cross	Programme Coordinator	Togo				
12	Andreas	Sandin	IFRC EAIOI	Emergency Operation Coordinator	Kenya				
13	Andrew	Oliver Smith	Danish Red Cross	Disaster Preparedness Delegate	Malawi				
14	Andrianiana	Seheno	Start Network	Programme Officer	Madagascar				
15	Andrianianja	Raonivelo	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes	Chef de service Réflexion et Orientation	Madagascar				
16	Arielle	Tozier de la Poterie	German Red Cross	Research Delegate	Mozambique				
17	Augusta	Maita	INGC	Secretary General	Mozambique				
18	Awol	Adem	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Ethiopia				
19	Baptista	João	Mozambique Red Cross	Board Member, Youth	Mozambique				
20	Bassy	Diarra	Mali Red Cross	National Coordinator FbF	Mali				
21	Benedita Penicela	Nhambiu	UDM	Researcher, FATHUM	Mozambique				
22	Benjamin	Deblois	French Red Cross	Regional Resilience Advisor for West Africa	France				
23	Bilal Hussain	Shah	IFRC Geneva	Officer, Cash Preparedness and Capacity Building	Switzerland		-		
24	Boavida	Chambal	Mozambique Red Cross	Disaster Manager	Mozambique				
25	Brenda	Lazarus	FAO	Needs Assessment EWEA	East Africa				
26	Bristol F.	Powell	Columbia University	Staff Associate	USA				
27	Caroline	Zastiral	British Red Cross	DRR Advisor	UK				
28	Catherine	Ansell	World Bank	Financial Sector Specialist	UK				
29	Charlotte Sophie	Mayer	German Red Cross	Desk Officer Uganda/Togo	Germany				

30	Cheikh	Kane	Climate Centre	Policy Advisor	France				
31	Cilda	Cossa	Ass. Director	Maputo City Council	Mozambique				
32	Chisomo	Teputepu	Malawi Red Cross Society	Disaster Response and Recovery Specialist	Malawi				
33	Claudine	Aelvoet	Belgian Embassy, Maputo	Councillor Development Cooperation	Belgium				
34	Consilia	Mulongwe	Zambian Meteorological Department	Meteorological Assistant	Zambia				
35	Cristina	Uamusse	Mozambique Red Cross	Institutional Development	Mozambique				
36	Daniel	Osgood	Columbia University	Lead Financial Instruments Sector Team	USA				
37	Daniel	Wanyoike	British Red Cross	Programme Manager	Kenya				
38	Daniel Molla	Degaga	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Chief Technical Adviser, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)	Somalia				
39	Daniela	Cuellar	WFP	Programme Officer	Mozambique				
40	David	Rodriguez	German Red Cross	Finance & Adm. Delegate	Mozambique				
41	Davison	Mutikori	Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	FbF Project Coordinator	Zimbabwe				
42	Deizi	Sitoi	Save the Children Mozambique	Senior Emergency Manager	Mozambique				
43	Detlev	Wolter	German Embassy	Ambassador	Mozambique				
44	Deus	Bamanya	UNMA	Director	Uganda				
45	Djafarou	Ouro-Bagna	Togolese Red Cross	National Coordinator DRR/CCA	Togo				
46	Domingos	Gove	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)	Director	Botswana				
47	Dominic	Nyirongo	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Malawi				
48	Dominik	Semet	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Expert Forecast based Financing	Germany				
49	Douglas	Mulangwa	Ministry of Water and Environment	Hydrologist	Uganda				
50	Eddie Wasswa	Jjemba	Climate Centre	Urban Resilience Advisor	Uganda				
51	Edson	Custodio	Mozambique Red Cross	Shelter Officer	Mozambique				
52	Elcidio Ilidio	Joao	INGC	Metigation Officer	Mozambique				
53	Emmah	Mwangi	Kenya Red Cross	Climate Research Officer	Kenya				
54	Emmanuel	Ntale	Uganda Red Cross Society	Early Warning Early Action Officer	Uganda				
55	Eric	Sam-Vah	PIROI - French Red-Cross	Deputy Head of Delegation	La Réunion				
56	Ernesto	Tivane	DNGRH	Technician	Mozambique				
57	Esther	Castro Cidre	Spanish Red Cross	Head of Delegation	Mozambique				
58	Feliciano	Matavela	INGC	Head of the Information Sector	Mozambique				
59	Filipe	Donoso	ICRC	Head of Delegation	Mozambique				
60	Florian	Neubauer	German Red Cross	Desk Officer Mozambique / Madagascar	Germany				
61	Frederiek	Spernawa	Deltares	Hydrologist	Netherlands				
62	Gil	Oquisso	ICRC	Cooperation Officer	Mozambique				

63	Haja Anselme	Rakotonirina	Welthungerhilfe	Programme Director	Madagascar				
64	Hannah	Cloke	University of Reading	Director of Water Research	UK				
65	Hanne	Roden	German Red Cross	Programme Coordinator / Del. FbF	Mozambique				
66	Hiba	Elhag	Sudan Meteorological Authority	Meteorological Forecaster	Sudan				
67	Hildi	Schaetti	German Red Cross	Project Delegate	Mozambique				
68	Irene	Amuron	Climate Centre	Technical Advisor	Uganda				
69	James	Pagona	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services	Meteorologist	Malawi				
70	James Junior	Ngoma	Meteorological Services Dept	Meteorologist	Zimbabwe				
71	Jânio	Dambo	Mozambique Red Cross	Project Manager	Mozambique				
72	Jean Pierre	Senghor	National Council on Food Security	Executive Secretary	Senegal				
73	Jesse	Mason	WFP	Global Coordinator FbF	Italy				
74	Jimmi	Larsen	Danish Red Cross	Surge Delegate, FbF	Denmark				
75	Joaquim	Cuna	UDM	Researcher	Mozambique				
76	João Horário	Guilichane	Mozambique Red Cross	Programme Director	Mozambique				
77	John F.	Ward	Met Office, UK	Project Director	UK				
78	José Carlos	da Cunha	Mozambique Red Cross	Vice President	Mozambique				
79	Jouko	Ala-Outinen	Finnish Red Cross	Senior Regional DM Adviser (Africa)	Kenya				
80	Jugus	Razafiarison	National office for Disaster Risk Management	Director for Urgency Response	Madagascar				
81	Julio	Rainimananjanahary	Welthungerhilfe Madagascar	Technical Coordinator FbF Madagascar	Madagascar				
82	Júlio Armando	Mondlane	Mozambique Red Cross	PMER National Coordinator	Mozambique				
83	Justus	Kauatjirue	Namibia Red Cross	DM Manager	Namibia				
84	Jyothi Bylappa	Maralenahalli	WFP	Programme Policy Officer - Climate Risk Management	Zimbabwe				
85	Kara Devonna	Siahaan	IFRC Geneva	Senior Officer, Forecast-based Financing	Switzerland				
86	Lelo	Tayob	INAM	Weather forecaster	Mozambique				
87	Lena	Weingaertner	Overseas Development Institute	Senior Research Officer	UK				
88	Leon	Prop	IFRC	Head of Mozambique Office	Mozambique				
89	Likezo	Musobadi	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	Early Warning Principal Officer	Zambia				
90	Lingo	Sehloho	WFP	WAM Assistant	Lesotho				
91	Luca	Parodi	FAO	EWEA Focal Point for West Africa and Sahel	Senegal				
92	Lucy	Maud Price	German Red Cross	Assistant	Germany				
93	Lwando	Zandile	South Africa Red Cross	DM Manager	South Africa				
94	Ludomina	Moses	Assistant	Maputo City Council	Mozambique				

95	Macia	Penicela	Mozambique Red Cross	FbF Focal Point	Mozambique				
96	Maine	Makula	Lesotho Red Cross	Disaster Manager	Lesotho				
97	Malika	Noisette	Netherlands Red Cross	Response Preparedness Advisor	Netherlands				
98	Mamo	Getahun	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Ethiopia				
99	Marius	Rasanadimalala	Meteorological Services	Meteorologist	Madagascar				
100	Maureen	Anyango	University of Reading	Hydrometeorologist	UK				
101	Marcel	Kohlsdorf	German Embassy	Third Secretary	Mozambique				
102	Marcia	Guambe	UN-HABITAT	Urban Resilience Officer	Mozambique				
103	Mareike	Tobiasen	German Red Cross	CTP Advisor	Germany				
104	Marie-Salomé	Rinuy	French Embassy, Maputo	Cooperation Attache	France				
105	Marijke	Panis	510/Netherlands Red Cross	Delegate	Netherlands				
106	Martin	Talian	National Disaster Operation Center	Logistics and Administration	Kenya				
107	Mary	Kilavi	Kenya Meteorological Department	Assistant Director	Kenya				
108	Mattia	Polvenasi	WFP	Social Protection Specialist	Mozambique				
109	Maurine	Ambani	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	Climate Advisor	Kenya				
110	Maxime	Ficatier	Croix-Rouge de Belgique	International Emergencies Manager	Belgium				
111	Meghan	Bailey	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	Technical Advisor	UK				
112	Mokoena	France	Lesotho Meteorological Services	Meteorologist	Lesotho				
113	Moses David	Tumusiime	National Meteorological Authority	Senior Meteorologist	Uganda				
114	Mulambwa	Mwanang'ono	Zambia Red Cross Society	DM Manager	Zambia				
115	Mussa	Mustafa	INAM	Vice Director	Mozambique				
116	Naemi	Heita	IFRC	Cluster DM Officer, Southern Africa	South Africa				
117	Naomi	Gikonyo	WFP	Emergency Preparedness & Response Officer	South Africa				
118	Nazira	Lacayo	IFRC Geneva	Senior Officer, DREF Forecast based Action (FbA)	Switzerland				
119	Nicolas	Babu	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Mozambique				
120	Nkopo	Matsepe	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Lesotho				
121	Nouhoum	Maiga	Mali Red Cross	Head of programmes	Mali				
122	Nyree	Pinder	Met Office, UK	Global Partnerships Manager	UK				
123	Onkemetse	Joseph	Botswana Red Cross Society	Disaster Management Coordinator	Botswana				
124	Pamela Kalule	Komujuni	Uganda Government	Senior Disaster Management Officer	Uganda				

125	Paris	Kazis	WFP	Global FbF Coordinator	HQ Italy				
126	Paulo	Sousa	WFP	Programme Officer	Mozambique				
127	Pedram	Rowhani	University of Sussex	Senior Lecturer	UK				
128	Pedro Caleleiane	Nhanchudiane	Mozambique Red Cross	Provincial Secretary	Mozambique				
129	Pedro	Chilambe	WFP	Programme Associate	Mozambique				
130	Phoebe	Wafubwa Shikuku	IFRC	Senior Officer - Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation	Kenya				
131	Priscilla Nyaguthi	Amiri	EU- ECHO	Policy Officer - DRR	Kenya				
132	Rahma Mohamed	Mohamed	Sudanese Red Crescent	Head of Disaster Risk management department	Sudan				
133	Rasandimalala	Herilanto Marius	Madagascar	Director Meteorological Services	Madagascar				
134	Rebecca	Emerton	University of Reading	Research Scientist	UK				
135	Regina	Schaefer-Radojicic	German Red Cross	Head, Africa Unit	Germany				
136	Revie	Manda	Department of Disaster Management Affairs	Deputy Director - DRR	Malawi				
137	Robert	Akankwasa	Uganda Red Cross Society	Director Disaster Risk Management	Uganda				
138	Robert	Okumu	Uganda Red Cross Society	Project Manager	Uganda				
139	Rodrick	Kunkwenzu	Department of Climate Change and Met Services	Hydrologist	Malawi				
140	Rupak	Manvatkar	WFP	Regional Programme Policy Officer for Climate Change	South Africa				
141	Safiatou	Simon Aivodji	Niger Red Cross Society	Technical assistant	Niger				
142	Sammy	Mbuguah	Kenya Red Cross/ICHA	Transfer Programme Manager	Kenya				
143	Samuel	Gama	Department of Disaster Management Affairs	FbF Focal Person	Malawi				
144	Samuel	Massango	Mozambique Red Cross	FbF Officer	Mozambique				
145	Sandra	Baptista	Center for International Earth Science Information Network, The Earth Institute, Columbia University	Senior Research Associate	USA				
146	Sara	de Wit	University of Oxford	Postdoctoral researcher	UK				
147	Sara	Martin	German Red Cross	EU Aid Volunteer	Mozambique				
148	Sarah	Barr	Start Network	Technical Advisor - Learning	UK				
149	Sebastian	Kachadourian	IFRC	Field Coordinator	Mozambique				
150	Sheila	Chemjor	Netherlands Red Cross	Response preparedness Advisor- IARP project	Uganda				
151	Sidiky	Sangara	DNH	Metorologist	Mali				

152	Simon	Bonate	Mozambique Red Cross	Provincial Secretary	Mozambique				
153	Siphelele	Mkhonta	Eswatini Red Cross	DM Manager	Eswatini				
154	Sonia	Morales	IFRC	OD Delegate	Mozambique				
155	Stephan	Claes	Belgian Red Cross-Flanders	DRR Delegate	Mozambique				
156	Steve	Kenei	Kenya Red Cross Society	Data Analyst	Kenya				
157	Tobias	Pforr	University of Reading	Postdoc	UK				
158	Toke Jeppe	Rogbo-Bengtsson	Danish Red Cross	Forecast-based Financing and Preparedness Junior Delegate	Mali				
159	Tom	Musili	Danish Red Cross	CCA Programme delegate	Sudan				
160	Wandeleia	Noa	Mozambique Red Cross	Communication Officer	Mozambique				
161	Vania	Matavele	UDM	Researcher	Mozambique				
162	Vitumbiko	Chinoko	CARE USA	Policy Advisor, Climate Change and Food Security	Malawi				
163	Wina	Wina	Zambia Red Cross Society	Disaster Management Officer	Zambia				
164	Vinicius	Ribeiro	German Red Cross	Communications Consultant	Mozambique				
165	Wondorful	Kunje	Malawi Red Cross Society	Data Analyst	Malawi				
166	Yves Ngunzi	Kahashi	CAFOD	MEAL Officer	DRC				
167	Zaitun	Munawar	Netherlands Red Cross Zambia	Project Manager	Zambia				
	German Ambassador								
	Support Staff:								
	Edna	Chichava	Mozambique Red Cross	Executive Secretary	Mozambique				
	Ivone	Murure	Mozambique Red Cross	Driver	Mozambique				
	Carlitos		Mozambique Red Cross	Logistics and Fleet Manager	Mozambique				
	Victor	Mula	Mozambique Red Cross	Accountant	Mozambique				

Annex 4b - Participant List by Country

No. :	First Name	Last Name	Organisation	Position	Country	RC RC Day	DP, Day 1	DP, Day 2	DP, Day 3
Belgium:									
1	Maxime	Ficatier	Belgian Red Cross	International Emergencies Manager	Belgium				
2	Stephan	Claes	Belgian Red Cross-Flanders	DRR Delegate	Mozambique				
Botswana:									
1	Domingos	Gove	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)	Director	Botswana				
2	Onkemetse	Joseph	Botswana Red Cross Society	Disaster Management Coordinator	Botswana				
DRC:									
1	Yves Ngunzi	Kahashi	CAFOD	MEAL Officer	DRC				
Denmark:									
1	Jimmi	Larsen	Danish Red Cross	Surge Delegate, FbF	Denmark				
Eswatini:									
1	Siphelele	Mkhonta	Eswatini Red Cross	DM Manager	Eswatini				
Ethiopia:									
1	Adam	Bornstein	Danish Red Cross	Global Innovative Finance	Ethiopia				
2	Adrajow Admasu	Ferede	National Meteorological Agency	Senior Meteorologist	Ethiopia				
3	Awol	Adem	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Ethiopia				
4	Mamo	Getahun	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Ethiopia				
Finland:									
1	Jouko	Ala-Outinen	Finnish Red Cross	Senior Regional DM Adviser (Africa)	Kenya				
France:									
1	Benjamin	Deblois	French Red Cross	Regional Resilience Advisor for West Africa	France				
2	Eric	Sam-Vah	PIROI - French Red-Cross	Deputy Head of Delegation	La Réunion				
Germany:									
1	Alexandra	Rueth	German Red Cross	Head, Climate Change	Germany				
2	Charlotte Sophie	Mayer	German Red Cross	Desk Officer Uganda/Togo	Germany				

3	Dominik	Semet	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Expert Forecast based Financing	Germany				
4	Florian	Neubauer	German Red Cross	Desk Officer Mozambique / Madagascar	Germany				
5	Lucy	Maud Price	German Red Cross	Assistant	Germany				
6	Mareike	Tobiassen	German Red Cross	CTP Advisor	Germany				
7	Regina	Schaefer-Radojicic	German Red Cross	Head, Africa Unit	Germany				
Italy:									
1	Alessandro	Serafim	Italian Red Cross	Delegate	Mozambique				
2	Jesse	Mason	WFP	Global Coordinator FbF	Italy				
3	Paris	Kazis	WFP	Global FbF Coordinator	Italy				
Kenya:									
1	Brenda	Lazarus	FAO	Needs Assessment EWEA	East Africa				
2	Emmah	Mwangi	Kenya Red Cross	Climate Research Officer	Kenya				
3	Martin	Talian	National Disaster Operation Center	Logistics and Administration	Kenya				
4	Mary	Kilavi	Kenya Meteorological Department	Assistant Director	Kenya				
5	Sammy	Mbuguah	Kenya Red Cross/ICHA	Transfer Programme Manager	Kenya				
6	Steve	Kenei	Kenya Red Cross Society	Data Analyst	Kenya				
Lesotho:									
1	Lingo	Sehloho	WFP	WAM Assistant	Lesotho				
2	Maine	Makula	Lesotho Red Cross	Disaster Manager	Lesotho				
3	Mokoena	France	Lesotho Meteorological Services	Meteorologist	Lesotho				
4	Nkopo	Matsepe	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Lesotho				
Madagascar:									
1	Andrianiana	Seheno	Start Network	Programme Officer	Madagascar				
2	Andrianianja	Raonivelo	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes	Chef de service Réflexion et Orientation	Madagascar				
3	Haja Anselme	Rakotonirina	Welthungerhilfe	Programme Director	Madagascar				
4	Jugus	Razafiarison	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes	Director for Urgency Response	Madagascar				

5	Julio	Rainimananjanahary	Welthungerhilfe Madagascar	Technical Coordinator FbF Madagascar	Madagascar				
6	Marius	Rasanadimalala	Meteorological Services	Meteorologist	Madagascar				
7	Rasandimalala	Herilanto Marius	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes	Director Meteorological Services	Madagascar				
Malawi:									
1	Andrew	Oliver Smith	Danish Red Cross	Disaster Preparedness Delegate	Malawi				
2	Chisomo	Teputepu	Malawi Red Cross Society	Disaster Response and Recovery Specialist	Malawi				
3	Dominic	Nyirongo	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Malawi				
4	James	Pagona	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services	Meteorologist	Malawi				
5	Rodrick	Kunkwenzu	Department of Climate Change and Met Services	Hydrologist	Malawi				
6	Samuel	Gama	Department of Disaster Management Affairs	FbF Focal Person	Malawi				
7	Vitumbiko	Chinoko	CARE USA	Policy Advisor, Climate Change and Food Security	Malawi				
8	Wondorful	Kunje	Malawi Red Cross Society	Data Analyst	Malawi				
Mali:									
1	Bassy	Diarra	Mali Red Cross	National Coordinator FbF	Mali				
2	Nouhoum	Maiga	Mali Red Cross	Head of programmes	Mali				
3	Sidiky	Sangara	DNH	Meteorologist	Mali				
4	Toke Jeppe	Rogbo-Bengtsson	Danish Red Cross	Forecast-based Financing and Preparedness Junior Delegate	Mali				
Mozambique:									
1	Altea	Del Grosso	German Red Cross	EU Aid Volunteer	Mozambique				
2	Ana	Emilio	WFP	Programme Officer	Mozambique				
3	Anacleto	Duvane	INAM	Meteorologist	Mozambique				
4	Arielle	Tozier de la Poterie	German Red Cross	Research Delegate	Mozambique				
5	Augusta	Maita	INGC	Secretary General	Mozambique				
6	Benedita Penicela	Nhambiu	UDM	Researcher, FATHUM	Mozambique				

7	Boavida	Chambal	Mozambique Red Cross	Disaster Manager	Mozambique				
8	Cilda	Cossa	Ass. Director	Maputo City Council	Mozambique				
9	Cristina	Uamusse	Mozambique Red Cross	Institutional Development	Mozambique				
10	Daniela	Cuellar	WFP	Programme Officer	Mozambique				
11	David	Rodriguez	German Red Cross	Finance & Adm. Delegate	Mozambique				
12	Deizi	Sitoi	Save the Children Mozambique	Senior Emergency Manager	Mozambique				
13	Edson	Custodio	Mozambique Red Cross	Shelter Officer	Mozambique				
14	Elcidio Ilidio	Joao	INGC	Metigation Officer	Mozambique				
15	Ernesto	Tivane	DNGRH	Technician	Mozambique				
16	Feliciano	Matavela	INGC	Head of the Information Sector	Mozambique				
17	Hanne	Roden	German Red Cross	Programme Coordinator / Del. FbF	Mozambique				
18	Hildi	Schaetti	German Red Cross	Project Delegate	Mozambique				
19	Jânio	Dambo	Mozambique Red Cross	Project Manager	Mozambique				
20	Joaquim	Cuna	UDM	Researcher	Mozambique				
21	João	Babtista	Mozambique Red Cross	Board Member, Youth	Mozambique				
22	João Horácio	Guilichane	Mozambique Red Cross	Programme Director	Mozambique				
23	José Carlos	da Cunha	Mozambique Red Cross	Vice President	Mozambique				
24	Júlio Armando	Mondlane	Mozambique Red Cross	PMER National Coordinator	Mozambique				
25	Lelo	Tayob	INAM	Weather forecaster	Mozambique				
26	Ludomina	Moses	Assistant	Maputo City Council	Mozambique				
27	Macia	Penicela	Mozambique Red Cross	FbF Focal Point	Mozambique				
28	Marcia	Guambe	UN-HABITAT	Urban Resilience Officer	Mozambique				
29	Mattia	Polvenasi	WFP	Social Protection Specialist	Mozambique				
30	Mussa	Mustafa	INAM	Vice Director	Mozambique				
31	Nicolas	Babu	WFP	Programme Policy Officer	Mozambique				
32	Paulo	Sousa	WFP	Programme Officer	Mozambique				
33	Pedro Caleleiane	Nhanchudiane	Mozambique Red Cross	Provincial Secterary	Mocambique				
34	Pedro	Chilambe	WFP	Programme Associate	Mozambique				
35	Samuel	Massango	Mozambique Red Cross	FbF Officer	Mozambique				
36	Sara	Martin	German Red Cross	EU Aid Volunteer	Mozambique				
37	Simon	Bonate	Mozambique Red Cross	Provincial Secterary	Mozambique				

38	Vania	Matavele	UDM	Researcher	Mozambique				
39	Vinicius	Ribeiro	German Red Cross	Communication consultant	Mozambique				
40	Wandeleia	Noa	Mozambique Red Cross	Communication Officer	Mozambique				
Namibia:									
1	Justus	Kauatjirue	Namibia Red Cross	DM Manager	Namibia				
Netherlands:									
1	Frederiek	Spernawa	Deltares	Hydrologist	Netherlands				
2	Malika	Noisette	Netherlands Red Cross	Response Preparedness Advisor	Netherlands				
3	Marijke	Panis	510/Netherlands Red Cross	Delegate	Netherlands				
4	Sheila	Chemjor	Netherlands Red Cross	Response preparedness Advisor- IARP project	Uganda				
Niger:									
1	Safiatou	Simon Aivodji	Niger Red Cross Society	Technical assistant	Niger				
Senegal:									
1	Amadou	Diallo	CAFOD	Programme Manager II	Senegal				
2	Jean Pierre	Senghor	National Council on Food Security	Executive Secretary	Senegal				
3	Luca	Parodi	FAO	EWEA Focal Point for West Africa and Sahel	Senegal				
Spain:									
1	Esther	Castro Cidre	Spanish Red Cross	Head of Delegation	Mozambique				
Somalia:									
1	Daniel Molla	Degaga	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Chief Technical Adviser, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)	Somalia				
South Africa:									
1	Lwando	Zandile	South Africa Red Cross	DM Manager	South Africa				
2	Naomi	Gikonyo	WFP	Emergency Preparedness & Response Officer	South Africa				
3	Rupak	Manvatkar	WFP	Regional Programme Policy Officer for Climate Change	South Africa				
Sudan:									
1	Hiba	Elhag	Sudan Meteorological Authority	Metereological Forecaster	Sudan				

2	Rahma Mohamed	Mohamed	Sudanese Red Crescent	Head of Disaster Risk management department	Sudan				
3	Tom	Musili	Danish Red Cross	CCA Programme delegate	Sudan				
Togo:									
1	Andrea	Kehrwald	German Red Cross	Programme Coordinator	Togo				
2	Djafarou	Ouro-Bagna	Togolese Red Cross	National Coordinator DRR/CCA	Togo				
Uganda:									
1	Deus	Bamanya	UNMA	Director	Uganda				
2	Douglas	Mulangwa	Ministry of Water and Environment	Hydrologist	Uganda				
3	Emmanuel	Ntale	Uganda Red Cross Society	Early Warning Early Action Officer	Uganda				
4	Moses David	Tumusiime	National Meteorological Authority	Senior Meteorologist	Uganda				
5	Pamela Kalule	Komujuni	Uganda Government	Senior Disaster Management Officer	Uganda				
6	Robert	Akankwasa	Uganda Red Cross Society	Director Disaster Risk Management	Uganda				
7	Robert	Okumu	Uganda Red Cross Society	Project Manager	Uganda				
United Kingdom:									
1	Andrea	Ficchi	University of Reading	Postdoctoral Researcher	UK				
2	Caroline	Zastiral	British Red Cross	DRR Advisor	UK				
3	Daniel	Wanyoike	British Red Cross	Programme Manager	Kenya				
4	Hannah	Cloke	University of Reading	Director of Water Research	UK				
5	John F.	Ward	Met Office, UK	Project Director	UK				
6	Lena	Weingaertner	Overseas Development Institute	Senior Research Officer	UK				
7	Maureen	Anyango	University of Reading	Hydrometeorologist	UK				
8	Nyree	Pinder	Met Office, UK	Global Partnerships Manager	UK				
9	Pedram	Rowhani	University of Sussex	Senior Lecturer	UK				
10	Rebecca	Emerton	University of Reading	Research Scientist	UK				
11	Sara	de Wit	University of Oxford	Postdoctoral researcher	UK				
12	Sarah	Barr	Start Network	Technical Advisor - Learning	UK				
13	Tobias	Pforr	University of Reading	Postdoc	UK				

USA:									
1	Bristol F.	Powell	Columbia University	Staff Associate	USA				
2	Daniel	Osgood	Columbia University	Lead Financial Instruments Sector Team	USA				
3	Sandra	Baptista	Center for International Earth Science Information Network, The Earth Institute, Columbia University	Senior Research Associate	USA				
Zambia:									
1	Consilia	Mulongwe	Zambian Meteorological Department	Meteorological Assistant	Zambia				
2	Mulambwa	Mwanang'ono	Zambia Red Cross Society	DM Manager	Zambia				
3	Likezo	Musobadi	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	Early Warning Principal Officer	Zambia				
4	Wina	Wina	Zambia Red Cross Society	Disaster Management Officer	Zambia				
5	Zaitun	Munawar	Netherlands Red Cross	Project Manager	Zambia				
Zimbabwe:									
1	Davison	Mutikori	Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	FbF Project Coordinator	Zimbabwe				
2	James Junior	Ngoma	Meteorological Services Dept	Meteorologist	Zimbabwe				
3	Jyothi Bylappa	Maralenahalli	WFP	Programme Policy Officer - Climate Risk Management	Zimbabwe				
ICRC:									
1	Filipe	Donoso	ICRC	Head of Delegation	Mozambique				
2	Gil	Oquisso	ICRC	Cooperation Officer	Mozambique				
IFRC:									
1	Andreas	Sandin	IFRC EAIOI	Emergency Operation Coordinator	Kenya				
2	Bilal Hussain	Shah	IFRC Geneva	Officer, Cash Preparedness and Capacity Building	Switzerland				
3	Kara Devonna	Siahaan	IFRC Geneva	Senior Officer, Forecast-based Financing	Switzerland				
4	Leon	Prop	IFRC	Head of Mozambique Office	Mozambique				
5	Naemi	Heita	IFRC	Cluster DM Officer, Southern Africa	South Africa				
6	Nazira	Lacayo	IFRC Geneva	Senior Officer, DREF Forecast	Switzerland				

				based Action (FbA)					
7	Phoebe	Wafubwa Shikuku	IFRC	Senior Officer - Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation	Kenya				
8	Sebastian	Kachadourian	IFRC	Field Coordinator	Mozambique				
9	Sonia	Morales	IFRC	OD Delegate	Mozambique				
IFRC Climate Center:									
30	Cheikh	Kane	Climate Centre	Policy Advisor	France				
49	Eddie Wasswa	Jjemba	Climate Centre	Urban Resilience Advisor	Uganda				
68	Irene	Amuron	Climate Centre	Technical Advisor	Uganda				
108	Maurine	Ambani	Climate Centre	Climate Advisor	Kenya				
110	Meghan	Bailey	Climate Centre	Technical Advisor	UK				
Donors:									
	Aida	Mengistu	OCHA	Deputy Head of Regional Office for Southern & Eastern Africa	Kenya				
	Detlev	Wolter	German Embassy, Maputo	Ambassador	Mozambique				
	Catherine	Ansell	World Bank	Financial Sector Specialist	UK				
	Claudine	Aelvoet	Belgian Embassy, Maputo	Councillor Development Cooperation	Belgium				
	Marcel	Kohlsdorf	German Embassy, Maputo	Third Secretary	Mozambique				
	Marie-Salomé	Rinuy	French Embassy, Maputo	Cooperation Attache	France				
	Priscilla Nyaguthi	Amiri	EU- ECHO	Policy Officer - DRR	Kenya				

Annex 5a

Country work plans

[illegible]

Proposed Work Plan														
National: Democratic Republic of Congo														
Activities														
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:	
1 Identify potential Stakeholders														
2 Draft initial Agenda														
3 Set up Committee to prepare Dialogue Platform														
4 Meeting planning														
5 FbF Meeting/ Dialogue event (mapping the current work, who does what?, Connection to SADEC,OCEAC, CPGL)														
6 Divise next steps strategy / Monitoring														
7 Work on Tasks														
8 Review														
9 Develop Risk Financing Strategy														

Proposed Work Plan													
National: Ethiopia													
Activities													
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1 Lesson Sharing with NFBF taskforce													
1.1 FbF Technical Committee													
1.2 NDRM Steering Committee													
2 Menu of Forecast													
2.1 Assess the existing EWS in the country													
2.2 Verification of EWS													
3 Capacity assessment (EWS, IBF, InfM)													
3.1 Capacity building on EWS													
3.2 Stakeholder workshop													
4 Working towards IbF													
4.1 Trigger setting, Technical training, Data organization													
4.2 Trigger validation workshop													
4.3 Impact based Forecast (IBF) Platform													

Proposed Work Plan

National: Joint Somalia and Sudan, WFP, FAO & National Disaster Managers

	Activities	Month (2019/20):											
		Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1	Technical support for forecast skill analysis to countries by ICPAC (FAO)												
2	Making it clear that governments are committed to early actions (e.g. IDDRSI communiques etc.) (RCCC, UN)												
3	Identify and fill capacity gaps at regional and national levels (Country teams and report to regional)												
4	ToTs at ICPAC level for them to train at national levels												
5	Advocate for Eas at Global Alliance (UN local)												
6	Identify minimum data requirements and accessibility to do FbF (FAO, IFRC)												
7	Discussions on existing dashboards and information needs and existing EWEA work (FAO, IFRC)												
8	Link FbF with AU plans for implementing Sendai framework/humanitarian plan of action												
9	Build evidence from pilots on FbF to use for advocacy at national and regional levels (IFRC, RCCC)												
10	Create peer-to-peer groups for knowledge sharing (IFRC)												
11	Stakeholder mapping exercise including privat sector (IFRC, FAO, RCCC)												
12	Advocate with national governments to have funds set aside for EAs/ anticipatory DRM (UN,RCCC)												
13	Quarterly meeting with key stakeholders.												

Proposed Work Plan												
National: Kenya												
Activities												
Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1 Create awareness on FbF												
2 Advocacy with GOK and Cabinet, Private sector												
3 Organise annual national dialogue platform for Fbf (anticipatory action)												
4 Fast track the DRM bill and Policy												
5 Strengthen capacity of KMD to produce impact based forecasts (IBF) and other collaborators												
6 Data sharing and development of over... sharing framework												
7 Support MEAL for FbF - ROI/Research/CBA												
8 Integrate Fbf in NCOF (National Climate Overlook Forum)												
9 Resource mobilisation for FbA												

Proposed Work Plan

National: Lesotho

	Activities													
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:	
1	Feedback meeting with DMA and pave the way forward	■												
2	Key Stakeholder meeting		■	■										
3	Cabinet Sensitization				■									
4	Parliamentary Members					■	■	■						
5	National Stakeholder Dialogue								■	■	■	■	■	
6	Integrate FbF into existing national frameworks discussions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

Proposed Work Plan																		
National: Madagascar																		
Activities																		
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:					
1	Results sharing at national level: sensitization and ownership.																	
1.1	Sharing exposition with stake holder involved in drought (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM, startnetwork; Funds: WHH)																	
1.2	Developing manual and guide: Steering committee, zone targeting, vulnerability analysis, drought model, EAP, SOP (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM, startnetwork; Funds: WHH)																	
2	Mainstreaming FBF into contingency plan (Funds: WHH)																	
2.1	Workshop: dissemination and advocacy, MOU (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM; Funds: WHH)																	
2.2	Developing SIMEX guide and SOP (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC; Funds: WHH)																	
2.3	Dissemination Guide and SOP at all level - workshop and internet (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM, CRIC; Funds: WHH)																	
2.4	Updating national contingency plan, including FBF principles (Responsibility: CRIC; Funds: BNGRC)																	
3	National scaling of FBF drought																	
3.1	Adaptation: tools manual, approach drought model (WHH, BNGRC, DGM; Funds: BNGRC)																	
3.2	Analysis vulnerability (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM, CRIC)																	
4	Integration of FBF cyclone and floods to MDG context (Funds: WHN-BNGRC)																	
4.1	Benchmarking (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM)																	
4.2	Adaptation: tools, approach, resources (Responsibility: WHH, BNGRC, DGM; Funds: WHN-BNGRC)																	
4.3	Advocacy: HCT, CRIC, government (Responsibility: CRIC)																	
4.4	Integrating FBF approach into the contingency plan (cyclone and floods) - Oct/Nov/Dec 2020 (Responsibility: CRIC; Funds: BNGRC - WHH)																	

Proposed Work Plan

National: Malawi

	Activities												
		Month (2019/20):											
		Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1	MRCS (Stakeholder0 development of IFRC EAP to access FbA by DREF												
2	Stakeholder mapping analysis												
3	EW sub-committee meeting												
4	FbF Taskforce following from mapping and EW sub-committee meeting												
5	Involve Start Network in the FbA related discussions and meetings (currently led by WFP and red Cross with DODMA) + same for EPDD												
6	Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) Indicator and criteria review current under way, - ensure FbF interests factored in (DODMA/MoEPD/WFP/MRCS)												
7	Global Dialog Platform (Berlin)												
8	Introducing FbF into ARC-GoM negotiations process - prospecting for new policy (CARE/DODMA/Min. Agriculture/ Min. Finance)												
9	National dialogue platform (DODMA, WFP, MRCS, Start Network)												
10	Look at 'other impacts' from floods beyond household destruction and link this to additional triggers/tresholds: e.g. for crop inundation,livestock loss, infrastructure & essential serices (schools, health centers, roads/bridges etc.) (Link to additional triggers/ tresholds)												
11	Develop IFRC Eary Action Protocol (to access DREF funds)												

Proposed Work Plan

National: Mali

[illegible]

Proposed Work Plan														
National: Mozambique														
	Activities													
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:	
1	Dissimination of FbA mechanisms between key agencies (INAM, DNGRH, INGC, ARA, MASA(
2	Working together on Hydro-Met forecasts and define tresholds and Triggers (Quantitative data) & Risk maps and identify safe areas.													
3	Dissimination and cultural activities, eg. use mass-media, social networks, theater for awareness													
4	Training with local disaster managers, committees and volunyeers + simulations of anticipatory actions													
5	Advocacy at nacional level and central government (eg. Min. of Finance, PrimeMinister, City councils) for inclusion of FbA/FbF mechanisms into nacional contingency plans													
6	Build collaborative network at regional level (eg. SARCOF, SADC, WMO, Red Cross, UN OCHA, ARC) and coordination. Regional data exchange, DIMSUR/UN-Habitat.													

Proposed Work Plan													
National: Niger													
Activities													
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1 Finalize the risk analysis													
2 Finalize the trigger system													
3 Pilot Test													
4 Finalize definition of early actions													
5 Submission of the EAP (Early Action Protocol)													
6 Review protocol by the Committee													
7 Integrating the comments													
8 Re-submission of finalized EAP (Early Action protocol)													
9 Training of volunteers of FbF actions													
10 Advocating for FbF to governments and implication of Red Cross in the response mechanisms													
11 Process of adopting and prepositionning													
12 Potential triggering (2021)													
13 Coordination with FAO/WFP: meetings and workshops.													

Proposed Work Plan

National: Senegal

[illegible]

[illegible]

National:	Sudan
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[illegible]

Proposed Work Plan																			
National: Togo																			
Activities																			
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:						
1 Re-energize the work group for finalizing the Early Action Protocol (EAP).																			
2 Review the existing documents and gaps to be filled.																			
3 Discuss, present and approve early actions identified with all relevant actors.																			
4 Elaborate an operational plan: who does what, when and how. Define roles and responsibilities.																			
5 Elaborate a precise communication mechanism to share authorities alerts with communities.																			
6 Finalize and approve the budget with all parties involved.																			
7 Revise and finalize the FUNES model for the triggers.																			
8 Look for a partner for advancing Funds in case of Early action is triggered (until the EA-by-the-DREF funds from IFRC arrive in country) and signature of a Tripartite agreement																			
9 Approval of the EAP (Early Action Protocol) document finalized by Togo Red Cross: leadership + all departments concerned)																			
10 Approval of the EAP by actors: Hydro, weather, social action.																			
11 Ask for appreciation of colleagues from German Red Cross, IFRC and anticipate.																			
12 Submission of the EAP finalized to IFRC.																			
13 Approval of the EAP.																			
14 Elaborate agreements between ANPC and Togo Red Cross: formalize collaboration																			
15 Elaborate agreements between ANPC and Togo Red Cross: agreement with partner for EAP																			
16 Advocacy for the creation of a National fund for preparation of catastrophes (Early action).																			
17 Advocacy for the creation of a National Fund for response																			
18 Preparation for EAP to be put in place: PC-team, census, simulations.																			

Proposed Work Plan

National: Uganda

	Activities	Month (2019/20):											
		Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1	Meeting with DRF (Gov. agency)	■											
2	Bi-laterals meetings WFP and FAO	■											
3	National dialogue	■											
4	FbF -TWG meetings		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5	Consultative development of EAP (Write-shop in Jan.)		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
6	Assess feasibility of GLOFAS	■											
7	Assess feasibility of FbF in Urban areas	■	■										
8	Information Management EWEA		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	Research and Evidence					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Proposed Work Plan														
National: Zambia														
	Activities													
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:	
1	Adopt tools/models to use to produce more accurate Meteorological and Hydrological Forecasts	■												
2	Desimination of weather forecasts	■	■	■										
3	Do more FbF advocacy, training and workshops with all stakeholders in disaster management (quarterly)				■			■			■			
4	Institutionalization of FbF in Government systems and policies, advocacy/lobby	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5	Engage IFRC SA Cluster Office on EAP developments, discuss signing of agreements	■												
6	Sensitise identified risk communities (based on risk maps) on early warning/early action	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
7	Bring back other actors on the table including universities and other sectors	■	■											
8	Finalize the development of the EAP and have it validated and approved	■	■											
9	Capacity building of the national society (NS) to be cash ready	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
10	Conduct the FbF national dialogue platform		■											
11	Sharing of draft EAP with EWS for validation	■												
12	Explore other funding mechanisms	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						

Proposed Work Plan													
National: Zimbabwe													
	Activities												
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
1	FbF Stakeholder Analysis	■	■										
2	Support on development of National Disaster Law		■	■									
3	Technical Stakeholder meeting		■										
4	Coordinated approach to FbF with Government leading			■									
5	Zimbabwe National Dialogue Platform					■	■						
6	Develop national TWG for drought trigger					■	■	■	■	■			
7	Capacity building on the forecasting side of FbA and FbF					■	■	■	■	■	■		

Annex 5b

Regional work plans

Proposed Work Plan														
Regional: Eastern Africa														
Activities														
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:	
1	Sharing of Information and Research													
2	Meeting with ICPAC for Met Support													
3	Experience sharing, Kenya/ Zambia / Malawi													
4	Connection to SADC, CEEAC, CPGL CIRGL													
5	Enforce data sharing within country													
6	Further support regional bodies on coordination, information sharing, analysis etc. relating to FbF													
7	Invite regional institutions to DP, eg. IGAD, EAC													
8	Financing FbF in the region through GCF, AdFB, WB													
9	Bring on board all East African countries													
10	Global Alliance to consider FbF													
11	Advocacy for Government ownership/ commitment													
12	Regional Advocacy													
13	Periodic online meeting for knowledge sharing, management of TWGs													
14	Regional Dialogue platforms to discuss cross-border initiatives and support ongoing work													
15	Integrate FbF in GHACOF and other regional platforms													

Proposed Work Plan														
Regional: Southern Africa														
	Activities													
		Month (2019/20):												
		Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:	
1	Experience exchange between countries in the region / Platform to share experiences on specific natural hazards (cyclones, floods, cyclic droughts)													
2	Virtual meeting to capitalize results of FbF, drought, floods													
3	Invite other countries to the national dialogue platforms													
4	Connection to SADC, CEEAC, CPGL CIRGL													
5	More awareness/training on publicly available forecasts													
6	Elaborate SADC FbF Protocol													
7	Explore linkage between Malawi and Zambia for Regional flood forecasts (Zambezi basin)													
8	Southern Africa NSs Dialogue on FbF with governments and SADC DM platforms													
9	Enforcement of Data Sharing (no data hoarding)/ Develop data storage & Internet infrastructure / Platform for information sharing													
10	Regional TWG on FbF (NSs)													
11	Explore a regional FbF mechanism for cyclone/floods in south-west Indian ocean islands (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion) and Mozambique													
12	Create drought working group in the region													
13	Training for young volunteers in types of response to natural disasters													
14	Experienced in implementing FbF project to 'coach' un-experienced countries													

Proposed Work Plan

Regional: Western Africa

Activities		2019			2020								
	Month (2019/20):	Oct.:	Nov.:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apl.:	May:	Jun.:	Jul.:	Aug.:	Sep.:
Action plan for WEST AFRICA													
1	Finalize work in progress on EAP: Niger, Mali, Togo, Senegal.												
2	Develop activities on food security in Sahel: EAP - (Multi Actors) - Lead Government												
3	Take initiatives with CEDEAO (CILSS) to develop an FBF sub-regional plan												
4	Cross-border cooperation												
5	Training and sharing of regional tools												
Additional ideas													
6	Gather all elements for the triggers												
7	Put in place an access system for donors												
8	Sharing experiences on FBF (flooding) Red Cross: EAP												
9	Sharing EAP												
10	Planning for a regional workshop: Mali, Niger, Togo, (Guinee?).												
11	Workshop on capitalization, lessons learned on droughts/ food security (Senegal, Mali, Niger) - Red Cross, FAU, WFP												
FAO													
12	Workshop for capacity building												
13	Sharing tools												
14	Resource mobilization												
15	Regional Pilot project												
16	Advocacy												
RED CROSS - Regional brainstorming													
17	Definition of focal point for exterior												
18	Reinforcement of cooperation with FAO and WFP.												
19	Training, Advocacy, Harmonization of triggers and actions.												
20	Mali/Niger (Mali, Niger and Belgian Red Cross)												
21	Niger: Workshops 2020 (Niger, French and Belgian Red Cross)												
22	Mali												