



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation  
Workshop**

**IFRC MENA Zone, 1-5 August 2010**

**Amman, Jordan**

**Report**

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## **I. Introduction**

The Middle East and North Africa Disaster Management Strategy 2009-2011 defines the mission of the Red Crescent and Red Cross National Societies (NS) throughout the Middle East North Africa Zone (MENA) as significantly expanding their capacities to alleviate suffering and increase community resilience by focusing on Disaster Management (DM) as its principal program. This expansion requires a systematic increase in resources devoted to seeking out vulnerable populations and practicing disaster risk reduction (DRR) before disaster strikes. The financial costs as well as the human costs of early action (EA) are much less than those of post-disaster response.

Data from 1998-2008 show that over 90% of the people affected by disasters in the MENA zone were impacted by climate-related disasters—specifically droughts, floods, and storms. This information makes it imperative that DRR strategies include a strong climate change adaptation (CCA) component. A holistic DRR program will include an integrated CCA program that includes contingency planning strategies and Early Warning/Early Action (EW/EA) systems. This workshop introduced this approach and served as a beginning of the integration process at the national and zonal levels. Other issues were discussed including national and regional policy development, gender, health, and climate information.

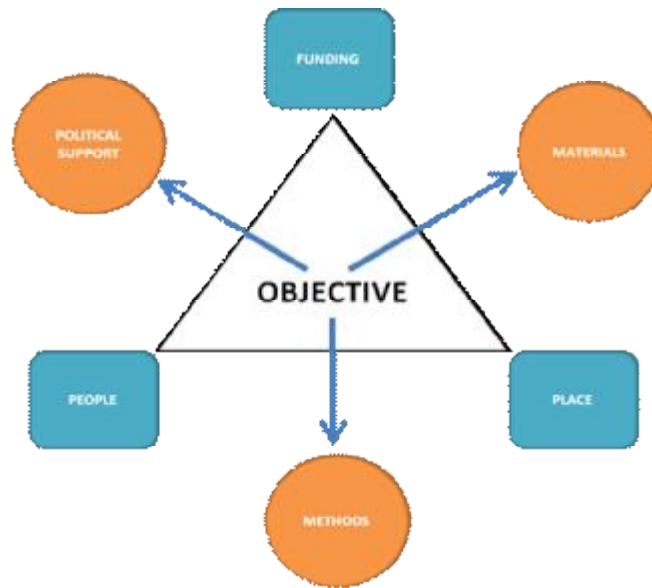
## **II. Objectives**

The Workshop was aimed at introducing and integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation within National Societies' disaster management and health and social services programs; by presenting the global alliance approach, climate change concepts, discussing new tools, guidelines and training modules, and building up sources of information.

## **III. Methodology**

This workshop breaks down into three main periods: the planning stage, workshop sessions, and report compilation.

The planning of the workshop is summarized by the following diagram. Each part is discussed below.



The objective of the workshop is the center upon which all parts depend. The three blue squares represent the primary logistical challenges. All three of these must come together in order for the workshop to take place. The orange circles represent the three technical requirements which must be prepared prior to a successful workshop.

The facilitation team first developed the objective statement by brainstorming and then drafting the concept note and invitations for the workshop.

Once the objective was set the planning process moved forward to ensure completion of all six requirements. Political support for this workshop was received from all levels of the IFRC MENA Zone, NS participants, the RC/RC Climate Centre, and other organizations. Needed materials were brainstormed, researched, and gathered from these same sources and other online locations. The workshop methods were developed by the facilitation team based on an open and participatory approach as well as the experience and knowledge of the facilitators.

The logistical requirements were outlined and fulfilled cooperatively between the facilitation team and the MENA Zone administrative support.

Two agendas for the workshop were prepared: the agenda for participants outlined the topics to be discussed and their timing. A second agenda for facilitators outlined the methods and expected outcomes of each individual session (Annex).

The five workshop days were broken down into daily themes clearly labeled in the agenda. As planned the specific methodologies focused on interaction and participation.

During the workshop, simultaneous Arabic and English translation was provided.

The facilitators utilized the following specific approaches:

1. Group discussions
2. Presentations of material and concepts followed by question and answer sessions
3. Group work leading to flipchart presentations and/or written documents

4. Discussion of tools and guidelines focused on sharing experience, knowledge, and perspectives
5. Mapping of activities and programs resulting in submitted templates for compilation and sharing
6. Videoconferences with experts from the IFRC and other organizations in different cities (Cairo, Beirut, Geneva, The Hague)
7. A joint meeting with MENA Health Coordinators
8. NS presentations of programs, activities and experiences
9. Presentation and demonstration of useful web links and online information sources
10. Material distribution in hard and soft copy (USB drives with all materials were distributed at the end of the workshop)
11. Written and oral individual and group evaluations of the workshop

The reporting period of the workshop methodology included document collection from group and individual work sessions, note taking by facilitators, collection of presentations, summaries from the presenters themselves, and collection of photographs from several participants. Compilation of all report material was carried out by the facilitation team both during and after the workshop. This report was finalized in the days following the workshop.

#### IV. Participants

Participants were leaders or managers of National Society DRR programs and had practical experience in implementing DRR and CCA programs and Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA). They also met the criteria set in the workshop concept note. In total, there were 36 participants and the following table shows their breakdown:

National Society	Number of Participants	National Society	Number of Participants
Bahrain	2	Tunisia	2
Egypt	2	Yemen	2
Iraq	1	IFRC and other organizations	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Jordan	2	Gulf IFRC/Iran	1
Lebanon	3	IFRC North Africa	1
Morocco	2	IFRC Climate Centre	3
Palestine	4	IFRC MENA	3
Qatar	2	American University of Beirut	1
Saudi Arabia	2	IFRC Geneva	1
Syria	1	UN ISDR	1

#### V. Presenters and Facilitators

The workshop was an opportunity to invite key speakers to share their knowledge and experiences with NS representatives. Speakers had diverse backgrounds and came from a range of organizations. Workshop organizers also ensured that National Societies had the chance to present their programs and share them with the group.

Presenters are summarized below:

AbdelQader AbuAwad	DM Coordinator	IFRC MENA
Hosam Faysal	Drought Coordinator	IFRC Syria
Toby Wicks	Emergency Specialist	UNICEF MENA
Rebecca McNaught	Senior Programme Officer	IFRC Climate Centre

Madeleen Helmer	Head	IFRC Climate Centre
Mohammed Mukhier	Head, Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction Department	IFRC Geneva
Luna Abu Swaireh	UN ISDR Office for Arab States	UN Cairo
Nadim Farajallah	Professor	American University of Beirut
Yousef Abu Asad	Director General	Palestinian Meteorological Authority
Magda Al-Sherbiny	Director	Egyptian Red Crescent
Nehal Hefny	Health Coordinator	Egyptian Red Crescent
Nellie Ghusayni	Consultant	IFRC MENA
Frank Sousa	Scholar for Humanitarian Work	IFRC MENA/Climate Centre
MENA National Societies	Representatives	RC/RC MENA NS

Facilitators are presented below:

AbdelQader AbuAwad	DM Coordinator	IFRC MENA
Hosam Faysal	Drought Coordinator	IFRC Syria
Rebecca McNaught	Senior Programme Officer	IFRC Climate Centre
Kasbar Tashdjian	Health and Care Coordinator	IFRC MENA
Nellie Ghusayni	Consultant	IFRC MENA
Frank Sousa	Scholar for Humanitarian Work	IFRC MENA/Climate Centre

## VI. Workshop proceedings

### A. Welcome, expectations, and introductions

IFRC welcomed the participants and explained that this workshop is the result of a recommendation from the DM coordinators during their meeting in January 2010. In addition to NS, several actors in the fields of disaster risk reduction and climate change, such as UNICEF, ISDR, and the Climate Centre, were invited.

### B. Expectations

- Participants shared their expectations from the workshop, mainly:
- Sharing knowledge, experiences, and expertise
- Building a database on disasters and climate change issues
- Increasing cooperation between NS and moving toward collective action
- Working toward a unified vision, strategy, and plan of action for DRR and CCA in the MENA region
- Having a better understanding of CCA that results in a more serious approach: what is it, how do people's behaviours affect it, and what can be done about it
- Learning how UNICEF can help support the role of NS
- Working towards more integration between DRR and CCA
- Strengthening the capacities of local communities
- Finding out where NS can position themselves within governmental plans, activities of international organizations, and other actors
- Learning about the relationship between DRR and health and how to integrate their activities in NS
- Translating concepts and policies into actual steps and actions that NS can implement



## C.

### Mapping DRR and CCA in MENA

#### 1. Safety and Resilience Framework Approaches

Improving safety and resilience is a Federation approach that has been adopted as a flagship for Strategy 2020. This approach consists of working with communities, activating the Global Alliance for DRR, and supporting the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Safety and Resilience approach is integral to the success of the Federations DRR program as it combines: risk assessment, community based disaster preparedness, EW/EA, advocacy, education and awareness raising, strong auxiliary relations with local and national governments, and partnerships with governmental, non-governmental, international, and community based organizations.

##### **Key Discussion Points**

Two main issues were raised following this presentation. The first is partnerships; what the criteria for selecting partners are, how to manage partnerships, and how to ensure that one partner does not dominate. The second is the Global Alliance; what it is, and the role of member countries in the Alliance.

*This session was led by Hosam Faysal.*

#### 2. DRR Updates from MENA

The human and economic damage in the Arab Region due to disasters is astronomical and unacceptable. Natural disasters are increasing in frequency and intensity. The Hyogo Framework for Action is designed to reduce disaster risk globally. Partnering with external organizations (UN, Arab League, etc.) is key to achieving DRR objectives.

##### **Key Discussion Points**

- Cooperation with UN agencies and other bodies: There is an informal group called “MENA Group” to talk about humanitarian response and DRR. IFRC is active in this group and implements joint projects. At the country level there is another coordination framework via the League of Arab States and the Ministerial Councils.
- Human resources: Creating a regional database of human resources for DRR was recommended. The Qatari RC has already created a database for their DRR teams and is willing to share it with other NS. The World Bank in Morocco has also compiled, with the help of other organizations, a human resources list for DRR in the country.
- Resources and links: [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net) is currently hosting four online debates on DRR and an emergency database is available at [www.emdat.com](http://www.emdat.com) and [www.desinventar.net](http://www.desinventar.net).

*This session was led by Luna Abu-Swairih.*

#### 3. Maximizing the Benefit of Climate Information in MENA Zone

Over 90% of disaster affected people in MENA are affected by climate related disasters and climate related disasters are expected to get worse in the future. Climate information is available from scientists and governmental agencies and exists on different timescales (such as years, months, days and hours) which we need to understand in order to best help the most vulnerable. There are many climate risks in MENA, specifically droughts, heat waves, forest fires, floods, and sandstorms. By implementing contingency plans and systems like Early Warning/Early Action we can prevent some of the damage caused by climate related disasters.

##### **Key Discussion Points**

- An important issue raised was the scepticism of some scientists about

climate change and its impacts. Two points were emphasized: first, climate change has never before been caused directly by human actions and never before at this rate. Second, regardless if it is “climate change” or just “climate”, many people are adversely affected by climate. As a humanitarian organization, IFRC has the duty to take action.

- Examples of using climate information for EW/EA were shared. In Tunisia, warning people about an extreme event caused chaos when the event did not occur. Implementing EW/EA in Yemen in 2010, however, resulted in less damage from the floods compared to the Hadramout flooding the year before.
- It was recommended that NS check their country’s meteorological website for climate updates.
- Participants highlighted the need for coordination between IFRC regional office, NS, and governments to activate and facilitate use of information.

*This session was led by Frank Sousa.*

#### **4. Climate Change Adaptation in MENA**

The total Arab population is over 350 million, is growing, and is concentrated in urban and coastal areas. Climate impacts are very great in MENA (floods, droughts, landslides). Adaptation is required to minimize the cost of climate change and it does not require global collective action to "succeed". Adaptation measures can be any combination of proactive, reactive, hard (infrastructure), or soft (awareness campaigns).

##### ***Key Discussion Points***

The need for generating and utilizing climate information was highlighted. In the case of Lebanon, information available has been used for research but not policy making. There is a mutual interest between and IFRC and AUB in working together in the future. NS were encouraged to contact universities and research centres in their own countries. Contact details of experts in the field were shared with the participants.

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*This session was led by Nadim Farajallah through videoconference.*

## **5. UNICEF's Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Priorities**

UNICEF presented their emerging two year strategy on DRR. UNICEF's priorities for DRR can be summarised as:

1. Identification of vulnerabilities, capacities, and opportunities (to assess and analyse disaster risk). UNICEF needs to routinely carry out robust assessment of disaster risk to inform strategies. This is consistent with the current emphasis UNICEF is placing on Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).
2. Strengthened humanitarian preparedness and response, to include developing the capacity of partners.
3. Advocacy for child rights and participation (child focused DRR). Children wish to participate, they have the right, and their perspective of risk can be different and hence, add value.

At both regional and country levels, UNICEF needs to:

- Establish and solidify strategic regional partnerships and strengthen the institutional basis for DRR in the region by actively participating in DRR forums.
- Promote child focused DRR and CCA. Identify and prioritize the specific issues related to women and children's vulnerabilities (and capacity or relative lack of) we would like to address. Conduct advocacy through and with ISDR to ensure that the needs of children are mainstreamed through DRR policies and frameworks; potentially of interest to develop an advocacy toolkit around this subject.
- Promote and support dialogue, exchange of information and coordination with agencies/institutions to enable better informed decision making within MENA.
- Promote regional programmes for DRR and ensure consideration of UNICEF's leadership role in Education and WASH (by sharing information, innovations and lessons learned in MENA).

Because of its mandate to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential, UNICEF has particular niches in education as well as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programming, which partner well with DRR. This potentially includes work on safe school buildings, emergency preparedness plans, WASH in schools, and including DRR in school curricula.

### ***Key Discussion Points***

The potential for connecting and integrating the DRR work of NS and UNICEF in countries was discussed. UNICEF also shared success stories in South America and participants suggested that IFRC Zone Office collects and disseminates DRR success stories, challenges, and lessons learned.

*This session was led by Toby Wicks.*

## **6. National Society Presentations on DRR and CCA Activities, Projects, and Programs**

The following is a very short summary of the presentations of the national societies.

### **Egypt**

The Egyptian RC has started a school based program and are developing a special program for people living in slums. They are also conducting a CBHFA and H2P programs. Building training centres and

community development projects are in their plan for the future.

Most recently, the Egyptian RC has developed a CCA programme proposal. The overall goal of the programme is building a sustainable and integrated community based adaptation and disaster risk reduction approach in order to minimize the impacts of climate change hazards affecting the most vulnerable communities and populations in Egypt. The program also has three specific objectives:

1. Developing and reviewing the Egyptian Red crescent's climate change strategy and framework for an action plan based on the available national and technical expertise, in line with the national plan for climate change adaptation and preparedness.
2. Strengthening communication and public awareness through the development and adaptation of community based climate change communication and advocacy material, and the implementation of community awareness activities.
3. Supporting community based projects, through the selection and preparation of two pilot areas exposed to the hazards of climate change, within two of Egypt's governorates, for implementation of climate change adaptation project.

## **Yemen**

The Yemeni RC has an agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Water to carry out joint DRR and CCA programmes at a national level. They also have a relationship with local and national media institutions to disseminate DRR and CCA activities. A VCA in eight governorates has started in cooperation with local authorities and the RC are planning to implement one school based program in Taaz, a tree plantation initiative, an awareness campaign on alternative energy, cleanliness campaigns, and capacity building in DRR for local branches. At the same time, there is plan to implement micro-enterprise projects for DRR.



## **Qatar**

The Qatari RC are establishing a working group for volunteers in DRR and CCA. They built stations to distribute water, caps, and juice and to raise the awareness of workers on the impact of heat exposure. They also started building a database for their DRR volunteers to be prepared in case of a disaster. In addition, community groups from different nationalities have been established to encourage the expatriate population to provide support in case of disasters in their own countries. The plan of the RC includes conducting training on DRR and CCA and carrying out simulation exercises. They are also preparing to carry out a VCA.

## **Palestine**

The Palestinian RC is already implementing school based programs in several schools. They have also established a DRR working group at a national level and have signed an agreement with the Palestinian Meteorological Institute. Promotion material to raise awareness on DRR and CCA are being prepared. In their future plan is a three year DRR project supported by the German, Norwegian, and Swedish Red Cross. The Palestinian RC is a member of the Global Alliance for DRR.

## **Tunisia**

The Tunisian RC held a climate change workshop for their staff and volunteers in cooperation with local authorities. They developed promotional material to raise awareness on flooding. They are also seeking to

create a group of climate change experts to support their activities.

## **Syria**

Communities have been the focus of the programmes of the Syrian RC. They launched a draught appeal for the Eastern region of Syria, focusing on: distribution of food, detergents, stationary for children, and hygiene kits. They also installed water purification units in 50 schools and are also supporting local communities in drilling water wells. At the same time they implemented CBHFA at the household level. Women have been trained to be community mobilizers and hygiene and health promoters. Tree planting in drought affected areas in cooperation with local communities and authorities is one of the most successful programmes the Syrian RC has implemented. The Syrian RC is a member of the Global Alliance for DRR.

## **Morocco**

The DRR program started with local communities in 2007, with a focus on floods. Material were prepared and distributed and community teams were formed and trained to respond in case of floods, fires, and other disasters. The Moroccan RC serves as a link between institutions and local communities. They also conducted a VCA that resulted in several community projects. Other activities of the Moroccan RC include: projects to maintain the availability drinking water, tree planting, and projects to reduce pollution. In their plan is a food security project, cleaning shores, and an injury prevention programme.

## **Jordan**

The Jordanian RC started a safe neighbourhood program in Aqaba focusing on community mobilization for DRR. They have also implemented a school based program in 15 schools in Amman in cooperation with UNESCO, the Civil Defense, and the Ministry of Education. The Jordanian RC is also hosting the RC/RC Asia Pacific Conference and the Youth Summit.

## **Lebanon**

The Lebanese NS is currently in the planning stage for a community based DRR programs. The goal is to cover the six governorates (Mohafazat) within the next three years. The project will start in Akkar where 60 villages, covering 20% of the area, were selected. After the assessment, the NS will work with the local communities to set priorities and develop projects.

## **Saudi Arabia**

The Saudi NS cooperates with the Civil Defence in the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Defence on DRR. As workers in factories are some of the most vulnerable, the Saudi RC built first aid centres close to the factories. The NS is also moving to more advanced and airborne first aid. The RC has also formed a committee for DRR.

### ***Key Discussion Points***

- Levels of engagement in DRR and CCA vary between countries. Tunisia, for example, is more active in CCA than DRR, where other countries have the opposite situation.
- Participants requested the regional office to create an effective communication plan that ensures the documentation and dissemination of their experiences.
- The role of NS in advocating for DRR and CCA was highlighted during the discussions. It was noted that community based programs need to be developed further, supported, and expanded to more countries. There is also need to increase access to information and resources.

- Future objectives for NS should include forming DRR teams that are ready to go into communities to raise awareness about DRR and CCA, advocating for DRR and CCA laws and policies, and creating a longer term plan of action.
- Iraq and Bahrain did not wish to present their DRR programmes.

## **D. Building Baseline Information**

### **1. Building Baseline Information in Syria and Morocco**

Developing DRR baseline information involves collecting data on hazards and vulnerabilities in communities. The NS can then address these hazards and vulnerabilities by implementing micro-projects at the community level and even nationwide projects such as awareness campaigns. The process starts from conducting a VCA at the community level, analyzing the collected data and the stakeholders, and then developing a long term DRR and CCA plan of action for the NS. The baseline information document becomes a reference for the NS and can be modified with time.

In the last two years Syria and Morocco have developed their DRR baseline information. Hosam Faysal and Mohamed Bendali presented the process and the results of developing their baseline information.

#### ***Key Discussion Points:***

Participants talked about the data collection process; how to deal with obstacles; adjust to unforeseen changes, and obtain information that can be sensitive. They shared ways to ensure their data is accurate and their sample is representative. How to develop projects that are both community and information based was also brought up. It was recommended that the financial indicators, including the financial impact of disasters, be collected during VCA and other assessment activities. The need for disseminating NS baseline information through the internet and other means was emphasized. Other issues such as dealing with unexpected funding problems, community engagement, and strategies to avoid volunteer attrition, were also discussed.

*This session was jointly led by Hosam Faysal and Mohamed Bendali.*

### **2. Overview of DRR and CCA at IFRC**

In line with Strategy 2020, key areas of focus for IFRC: DRR and CCA, food security and livelihood, and community based disaster preparedness. To deliver our objectives we use a set of tools, guidelines, and training material, such as the VCA; coordinate our work with other organizations, such as the International Committee for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) and the Climate Centre; and enhance our learning and share knowledge through case studies, evaluations, newsletters, etc. In addition, we raise funds for our programmes; build partnerships and ensure we are present among other international organizations; and provide need-based technical assistance. Planned activities include strengthening community level programming and accountability, a public awareness and education guide, a climate change advocacy pack, and a revised VCA Guide to include climate change and urbanization.

*This session was led by Mohammed Mukhier through videoconference.*

### **3. Developing a Template for DRR and CCA Information**

The overall aim of the ‘background document on climate change’ template is to help assess the climate change problem, work out who is doing what about it, and outline potential actions the RC/RC can take to address the humanitarian consequences of climate change. There are five components in the template,

some general information supplied by the Climate Centre and some via NS investigations in their countries. The five components include:

1. The problem (background information on climate change)
2. National context (what are the climate related trends in country, what is likely to occur in the future and what will the impacts be?)
3. Connecting our work to climate change (how will climate change impacts affect the most vulnerable and NS programmes?)
4. Preparing for climate change (outlining opportunities to address climate change in the context of the National Society's work)
5. Conclusions and next steps (what are the greatest impacts and priority actions?)

The template can be used for various purposes, including providing a scientific basis for developing IEC materials, training resources and advocacy messages, as well as helping paint a picture of where there are emerging problems and who we can work with (at both national and community levels).

Example entry points for merging with the DRR template include: within the disaster risk context/hazards profile, external relations and coordination, advocacy, funding opportunities and identifying NS priorities.

### ***Key Discussion Points***

- In most countries climate change and disaster management are the responsibility of the ministries of environment. It is therefore important to build relationships with these ministries and other government bodies.
- For EW/EA it was suggested that the Zone office shares information about potential risks with NS. NS will then be responsible to follow up and keep track of what is happening.
- Other comments focused on the need to use and disseminate existing resources.

*This session was led by Rebecca McNaught.*

## **E. Early Warning/Early Action**

Climate change is the biggest early warning that we have received and there is much we can do to prepare for a worsening climate. 'Early Warning/Early Action' (EW/EA) is a term used to explain the need to take humanitarian action before a disaster or health emergency strikes, using scientific information that is available to us. EW/EA is about encouraging community centred early warning systems and considering actions that can be taken based on information received along the timescales of years, months, days and hours before an event happens. It is not just about improving access to information, it is about the format the information comes in and having people at all levels understand their role in acting upon it. Therefore, RC/RC cannot do this alone and needs to work in close partnership with government and communities.

### **1. Nahda...A Healthy City Initiative**

The Egyptian RC responded immediately to the earthquake that hit Cairo in 1992 by participating in relief and rescue operations and building temporary shelters. After that the RC channeled efforts toward sustainable development, through empowering community members to identify their problems, develop proposals to overcome them, and participate in the planning and implementation processes. This initiative devoted special attention to the most vulnerable populations. Most recently the Nahda Healthy City Initiative is focusing on protecting children at risk, combating school drop out, and humanitarian pandemic preparedness. The following are a few of the lessons learned from this experience:

- Long-term relief is best directed toward development issues.
- Community participation is essential throughout to create a sense of belonging and a feeling of ownership and to develop resilience.
- Cooperation with partners like governmental authorities is imperative.
- Sustainability can be ensured by developing a sense of ownership in the community and building the capacity of community members to carry on after the project/programme ends.

**Key Discussion Points**

Participants talked about the mechanism used to sustain local community participation to this stage, especially in governance issues. The Egyptian RC acts as a link between the people and governing bodies. An integral part of this project was working with youth as agents of behavioural change in their communities.

The relationship of DRR to all other activities of the NS was examined. Unlike other programs, DRR is based on an assessment of risks that can become disasters. The link between sustainable development and DRR was also debated.

*This session was led by Magda Al-Sherbiny.*

**2. Climate Change in Palestine**

The Middle East is strongly affected by climate change. In Palestine, key indicators of climate change include a decrease in average precipitation levels, changes in the timing of the rainy season, an increase in average temperature and evaporation, a decrease in the number of rainy days, changing migration patterns of some birds, and the early blooming of some plants. Studies have shown that the increase in temperature in Palestine in the last decades is twice the global average. Several measures need to be taken to adapt to climate change, including using new technologies to collect and preserve water, modifying agricultural timing and diversifying crops, and developing plans to protect health during heat waves.



*This session was led by Youssef Abu Asaad*

**3. EW/EA for Climate Related Disasters**

Groups worked on filling the following template for actions to warn against potential impact of different disasters. Chosen scenarios included hazards that are changing in the MENA region. This included: sandstorms, drought, heat waves and flash flooding.

Disaster:	Impact	EW/EA
Hours		
Days		
Months		
Years		



#### 4. Protocol development for Early Warning/Early Action

MENA Zone is working on a disaster response protocol to systemize its response operations. The Federation representatives, NS practitioners, and the Climate Centre are being consulted to incorporate EW/EA into the disaster response protocol. The workshop was a suitable platform to consult with NS representatives and collect their input.

Participants worked in groups to plan an Early Warning/Early Action system built on preparedness, response, and relief and rehabilitation.

The following is the outcome of the group work:

##### *Preparedness*

- Conduct a VCA
- Collect information and create a community database
- Raising community awareness, target all groups, and monitor their understanding
- Create and train teams of community members who can identify and map hazards
- Study available EW systems and decide which one to adopt (or adapt/merge as needed)
- Prepare contingency plans at local and national levels
- Create EW multi-sectoral committee with all stakeholders and hold regular meetings
- Create emergency scenarios and conduct simulations and drills
- Create a special fund for EW/EA and response
- Load and prepare warehouses
- Create database of available human resources
- Create local community committees
- Create a contingency plan for each organization or body depending on their capacity
- Fundraise for EW/EA, encourage the private public mix
- Collect and disseminate information from different sources
- Look into previous experiences and benefit from lessons learned

##### *Response*

- Coordinate with NS, community, and other stakeholders
- Assess the needs
- Use information collected to feed the planning
- Continue data collection during the disaster, work with media and local community
- Focus on vulnerable groups when mapping impact
- Have a special team in the field with a member from every organization
- Benefit from success stories and good practices
- Distribute tasks
- Coordinate with other bodies, national and international
- Maintain level of protection for staff
- Maintain communication and information exchange system between field and operating units
- Encourage local community participation in first hours

- Activate and benefit from local media
- Prepare plans for the future
- Increase the preparedness to reduce risk through advocacy.

#### *Relief and Rehabilitation*

- Intervene quickly through NS
- Separate chapters in the specialized database that is detailed to benefit stakeholders
- Conduct training course for awareness among vulnerable communities
- Activate the role of the NS and its programs in local communities through community based programs
- Evaluate EW system; how effective it is, how does the local community accept it
- Develop and improve the system and train local community
- Compensate what was spent during the disaster
- Evaluate and report

#### *Key Discussion Points*

- Different outputs from each group demonstrate that more work is needed to fully understand EW/EA concepts. IFRC needs to promote discussion on EW/EA. There is also a need to focus more on conducting simulations and drills.
- The importance of disseminating the results of evaluations and not only conducting them was highlighted.
- It was also emphasized that DRR practitioners need to learn about the indigenous knowledge of local communities and get acquainted with their warning signals then disseminate them (for example lighting fires, using certain sounds.)
- Participants discussed the mechanisms to exchange information with other bodies and the channels that should be used to make sure the information is disseminated and used.

## **5. Early Warning Early Action Protocol Outline**

The DM team used the above outcomes of the group work to identify the following steps that will be incorporated into the MENA Zone Disaster Response Protocol.

### **Step 1: Collect, analyze and map information**

Use VCA and other tools to accomplish this task including:

- Identify ongoing EW/EA practices
- Prioritize the most vulnerable populations
- Define community EW/EA needs
- Create database of all data collected

### **Step 2: Design EW/EA system**

Use the outcome of step 1 to:

- Identify target populations
- Separately specify tools and methods for both EW and for EA
- Identify EW sources

- Ensure involvement of community members and other partners
- Identify sources of funding, materials, HR, technology
- Plan for documentation and reporting of EW/EA system

### **Step 3: Approve Implementation Schedule**

Based upon the design of the EW/EA system from step 2 finalize a plan of action for the system

- Detail procedures for taking action based upon certain warning
- Describe roles and responsibilities of all actors
- Specify drills and scenarios to test the system
- Form a committee to ensure integration of EW/EA system with NS contingency plan and oversee system function

*This session was led by AbdelQader AbuAwad.*

## **F. Integration of DRR and CCA with Health and Care**

### **Joint Meeting with NS Health Coordinators**

The joint meeting between NS Health Coordinators and DRR Coordinators aimed at: familiarizing Health Coordinators with climate change concepts ; presenting the relationship between climate change and health; introducing community based health and first aid (CBHFA) to DRR Coordinators; and investigating ways to integrate the activities of the DM and Health and Care units at the national level.



### **Climate Change**

The blanket of naturally occurring gases in our atmosphere is becoming thicker due to human activities. This in turn warms our world and changes the way our climate system operates, resulting in changes to rainfall and weather extremes around the world. Two aspects to working on climate change include ‘mitigation’ (or reduction of greenhouse gases – not to be confused with disaster mitigation) and ‘adaptation’ (adjusting and preparing for change). Strategy 2020 indicates that we have an obligation to consider both and certainly as humanitarians we focus most of our efforts on adaptation. The Strategy 2020 motto ‘saving lives, changing minds’ is very connected to work on climate change. Climate change opens up opportunities to expand networks, engage youth, be creative in communication, work with government and reduce climate related risks at the community level.

### **Climate Change and Health**

As mentioned in the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Guide, published by the RC/RC Climate Center, climate change can have many impacts on health: change in range of infectious-disease vectors, diseases increasing with higher temperatures, humidity, or drought; deaths and injuries and deaths from extreme weather-events: storms, hurricanes, intense rainfall, floods and/or droughts and bushfires; deaths and injuries and disease from other extreme-weather events: heatwaves; increase in temperatures; diseases related to air quality; and effects of sea-level rise: salt- water intrusion and coastal erosion.

To respond to possible health impacts related to climate change, the Guide recommends seven main steps: collecting general background information; assessing priorities and integrating climate change into the strategy of the NS; enhancing preparedness for response and contingency planning; enhancing DRR; enhancing EW; awareness raising, establishing partnerships and advocacy; and evaluation. More information on the possible impacts of climate change on health and how to respond to them is available

in the Health and Care section in the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Guide, which has been distributed to all participants.

### **CBHFA**

CBHFA is an integrated community-based approach in which RC volunteers work with their communities on disease prevention, health promotion, first aid and disaster preparedness and response. With this integrated approach, different aspects of vulnerability are identified and addressed. The community is always at the centre of the process. As a community-based programme, CBHFA develops the: skills of RC volunteers, capacity of the branches, and capacity of communities in preparedness and response to emergencies.

So far CBHFA has been implemented in more than 80 NS with more 300 participants around the world. The recommendations from the Global Lessons Learned Workshop for CBHFA include: supporting the continuum of emergency health/disaster response to CBHFA; harmonizing content and approach with different sectors; and institutionalizing and promoting CBHFA as an integrated, long term approach.

### **Integration between DRR and Health**

It is clear that there are cross cutting and complementing issues between DRR and health. At the Zonal level there is integration between health and DRR and we can find a mechanism to further integrate at the national level. When an opportunity for funding arises DRR and health can start planning and then implementing together.

Furthermore, a concept note has been developed for “Healthy and Safe”, a school based health and first aid programme (SBHFA). “Healthy and Safe” aims to contribute effectively to building resilient societies; by developing healthy living habits and promoting safe behaviours among school children of different ages. This programme presents another opportunity for the DRR and Health and Care teams in NS to work together. NS can have a common approach and standardized models that they can try and adapt in their communities.

### **Key Discussion Points**

- Participants brought up the need to partner with other organizations, such as Ministries of Education, in each country.
- It was recommended to include in the IFRC plan a mass communication campaign on climate change, to be prepared with other stakeholders.
- Participants recommended that NS start integrating health and DRR, if they do not do so already, and include it in IFRC long term strategy. In addition participants asked if IFRC Zone office can support joint DRR and health programmes.
- On both DRR and health there is a need to increase cooperation with governments, especially in the policy making process for priority issues. Participants also recommended developing a standard information pack on DRR, CCA, and health; one that NS can adapt to their needs.
- School Based Health and First Aid (SBHFA): Using different methods to relay information and raise awareness of children was debated. In Egypt, the RC has a manual for the SBHFA; teachers and school staff are trained and children participate in interactive extracurricular activities where they learn about health. In Jordan, the SBHFA is implemented in 15 schools. School children also take part in DRR training in Palestine. In other countries, a children’s magazine was developed and health messages were incorporated in it. A long term goal is to incorporate health and DRR in school curricula.

*This session was jointly led by: Rebecca McNaught; Hosam Faysal; Nehal Hefny; Kasbar Tashdjian; and AbdelQader AbuAwad.*

## G. Tools for DRR and CCA

### 1. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

The Red Cross Red Crescent already uses a number of tools to address vulnerability. These can also be utilized to address climate change but may need some additional thinking about how these tools can incorporate changing conditions. This could include considering information on climate trends before a VCA to help decide where to do VCA's (for example, is it getting drier, are there more floods occurring in certain areas, are there new hazards etc). During the VCA the tools used such as seasonal calendars, historical profiles and focus group discussions with elders can open up the opportunity to work out if there are changes negatively affecting communities and provide information that can help with decision making to act upon them. Community observations about a changing climate may also be useful for government decision makers so that national adaptation plans can be informed by community needs.



### 2. Community Mobilizer Guidelines

The *Community Mobilizer Guidelines* has been translated to Arabic and the DRR Working group has already met to revise the third draft. To finish the process, participants decided to add a section on CCA. It was also decided that NS will have two months to give feedback on the Guide and then IFRC will organize a meeting for the working group to finalize it.

### 3. School based programs

IFRC, in cooperation with ISDR, is finalizing the process for printing *1-2-3 of Disaster Education* in Arabic. This Workbook is an attempt to provide a rather comprehensive disaster education program linking the school, family, and community. Palestine, Jordan and Syria are already implementing school based programmes. The program has also been introduced to Egypt and Morocco and there is a plan to implement it in

Yemen. It was stressed that the programmes should focus not only on raising awareness but on educating and promoting behaviour change.

### 4. Road Safety

IFRC MENA, through the Global Road Safety Partnership, initiated the Middle East and North Africa Road Safety Partnership (MENARSP), a regional partnership that brings together governments, civil society organizations, and businesses.

Last May IFRC held a meeting for the NS road safety focal points to introduce road safety as a global public health and development issue and map NS activities in the field.

IFRC has also published the *Practical Guide on Road Safety* and also a *Call for Action*. Road Safety was present in the 2010 Solferino Declaration and is identified as one of the key challenges facing humanity. Several manuals addressing key issues are also available in English and Arabic and can be accessed through [www.menarsp.com](http://www.menarsp.com) and [www.who.int/roadsafety](http://www.who.int/roadsafety).

### 5. Sesame Workshop

Sesame Workshop was invited to support in developing visual material and child friendly messages on DRR and CCA using Sesame Street characters. This project will bring DRR and CCA closer to children of different age groups throughout the region. This will also be an important advocacy tool for NS in their work to improve community resilience.

## H. Gender in Disaster Risk Reduction

This session aimed at introducing participants to gender and how it is related to DRR.

The following questions were raised:

- What is gender? And what is the difference between gender and sex?
- How do disasters affect genders?
- What can be strengths and weaknesses of men and women in education, health, economic status, knowledge, and information?
- How can we create an early warning system that is gender sensitive?

Some of the main issues brought up are the following:

- Women are more likely than men to be killed or injured by natural disasters. The increased vulnerability of women is due to social structures that put them at more risk. Addressing these social structures and systems can reduce vulnerability of women and save more lives.
- Two thirds of the world's population who suffer from illiteracy are women. In many communities, boys are sent to school and not girls. And when disasters occur girls are more likely to drop out of school to help take care of their families. It is known by now that educating girls is one of the effective ways of improving the health of populations. Lack of education can result in women not being able to understand warning signals, for example, or not being able to act properly when a disaster strikes.
- In addition, there are health disparities between men and women. Women are at more risk to catch infectious diseases and their reproductive health is severely impacted in disasters (preterm births, still births, urinary tract infections, etc.) Hence, attention should be paid to protecting women's health in preparedness, response, and relief stages.
- It is often assumed that women will receive information from men although this might not be a case. Women might be at home or in their neighbourhoods while men spend their days at work. It is therefore important that the right channels are used to ensure that information reached men and women alike.
- In general women have less access than men to assets and financial resources; this also makes women less capable of reducing risks and mitigating the impact of disasters. Empowering women and facilitating their access to resources can have positive long term impacts in minimizing risks, strengthening resilience, and protecting the most vulnerable.
- Traditional and indigenous knowledge is different between men and women. Women can be more familiar with their environment and surroundings and are able to adapt to changes in environmental conditions. For example, women can alter and adapt their crop production plans to changing climate. Becoming acquainted with the indigenous knowledge of both men and women contributes to DRR efforts.
- Rural women produce half of the food in the world and are therefore more affected by draughts and desertification. Water collection is traditionally a woman's task and in cases of draught they might have to walk much longer to find water and carry it back. Addressing women's needs and concerns, in addition to men's, when dealing with draughts and other environmental issues is needed.

### ***Key Discussion Points***

- There are disparities in the understanding of gender concepts between participants. More effort needs to be invested to familiarize NS with gender and its implications.
- IFRC encourages NS to consider gender as a cross cutting issue in planning and implementation of DRR and CCA programs. Participants agreed to pay more attention to gender disparities in their programs.

*This session was led by Nellie Ghusayni.*

## I. Zonal Level DRR and CCA Policy Development

### 1. DRR Performance framework

The DRR Performance Framework aims to help National Societies translate longer-term national DRR and CCA strategies into a logical planning framework. The objective of introducing this Framework to NS is to help them in developing their plans based on Strategy 2020 aims and the five key areas:

- strengthening resilience
- preparedness for response
- awareness and knowledge
- coordination and advocacy
- DRR and CCA

The DRR Framework specifies outcomes and outputs in addition to indicators for each of the above mentioned key areas. Participants worked in groups to develop activities for that contribute to the outcome of each of the five areas in the DRR Performance Framework.

*This session was led by AbdelQader AbuAwad.*

### 2. Advocacy for DRR and CCA

The session started by a brainstorming on what advocacy is followed by a presentation on the different roles NS can play as advocates. Participants worked in groups to present the advocacy activities their NS are currently engaged in. In addition, an advocacy kit for CCA has been introduced to the group. The kit consists of five documents: Climate Change Background, Facts and Figures, Key Messages, Advocacy Guidelines, and a Letter from the Secretary General to the National Societies.

#### **Key Discussion Points**

The difference between advocacy and awareness raising was debated. NS suggested more training and guidance on advocacy. Therefore IFRC is supporting the development of three advocacy kits for Yemen, Syria, and Morocco.

*This session was jointly led by Hosam Faysal and Rebecca McNaught.*

### 3. Developing Case Studies and Lessons Learned

The presentation outlined a series of questions that can be answered to form a case study. These were based on four crucial elements including information about the project, the impact it has, lessons learned from implementing it, and next steps. Case studies are always enhanced by use of photographs, quotes from participants, and or RC/RC leadership and volunteers.

#### **Cultivating Hope in Syria- A Case Study**

Tree planting is an integral part of the draught response and the DRR programme of the Syrian NS. The Syrian RC mobilized their branches, volunteers, and local communities in the Eastern region of Syria and cooperated with local authorities to plant 37,500 trees. Community participation and ownership were key to the initiative's success.

#### **Key Discussion Points**

It was mentioned that the most important challenge in implementing this project was disputes over land ownership. This remains an obstacle in expanding the project.



Participants discussed the impact of the project in terms of motivating the government and other bodies to participate and take on plantation of trees. It was also suggested to look into climate trends and climate change impact in Syria when writing the case study.

Several good practice examples and success stories are present throughout the region. Documenting them in case studies facilitates exchange of knowledge with other national societies, international organizations, and even communities.

*This session was led by Hosam Faysal.*

## **J. DRR and CCA in MENA**

### **1. Links, information sources and tools for Early Warning/Early Action / CCA / DRR**

A large body of information about climate, CCA, DRR, and other issues is available online. Collecting useful links and sources of information started early in the preparation for the workshop. For the benefit of the NS a selection of those sites and information sources were presented. By visiting the following, and other, websites, NS can remain informed and updated of the latest developments in the fields of DRR and CCA.

- Information on the humanitarian implications of climate change  
<http://www.climatecentre.org/>
- Seasonal Temperature and Precipitation Forecasts  
<http://portal.iri.columbia.edu/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=944&PageID=7868&mode=2>
- Heavy rainfall 6 day outlook  
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/IFRC/Forecasts>
- Weather forecasts—see national meteorological agency, also see  
[www.wunderground.org](http://www.wunderground.org)
- Long term climate change reports [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)
- Many vulnerability and capacity assessment tools [http://drop.io/iasec\\_TF\\_CC](http://drop.io/iasec_TF_CC) -  
password 'VCA' (case-sensitive)
- Guidance on integrating DRR into UN planning processes, which also discusses  
the link between  
climate change and DRR <http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1093>
- Information on disasters: [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)  
[www.desinventar.net](http://www.desinventar.net)
- Understanding Risk Community Site: <http://community.understandrisk.org/>
- Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System <http://www.gdacs.org/>
- DRR Club <http://drclub.ning.com/>
- MENA DRR/CCA Facebook group:  
<http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=366400545332>
- How to integrate climate change adaptation into national-level policy and  
planning in the water sector  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=13764>
- Climate deal <http://www.climatedeal.org/>
- Unite for Climate Community <http://uniteforclimate.org/>
- Climate change and health: <http://www.who.int/topics/climate/en/>
- South East Asia DRR Education Guideline ( 4 MB )  
[http://www.4shared.com/file/IG0mcFsT/2\\_South\\_East\\_Asia\\_DRR\\_Educat.html](http://www.4shared.com/file/IG0mcFsT/2_South_East_Asia_DRR_Educat.html)
- Training Package for Managing Community Projects CD ( 167 MB)  
[http://www.4shared.com/file/59VapcWF/Training\\_Package\\_for\\_Managing\\_.html](http://www.4shared.com/file/59VapcWF/Training_Package_for_Managing_.html)
- Humanitarian and relief updates and complete information: [www.reliefweb.org](http://www.reliefweb.org)



- Fednet: <http://fednet.ifrc.org/>
- IFRC DMIS: [https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/00\\_Home/login.aspx](https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/00_Home/login.aspx)
- [www.ubalert.com](http://www.ubalert.com)
- <http://fednet.ifrc.org> >log in> DMIS (register for FedNet and DMIS)
- Earthquake alert [www.gdacs.org](http://www.gdacs.org)
- Road safety: [www.youthforroadsafety.org](http://www.youthforroadsafety.org)
- [www.who.int/roadsafety](http://www.who.int/roadsafety)
- [www.grsproadsafety.org](http://www.grsproadsafety.org)
- [www.menarsp.org](http://www.menarsp.org)

## 2. Terminology for Communicating Climate Issues

The subject of climate change adaptation is full of words that sound similar and can be confusing. Providing concise definitions and ensuring common understanding is important. A few definitions and examples were discussed with the group (weather, climate, climate variability, climate change). A few other definitions and examples are provided in the presentation but were not discussed during the session (climate change adaptation, climate centre).

*This session was led by Frank Sousa.*

## 3. Responsibilities of the MENA DRR and CCA working group

Participants suggested the actions for the working group:

1. Document DRR programs on a regional level and advocate for the IFRC policy to implement the Hyogo Framework 2005-2015
2. Lead meetings and document outcomes (regional and sub-regional)
3. Set monitoring criteria and participate in evaluating national and regional programmes
4. Develop a training kit for DRR and CCA
5. Participate in training NS in DRR
6. Follow up on updates and developments in DRR and CCA
7. Create a technical data base for DRR and CCA programs
8. Participate in national and international forums to coordinate efforts and build partnerships
9. Support knowledge sharing through documentation of lessons learned and case studies
10. Work on integration with other programs, particularly health.

## 4. Funding opportunities for DRR and CCA projects

DRR and CCA are starting to receive considerable attention from the donor community at a global level. Therefore several alliances and partnerships have been established and they have selected several focus countries. The organizers, hence, invited speakers from IFRC Headquarters and the Climate Centre to discuss funding opportunities and latest updates.

The Climate Centre has many activities, namely in the areas of international advocacy, capacity building, resource mobilisation, communication/awareness raising, operational support and analysis of climate risks. The Climate Centre engages actively with global UN and scientific agencies and encourages work on climate change at all the levels that the RCRC works in. Of particular concern to the climate centre is the need to engage with knowledge providers such as meteorological agencies and government climate change focal points given that climate information is essential for reducing risk of disasters.

There is a general observation globally that climate change related funding has been increasing and there were pledges of billions of dollars made at the 2009 international climate negotiations in Copenhagen. Within MENA there are examples of large climate change related projects in Morocco, Yemen and Jordan that are via the national governments. Funding is certainly linked with national policy dialogues because it is connected to national government adaptation plans. We have a role in ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable are considered in national adaptation plans. National Society documentation of the humanitarian consequences of climate change can increase chances of funding and can be used in advocacy with donors and government.

### ***Key Discussion Points***

- Since DRR and CCA programmes are fundamentally based on countries' national budgets, NS need to be active in their countries, participating in the national dialogue around these issues and in the national policy/planning processes.
- It was mentioned that NS should be among negotiators for climate change with other international organizations; and they should open doors for donors for long term funding. There are different mechanisms for funding; while some donors only support local organizations others prefer governments or regional partnerships.
- For IFRC and the NS climate change has four main humanitarian consequences: too much water, too little water, the un-predictability of the previous two, and new patterns of disease. We therefore need to “adapt” our usual programmes (DRR, health/care, etc.) to cater for these climatic trends. A crucial part of this is finding scientific information and using it in community based monitoring systems (simplifying climate information, disseminating them, monitoring socio-economic and livelihood impacts, etc).
- Participants talked about using the IFRC networks to improve their knowledge of climate change. There is a risk of being overwhelmed with information when addressing climate change but NS can look for and connect with other stakeholders in each country, especially the climate or meteorological centres and Ministries of Environment. They can create bilateral agreements with ministries and other agencies. They can also participate in writing climate change reports. There is also a need to activate international days and use them as an opportunity to advocate for DRR and CCA.
- One of the main challenges facing CCA in Gulf countries, for example, is the lack of political will. Governments still consider the extreme heat to be normal and therefore more advocacy is needed to build interest. Participants recommended a specific working group to address the heat waves in Gulf countries.
- Morocco and Jordan NS representatives were not aware of the funding allocated to their countries prior to this session.

*This session was led by Madleen Helmer and Mohamed Mukhaier through videoconference.*

## **5. MENA Zone DRR and CCA Plan of Action**

Proposed activities for the Zone plan of action are presented in the recommendations of the workshop.

## **6. Asia Pacific Conference**

The 2010 Asia Pacific Regional Conference will be held in the Dead Sea, Jordan. It is important for regional discussion, planning, and cooperation. "Effective Preparedness: Saving Lives" is a priority. Working groups include: strengthening NS, DRR, health and working with external actors. Important issues include humanitarian diplomacy, volunteers, and youth programs.

*This session was led by Muftah Etweilb.*

## VII.

### Workshop Evaluation

The workshop evaluation was performed in two stages. First, each individual participant completed a written evaluation in which strengths of the workshop, areas for improvement, and general recommendations for the DRR program at the Zone office were documented. The second stage was a small group evaluation during which participants sat together and each group came to a consensus on a set of main feedback messages.

Key points raised in the individual evaluations are presented below.

<b>Workshops Strengths</b>	<b>Suggestions for Improvement</b>
Organization	Make the workshop shorter
Use of videoconferencing technology	Reduce number of topics discussed in each workshop
Sharing experiences	Reduce number of presentations
Facilitation of sessions	Use interactive methods such as games and exercises more often
Serious approach to climate change issues	Bring in more experts for topics like advocacy and migration
Joint DRR and health meeting	Allow more free and resting time
Discussions and interaction with facilitators and presenters	Plan an excursion or field trip
Discussion of gender	Include group projects in workshop
Experienced participants and presenters/facilitators	Facilitators and presenters share more personal experiences with the group

The following issues were raised in the group evaluation:

#### *Main Feedback Points*

- The workshop was a good opportunity to share knowledge and experience.
- The material was useful and comprehensive.
- The issues discussed were relevant and valuable.
- The organization was successfully planned and implemented.
- The methodology worked well and the interactive and participatory sessions were beneficial.
- Utilization of new technologies to bring people together worked well and was appreciated.
- Most participants were from the high levels of their NS.

#### *Suggestions for improvement*

- The agenda was intensive and dividing the workshop into two might have been appropriate.
- Development of a unified program for DRR is needed.
- We need to find a mechanism to share material and information continuously and easily.

- Regular meetings for participants and DRR coordinators would be helpful.
- IFRC follow up will be important to ensure implementation of action points that were discussed.
- A support group of experts to support NS in climate change is requested.

## VIII. Workshop Recommendations

### IFRC Zone

- Utilize DRR and climate change baselines information to: inform policies, identifying vulnerabilities, advocate for climate change and DRR programs, contingency planning, EW/EA, and to raise interest of governments and other stakeholders.
- Perform baseline assessment for Tunisia, Qatar, Bahrain, Palestine, Algeria, and Jordan.
- Support regional initiatives in mapping DRR and CCA stakeholders through Interagency Standing Committee (IASC)
- Develop stakeholder analysis template
- Develop communications plan on zonal level
  - Support NS in documenting good practices
  - Build NS capacities to communicate their good practices, case studies, and experiences.
  - Identify forums and connect with them
  - Disseminate material produced between NS
  - Work with Sesame Street to develop a regional program that can be shared with NS
- SBHFA Support a joint meeting between health and DRR to develop integrated
- Develop a step-by-step EW/EA guide
- Document good practices and experiences of NS in EW/EA
- Provide NS with alerts for them to follow-up on
- Ask NS to identify technical expertise in climate change to form an expert group for the region
- Support three national societies on building advocacy material on climate change and disseminate regionally (Yemen, Morocco, and Syria)
- Incorporate elements
- Follow up with the Committee on Climate Change at the League of Arab States
- Establish a working group on the heat waves in the Gulf
- Community Mobilizer Guidelines: IFRC allows two months for NS to give feedback on the guide after which IFRC will organize a meeting to finalize it.
- Organize a training workshop on DRR and CCA in 2011.
- Support the development of DRR baseline information for Qatar, Palestine, and Yemen.
- Link NS with The Climate Centre website in Arabic
- Collect and compile promotional material already produced on DRR

CCA. Support the development material for the region.

- Collect and compile guidelines and manuals on DRR and CCA and share with zone; contribute to zonal and global initiatives.
- Develop case study on integrating gender in DRR in Syria and Morocco and disseminate it
- Collect and disseminate information on gender
- Include gender as a topic in future workshops and trainings
- Encourage NS who do not have a DRR and CCA Officer to recruit one
- Share workshop report with all NS

### National Societies

- Find out and connect with the meteorological department and climate change focal point.
- Conduct stakeholder analysis for DRR and CCA
- Give feedback on Community Mobilizers Guidelines by 15 October 2010
- Update NS on workshop and share information and resources (e.g. giving presentations on climate change, gender, etc.)
- Identify and connect with focal point at national meteorological centre
- Support Zone Office structure by providing staff-on-loan
- Adopt and adapt the generic presentation on climate change

### DRR/CCA 2010 Plan of Action

Activity	Month				
	8	9	10	11	12
Collecting and translating Climate Change Baseline Information	x	x	x	x	x
Feedback and Meeting of <i>Community Mobilizer Guidelines</i> working group	x	x	x		
DRR/CCA baseline template merge working group meeting					x
Advocacy kit for three NS (Syria, Yemen, and Morocco)			x	x	x
Algeria Climate Change study			x	x	x
DRR Baseline information collection for Yemen, Jordan and Qatar			x	x	x
DRR/CCA and HFA meeting					x
Follow up DRR/CCA programs in (Yemen, Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon NSs)	x	X	x	x	x

Developing a program for DRR and CCA with Sesame Workshop			<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
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## **IX.**

### **Annexes**

- Annex 1: Concept note
- Annex 2: Facilitators' agenda
- Annex 3: List of participants
- Annex 4: List of material distributed
- Annex 5: DRR Performance Framework; version: February 28, 2010
- Annex 6: Generic climate change presentation in English and Arabic

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Workshop**  
**IFRC MENA Zone, August 2010**  
**Concept Note**

**Introduction:**

As per the DM Strategy 2009-2011, the mission of the Red Crescent and Red Cross National Societies (NS) throughout the Middle East North Africa Zone (MENA) is to significantly expand their capacities to alleviate suffering and increase community resilience by focusing on Disaster Management as its principal program. This expansion requires a systematic increase in resources devoted to seeking out vulnerable populations and practicing disaster risk reduction BEFORE disaster strikes. The financial costs as well as the HUMAN costs of early action are much less than for post-disaster response.

1998-2008 data show that over 90% of the people affected by disasters in the MENA zone were impacted by climate-related disasters—specifically droughts, floods, and storms. This data makes it imperative that DRR strategies include a strong climate change adaptation (CCA) component. A holistic DRR program will include an integrated CCA program which include contingency planning strategies and Early Warning/Early Action programs. This workshop will introduce this integrated approach, as well as addressing other issues including National and regional policy development as well as gender and climate information.

**Objective:**

To introduce and integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation within national societies disaster management and health and social services programs by presenting the global alliance approach climate change concepts, discussing new tools, guidelines and training modules, and building up sources of information.

**Expected Results:**

1. An agreement amongst NS representatives on DRR and CCA tools, guidelines and modules
2. New initiatives on integration of DRR and CBHFA discussed and approved by NS representatives
3. Expanded NS approval for collection of baseline information
4. Generic presentation on CCA sponsored by NS representatives
5. List of sources of DRR and CCA information and links presented
6. Plan of action for next steps developed

**Methodology:**

This workshop will accomplish the expected results via an interactive and participatory approach. The facilitators will utilize the following various methodologies in their approach.

1. Focus groups discussion for the following specific topics:
  - a. Gender issues in DRR and CCA
  - b. NS policy development
2. Presentations for the following specific topics:
  - a. DRR and CCA concepts
  - b. NS presentations on their DRR and CCA programs
  - c. Generic presentation on climate risks in MENA
3. Group work for the following specific topics:
  - a. Training modules, themes, and future plans
4. Discussion of tools and guidelines for the following specific topics:



- a. Sources of information including online links with information centers, meteorological agencies, etc.
5. Mapping NS DRR and climate change adaptation activities and programs

**Criteria for Participation:**

MENA zone would like to invite 2 representatives from each national society taking into consideration gender balance and the following criteria:

1. Leaders or managers for DRR programs
2. Have practical experience in implementing DRR and CCA programs and CBHFA
3. Have the ability to plan and participate in challenging discussions
4. Have the ability to use technology for resources
5. Have an interest in applying this program within their NS
6. Mandated to represent NS and to share the plans with others

**Facilitators:**

1. Disaster management coordinator of MENA zone and Geneva Secretariat
2. Climate Center specialists
3. Health and Social Services coordinator
4. Organizational development coordinator
5. Regional Office of Arab States/United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat
6. Drought Project Coordinator/Syria

The location of the workshop will be Amman on 1-5 August. Participant's arrival should be planned for 31 July with departure on 6 August. The primary language of the workshop will be Arabic, with translation into English provided.

For more information please contact:

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**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation**

**IFRC MENA Zone Regional Workshop**

*Amman, Jordan  
1-5 August 2010*

**Agenda**

**Saturday, 31 July 2010**

Arrival of participants

**MAPPING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN MENA**

**Sunday, 1 August 2010**

09:00 - 09:30 Welcome, opening expectations, introductions

*Facilitator Notes: Welcome by DoZ, introductions by Abdel Qader.*

09:30 – 11:00 Disaster Risk Reduction National Plan/Program, Suggested Performance Framework

Introduction to Hyogo Framework of action principles and indicators  
Update on achievements in the region  
(*Videoconference with Luna Abu-Swaireh, ISDR- Cairo*)

*Facilitator Notes: Abdel Qader will lead.*

Presentation of climate change adaptation concepts, approaches and strategies in the MENA Zone  
*Climate Centre*

*Facilitator Notes: Frank generic presentation*

**11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break**

11:30 – 12:00 Videoconference with Professor Nadim Farajallah, AUB, Beirut

UNICEF

12:00 – 13:00 National Society Presentations on current DRR and CCA activities, projects, and programs  
~10 minute presentation each

*Facilitator Notes:* Distribute Template to NS to fill after presentations. To be collected end of the day.

**13:00 - 14:00**    **Lunch Break**

14:00 – 16:00    Continuation of NS Presentations

**16:00 - 16:15**    **Coffee Break**

16:15 - 17:30    Focus Group discussion on challenges in coordination at local, zonal and international levels

*Challenges ahead*

*What should our zonal plan of action be? Where to go from here? What do we need? Who will do what?*

*Facilitator Notes:* 4 groups of 6 participants each

30 minutes for groups discussions, 30 minutes to report back and discuss, 15 minutes for moving around.

Facilitators to move around groups

Brainstorm session

- What has it triggered in your minds?
- Good example of DRR/CCA integration.
- What are the challenges ahead of us?
- What do we need to know more about?
- From where can we get information?
- What are we doing well?
- What can we do better?

## **BUILDING BASELINE INFORMATION**

**Monday, 2 August 2010**

***Morning session***

09:00 - 10:30    Syria and Morocco presentation of their DRR baseline information and procedures for building baseline information

*Facilitator Notes:* Hossam will lead.

Share and present Egypt and Yemen Climate Change baseline information

*Facilitator Notes:* Background presentation by Rebecca of PfCC template/ baseline information format.

Presentation by Libya, Egypt, Yemen of their baseline PfCC2 information

**10:30 - 11:00 Coffee break**

11:00 – 12:00 Disaster Risk Reduction Global Alliance approaches, achievements, networks, and partnerships.  
Resources (tools and guides)

*(Videoconference with Mohammed Mukhaier, IFRC Secretariat- Geneva)*

11:00 - 13:00 Developing template for DRR and CCA information  
*Discussion and Group work*

*Facilitator Notes:* Rebecca overview of CCA template, why its done, what is used for, etc.

Unified template, how can we combine DRR and CCA baseline information into one

*Expected results:* Outcome of this group work session is to be compiled post workshop into potential template for future use

**13:00 - 14:00 Lunch**

**EARLY WARNING/EARLY ACTION**

**Afternoon session**

14:00 - 15:00 Discussing 2009-2010 experiences with Early Warning/Early Action systems [droughts, flooding, pandemics in Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, Yemen, Syria]

*Facilitator Notes:* Short presentation introducing concepts and terminology EW/EA. Rebecca (point out that the objective of the session is to come up with a template from NS experience.

Examples, best practices for EW/EA systems, sharing NS experiences. participants

Template for NS to list their experiences.

15:00 – 16:00 Links, information sources and tools for Early Warning/Early Action

**Facilitator Notes:**

Presentation by Youssef Abu Saad, palestine

Rebecca: EW/EA template/tool. DMIS, sources (web links).

In country linkages—information partners, sources, experts professionals and national and community level.

How to build links with local authorities for effective EW/EA systems.

**16:00 - 16:20 Coffee break**

16:20 - 17:30 Protocol development for Early Warning/Early Action  
*Group Work*

**Facilitator Notes:** All facilitators. Rebecca has activities.

- What are the main entrypoints for information?
- What is stakeholder involvement?
- If we receive information what will we do with it?
- Are the hazards and risks changing?
- Are we prepared for them?
- What are the triggers for decision making?
- Can we trust information enough to act on it?
- How can we involve communities in EW/EA?
- Scenarios.

**19:30 Dinner outside**

**INTEGRATION OF DRR AND CCA WITH  
COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH AND FIRST AID**

**Tuesday, 3 August 2010**

**Morning session**

09:00 – 10:00 Groups finalize work and present protocols developed at end of previous day  
10:00 – 11:00 Continuation of EW/EA from previous day  
EW/EA and contingency planning

**11:00 – 11:15 Coffee Break**

11:15 – 13:00 Joint meeting with NS health and care coordinators  
*General discussion*

*Integrating DRR/CCA with CBHFA: mechanisms, tools, approaches  
School based programs, where to focus and who will be involved?*

*Videoconference with Lina Nerlander, The Climate Centre, The Hague*

*Facilitator Notes:* Rebecca brief introduction about health and climate change

*Expected results:*

- Working group established for DRR/CBHFA
- Decide who will do what
- Preliminary plan of action developed
- Our part/how we will share this process

**13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break**

#### **TOOLS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

##### **Afternoon session**

14:00 - 15:30 Vulnerability and capacity assessment, Community mobilizer guidelines, School based programs, road safety and other tools

*Facilitator Notes:* VCA and community mobilizer: Hosam, School based and road safety: AbdelQader  
Need to talk to Geneva about introducing draft tools  
(Rebecca will initiate email)

**15:30 - 15:45 Coffee Break**

15:45 - 17:00 Gender Issues

*Facilitator Notes:* Introduce and share ISDR booklet, our approach/system

#### **ZONAL LEVEL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CCA POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

**Wednesday, 4 August 2010**

##### **Morning session**

09:00 - 10:30 Federation policies on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation  
Group work

*Facilitator Notes:* All facilitators. Components of policies, focus on some key areas

2007 international conference and commitments made

How can they develop their own policy and integrate DRR and CCA in their current policies

Developing template policy

Linking policy to protocol

Other questions regarding policy development

**10:30 - 11:00**    **Coffee break**

11:00 – 13:00    Advocacy and disaster risk reduction in MENA Zone and IASC  
*Group Work*

*Facilitator Notes:* Hosam

Intro to advocacy

International, national, community level advocacy and linking between the different levels

NS experiences with advocacy. What are their experiences? What works and what does not?

Challenges and opportunities

**13:00 - 14:00**    **Lunch Break**

**Afternoon session**

14:00 - 15:30    Developing lessons learned and individual case studies for National Society [optional]

*Facilitator Notes:* Hosam to present on draught in Syria (Cultivating the Hope in Syria)

Various templates, basic framework, important components

**15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break**

16:00 - 17:00 Continued  
Developing lessons learned and individual case studies for National Society [optional session]

*Facilitator Notes:* AbdelQader and Rebecca Guidelines to developing case studies

## **DRR and CCA in MENA**

**Thursday, 5 August 2010**

### **Morning session**

09:00 – 11:00 Review of Terms of Reference of DRR and CCA working group  
*Group Work*

**11:00 – 11:15 Coffee Break**

11:15 – 13:00 Funding opportunities for DRR and CCA projects. Process, connections, and applications.  
(*Videoconference with Madeleen Helmer, IFRC Climate Centre- -The Hague and Mohammed Mukhaier, IFRC Secretariat- Geneva*)

*Facilitator Notes:* Global mapping of climate change funding by Climate Centre  
EU policy change to fund more CCA and DRR in MENA  
Input from the group, NS connections, proposals  
Teleconference with Climate Centre and with Geneva  
Community, national, regional and global level funding opportunities\  
Expected outcome: terms of reference and participant list for working group

**13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break**

### **Afternoon session**

14:00 – 16:00 MENA Zone DRR and CCA Plan of Action  
*Group work*



*Facilitator Notes:* AbdelQader and Hosam  
Breaking down plan of action into main themes of the meeting:

- information
- policies
- advocacy
- funding
- gender
- working group

16:00 - 16:20     **Coffee Break**

16:20 – 16:40     Asia Pacific Conference input  
*Focus group*

*Facilitator Notes:* Led by Mufta

- Who is going to participate?
- What is their input?
- Encouraging more advocacy for DRR and CCA

16:40 – 17:00     Evaluation of workshop and closing remarks

**Friday, 6 August 2010**

Departure of participants



## Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Workshop

IFRC MENA Zone, Amman, Jordan

1-5 August 2010

### List of Participants

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ورشة العمل الإقليمية للحد من خطر الكوارث والتكيف مع التغير المناخي ، منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا  
5-1 آب 2010، عمان – الأردن

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, IFRC MENA Zone Regional Workshop  
Amman, Jordan, 1-5 August 2010**

**لائحة بالمطبوعات والمواد الموزعة - List of Publications and Material Distributed**

**English**

The gendered dimension of disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change- Stories from the Pacific  
Climate Change Conference - Suggested text from Red Cross Red Crescent  
Guidelines for Public awareness and Public education for disaster risk reduction  
A practical Guide to Advocacy for Disaster Risk Reduction  
Strategy 2020 -Saving Lives Changing Minds  
Integrating Climate Change and Urbanisation into the Vulnerability Capacities Assessment (V1) -Relevant tools and Methods  
Early warning > Early Action  
Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Workshop IFRC MENA Zone , August 2010 Concept Note  
Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) National Plan / Programme Suggested Performance Framework . Version : 28 February 2010  
Climate related stakeholders and questions to ask them  
Project Proposal: Format or the National Societies DDR Programme  
To all Presidents and secretariat General of National Societies  
Red Cross and Red Crescent Country Level Plans  
30th International Conference of the Red Cross Red Crescent Society Draft Declaration  
Brief outline of the Baseline Assessment for the Global Alliance on DRR  
Cultivating hope in Syria.  
Integrating Climate Change and Urbanisation into the Vulnerability Capacities Assessment (V1) -Relevant tools and Methods –definitions  
Integrating Climate Change and Urbanization into the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment  
Template for Red Cross/Red Crescent Background Climate Information  
Bridging the Gap  
Climate information flow chart  
Powerpoint Presentation on Climate Change  
Generating a discussion  
Climate Change Conference - IFRC position  
How can climate change be considered in VCA  
Climate Change Conference - letter from NS to government  
Climate change conference - Joint OCHA-IFRC opinion piece  
CC Conference--advocacy guidelines  
Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Change Case Study

**عربي**

مراعاة النوع الاجتماعي في الحد من مخاطر الكوارث  
الإستراتيجية حتى عام 2020: إنقاذ الأرواح وتغيير الفكر  
إرشادات للجمعيات الوطنية بشأنك وضع النية وطنية للتأهب للكوارث ومواجهتها  
دليل المناخ للصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
دليل عملي للسلامة على الطرق

استراتيجية الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا في إدارة الكوارث  
التقريف بخصوص الكوارث 1-2-3  
الحد من مخاطر الكوارث المبني على المجتمع للممارسين الميدانيين  
الأطراف المعنية ذات العلاقة بالمناخ والأسئلة الموجهة إليهم





International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) National Plan/Programme Suggested Performance Framework Version: 28 February 2010

### Introduction

This suggested performance framework aims to help National Societies translate longer-term national disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies into a logical planning framework. Depending on the specific context this can be considered/named a “plan” or a “programme,” so long as consistent descriptions are used within a National Society’s overall strategic planning, ensuring a logical hierarchy between plans, projects and programmes. The guidance intentionally mirrors certain components of a logical framework matrix (“logframe”) for ease of application to the logframe development process.

### How to use this document

This guidance can be used as a reference by any National Society developing a national long-term DRR plan. The National Society is of course free to adapt and use parts of this guidance as most appropriate to their specific context. This document is not all-inclusive. Certain activity areas of DRR-related programming have been included for the sake of integration, but not in great detail, for example livelihoods and food security programming. Many of these DRR-related activity areas could demand separate full logframes of their own.

Please note that following recommended practice, outcomes are listed in order of direct relevance to their contribution to the achievement of the goal. This results in the outcomes being listed in approximate reverse chronological order, meaning the last outcome is likely the first to be implemented.

### Supporting Strategy 2020

At the highest Federation-wide strategic level, DRR and CCA support Strategy 2020, particularly certain expected impacts of Strategic Aims 1 and 2:

Strategic Aim 1: Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises	Strategic Aim 2: Enable healthy and safe living
<i>Directly DRR/CCA relevant expected impacts:</i>	<i>Directly relevant DRR/CCA expected impacts:</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective preparedness capacities for appropriate and timely response to disasters and crises</li> <li>• Reduced deaths, losses, damage and other detrimental consequences of disasters and crises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced exposure and vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards</li> <li>• Greater public adoption of environmentally sustainable living</li> </ul>
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### Working within the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience*

DRR and CCA programming should be developed and implemented under the umbrella of the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience*. Long-term impacts will be measured through a globally-agreed set of indicators of community safety and resilience, to be developed in 2010. It is envisioned that these indicators, while collected at the community level through participatory processes, will be consolidated at the national, regional and global levels.

### Activating the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (GADRR)

This suggested performance framework directly supports national programme development under the GADRR.

### Supporting the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

This suggested performance framework, also with its inherent links to the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience*, supports implementation of the HFA.

**The annex of this document maps the suggested outcomes to commitments under the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience*, *Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction* and *Hyogo Framework for Action*.**

### Overall programmatic indicators

The following indicators will be monitored in order to track the national, regional and global scale of Red Cross Red Crescent DRR programming:

- Number of people reached by Red Cross Red Crescent DRR programming
- Number of communities reached by Red Cross Red Crescent DRR programming
- CHF expenditure on Red Cross Red Crescent DRR programming
- Number of branches carrying out DRR activities
- Number of community-based DRR programmes/projects

### Global reporting on goal and outcome indicators

In addition to the above overall programmatic indicators, the goal and outcome-level indicators in this guidance should be monitored at the national level and **reported to the Federation Secretariat by all National Societies regularly.**

Objectives		Indicators
<b>Goal</b> Reduce the impacts of disasters in communities where Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies operate.		G1 Ratio of number (#) of disaster-related deaths to number of people exposed to disasters in communities where the RCRC operates G2 CHF value of physical damage caused by disasters in communities where the RCRC operates G3 CHF value of household income lost due to disasters in communities where the RCRC operates
Strengthening resilience	Outcome 1 Communities' resilience to disasters is strengthened.	1a Percentage (%) of community infrastructure which meet established criteria for safety against local hazards 1b % of private assets which meet established criteria for safety against local hazards
	Output 1.1 Small-scale community infrastructure (schools, health centres, roads, public utilities) are made safer against disaster hazards.	1.1a # of community infrastructures where an activity was carried out to make it safer
	Output 1.2 Private assets are made safer against disaster hazards.	1.2a # of homes where an activity was carried out to make it safer 1.2b # of farms where an activity was carried out to protect the crops 1.2c # of farms where an activity was carried out to protect the livestock 1.2d # of micro-enterprise locations (kiosks, workshops, food stalls, etc.) where an activity was carried out to make it safer
	Output 1.3 Measures to support livelihoods are implemented.	1.3a # of people reached by livelihood activities (e.g. income generation, vocational training, income diversification, microfinance activities, etc.)
	Output 1.4 Measures to improve food security are implemented	1.4a # of people reached by food security activities (improved agricultural techniques, home gardens, community seed/grain banks, small-scale urban livestock, etc.)
	Output 1.5 New or existing community volunteer groups support community resilience activities (as in Outputs 1.1-1.4)	1.5a # of community groups with a specific role related to resilience in a disaster management plan
Preparedness for response	Outcome 2 Communities' ability to effectively respond to disasters is improved.	2a % of targeted households which can identify disaster warning information source 2b % of targeted households which can identify a safe meeting place 2c % of targeted households which participate in disaster simulation exercises
	Output 2.1 Disaster management plans are developed by communities.	2.1a % of targeted communities that have a disaster management plan 2.1b % of targeted households that have family contingency plans 2.1c # of schools with disaster management plans
	Output 2.2 Community-based early warning systems (EWS) linked to wider systems are established to monitor disaster and climate risk.	2.2a % of community-based early warning systems (EWS) linked to national or regional EWS 2.2b # of targeted communities with EWS established
	Output 2.3 Evacuation centres built or "safe havens" are identified in target communities.	2.3a # of evacuation centres built or safe havens identified

Objectives		Indicators
	Output 2.4 Community logistics capacity is strengthened.	2.4a # of m <sup>3</sup> of warehouse capacity in targeted communities 2.4b # of community emergency stocks in place (by type of stock, could be in metric tonnes, depending) 2.4c # of pre-agreements with transporters (individuals, companies, government, etc.)
	Output 2.5 Communities have trained first responders (search and rescue, first aid, etc.).	2.5a # of community members trained as first responders
	Output 2.6 Disaster simulation drills are successfully run.	2.6a # of communities implementing or participating in simulation exercises 2.6b # of schools implementing or participating in simulation exercises
	Output 2.7 New or existing community volunteer groups are involved in local preparedness and response	2.7a # of community groups with a specific role related to preparedness in a disaster management plan 2.7b # of community groups with a specific role related to response in a disaster management plan
Awareness & knowledge	Outcome 3 Communities' knowledge of how to address disaster risk and potential climate change impacts is increased.	3a % of targeted adults who can correctly identify key (defined according to context) personal actions to reduce impacts of local disasters (disaggregated by gender) 3b % of targeted children who can correctly identify key (defined according to context) personal actions to reduce impacts of local disasters (disaggregated by gender)
	Output 3.1 Communities' awareness of most prevalent local hazards and potential climate change impacts is increased.	3.1a % of targeted adults who can correctly identify key relevant disaster and climate change risks to their community (disaggregated by gender with a target of 50% female) 3.1b % of targeted children who can identify key relevant disaster and climate change risks to their community (disaggregated by gender with a target of 50% female)
	Output 3.2 Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk assessment is carried out to identify and address community risks.	3.2a % of community level DRR programmes which use some form of VCA at programme start
	Output 3.3 Regular public information campaigns about local disaster/climate hazards are carried out.	3.3a # of households reached by public information campaigns in targeted communities
	Output 3.4 Regular school-based events about local disaster/climate hazards are carried out.	3.4a # of school-based events about local disaster/climate hazards
Coordination & advocacy	Outcome 4 National Society coordination and advocacy of community-based DRR and CCA is strengthened.	4a # of new or revised governmental policies, plans and laws that incorporate elements on DRR or CCA advocated by the National Society 4b # of organisations with whom the National Society partners on DRR and CCA activities (disaggregated by Movement and external)
	Output 4.1 National Society participation in National and Local Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction is increased.	4.1a National Society participates fully as a member of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction or similar government-initiated coordinating body 4.1b # of branches participating fully as members of Local Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction or similar local coordination bodies
	Output 4.2 National Society participation in national and local DRR and climate change events is increased.	4.2a # of DRR and/or climate change events with National Society participation
	Output 4.3 Multi-partner interventions in DRR and CCA are coordinated by the National Society.	4.3a % of PNS active in DRR and CCA in country who align their programmes with National Society plans/strategies
	Output 4.4 Resources for DRR and CCA are mobilised from domestic and national sources (including government).	4.4a CHF resources for DRR and CCA mobilised from in-country sources and mechanisms

Objectives		Indicators
DRR & CCA capacity	Outcome 5 National Society's capacity to deliver and sustain DRR and CCA programming is strengthened.	5a % of DRR/CCA programmes that are positively evaluated (at mid-term and final evaluations) 5b # of branches which have a DRR component in their disaster management or contingency plans
	Output 5.1 Volunteer and staff capacity to deliver sustainable DRR and CCA programming is increased.	5.1a % of staff/volunteers with skills relevant to DRR and CCA 5.1b # of volunteers trained in DRR programming 5.1c # of staff trained in DRR programming
	Output 5.2 DRR and CCA is supported through systematic programme cycle management.	5.2a % of DRR/CCA programmes following standard programme cycle management guidance, including all of the following: a) initial situation assessment, b) logframe or similar results-based plan, c) activity schedule, d) monitoring and evaluation plan
	Output 5.3 National Society disaster management is informed by disaster and climate risk information.	5.3a # of disaster management programmes which use data from regularly monitored early warning systems 5.3b % of National Society infrastructure that qualifies as "safe" based on local disaster-related norms
	Output 5.4 Disaster and potential climate change risk is considered and if necessary addressed in other (sectoral) programming areas.	5.4a % of non-disaster management programmes (e.g. watsan, health, etc.) that include explicit objectives related to risk reduction
	Output 5.5 Risk reduction measures are incorporated in post-disaster recovery programmes.	5.5a % of recovery programmes that include explicit objectives related to risk reduction

## Annex: Mapping the performance framework to DRR commitments

<b>Framework for Community Safety and Resilience</b>	<b>DRR performance framework</b>
Key Element 1: Risk-informed humanitarian response	Outcomes 2 and 5
Key Element 2: Country-specific mitigation, prevention and adaptation activities	Outcome 1
Key Element 3: Sector-based programming to build across the disaster management spectrum	Outcome 5
Cross-cutting Component 1: Risk assessment and identification and the establishment of community-based early warning and prediction	Outcomes 2 and 3
Cross-cutting Component 2: Community-based disaster preparedness	Outcome 2
Cross-cutting Component 3: Advocacy, education and awareness-raising	Outcomes 3 and 4
Cross-cutting Component 4: A strong auxiliary relationship with local and national governments	Outcome 4
Cross-cutting Component 5: Partnerships with international, governmental, NGOs and CBOs	Outcome 4
<b>Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (GADRR)</b>	<b>DRR performance framework</b>
Output 1: To increase community orientation in global and national DRR policies and strengthen national and local institutions for DRR	Outcomes 4 and 5
Output 2: To encourage and support expanded community-based programming to identify and tackle disaster risks.	Outcomes 1, 2 and 3
Output 3: To integrate enhanced community-centred DRR measures as part of comprehensive disaster response management whenever this is applied.	Outcomes 2 and 5
Output 4: Strengthening of National Society capacities to deliver and sustain scaled up programmes in DRR.	Outcome 5
<b>Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)</b>	<b>DRR performance framework</b>
Strategic Goal 1: The integration of DRR into sustainable development policies and planning	Outcomes 1 and 5
Strategic Goal 2: Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards	Outcome 5

Framework for Community Safety and Resilience	DRR performance framework
Strategic Goal 3: The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes	Outcomes 2 and 5
Priority for Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	Outcomes 4 and 5
Priority for Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	Outcomes 2, 3 and 5
Priority for Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	Outcomes 3 and 4
Priority for Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors	Outcomes 1 and 5
Priority for Action 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	Outcomes 2 and 5



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### Maximizing the Benefit of Climate Information

IFRC/RC Societies  
Middle East/North Africa



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### 4 Questions:

1. **Why care about climate?**
2. What is climate information?
3. What are climate risks in MENA?
4. How to turn information into action?
  - Early warning/Early action



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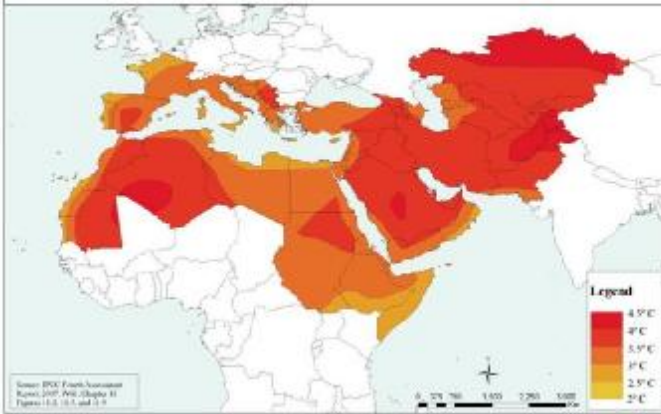
### DATA:

**In MENA, over 90% of people  
affected by disasters are affected  
by climate related disasters.**

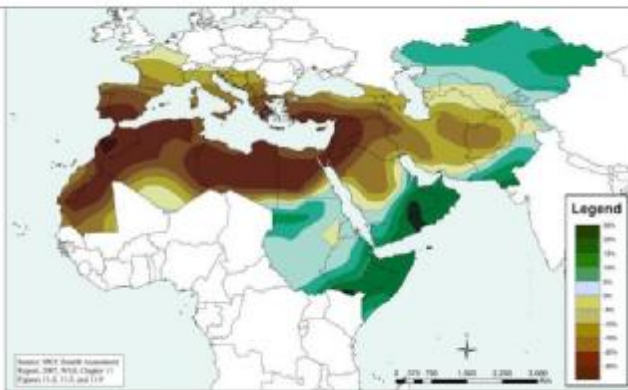
Source: 2009-2010 MENA DM Strategy



### Projected Temperature Increase

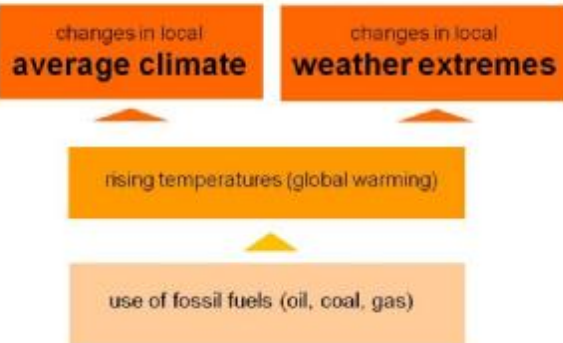


### Projected Precipitation Decrease



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Origin and effects of global climate change





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## IMPACTS

- Forest Fires  
ex. Lebanon, 2007
- More hot days and  
more heat waves  
ex. Gulf region, NOW
- More droughts,  
more often  
ex. Syria, NOW
- Sea level rise  
Nile delta, ongoing
- Evolving health risks  
all of the above



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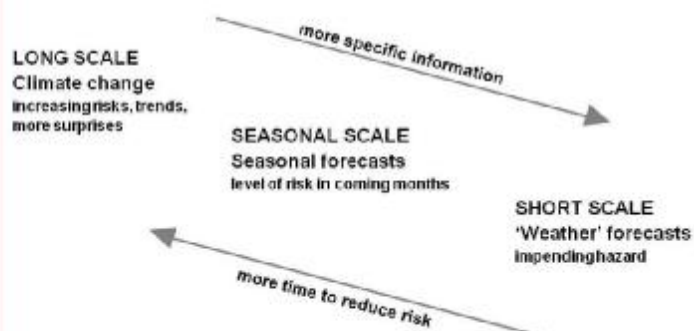
### 4 Questions:

1. Why care about climate?
2. **What is climate information?**
3. What are climate risks in MENA?
4. How to turn information into action?
  - Early warning/Early action



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### Need to understand time scales





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## Climate Information:

### SHORT TIME SCALE (Days and Weeks)

- Weather forecasts
- Severe weather alerts



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## Climate Information:

### SEASONAL TIME SCALE (Months)

Seasonal Predictions

- Temperature, precipitation



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## Climate Information:

### LONG TIME SCALE (Years to Decades)

Long term prediction:

- United Nation (IPCC) Reports



IPCC Fourth  
Assessment  
Report 2007

Main findings on climate change

- It's already happening
- It's going to continue happening
- The rate of change is alarming



### 4 Questions:

1. Why care about climate?
2. What is climate information?
3. **What are climate risks in MENA?**
4. How to turn information into action?
  - Early warning/Early action



### Climate Risks: SHORT TIME SCALE (Days and Weeks)

- **Extreme Events**
  - Floods – Iran, 2001
  - Heat waves – Gulf, 2010
  - Sandstorms – Saudi Arabia



### Climate Risks: SEASONAL TIME SCALE (Months)

- **Extreme Events**
  - Droughts  
Syria, NOW
  - Drinking water crisis  
Yemen, ongoing





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## Climate Risks: LONG TIME SCALE (Years to Decades)

- 3° Celcius Temperature Rise predicted, IPCC
- 10% Precipitation Decrease predicted, IPCC
- Sea Level Rise
- Population displacement



Source: 2009 Report of the Arab Foundation for Economic and Development



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### 4 Questions:

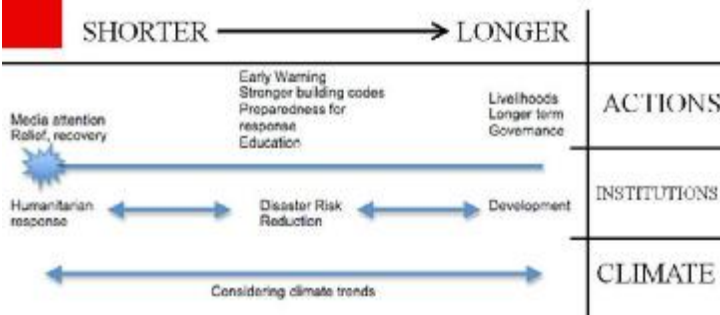
1. Why care about climate?
2. What is climate information?
3. What are climate risks in MENA?
4. **How to turn information into action?**
  - **Early warning + Early action**



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### TIME SCALE

SHORTER → LONGER





## Early warning/early action guiding principles

- 1) Prepare for the certain and the uncertain
- 2) Communication for action is the key



### SHORT TIME SCALE (Days and Weeks)

FORECAST	EW/EA
<b>Rainfall</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very high levels of rainfall in very short time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning message broadcast in coordination with government</li> <li>• Evacuations and mobilization of resources</li> </ul>
<b>Heat waves</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heatstroke, vulnerable populations (old and young)</li> <li>• Extremely hot days can be forecast</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning message broadcast in coordination with government</li> <li>• Simple instructions for vulnerable populations "Stay inside, drink water"</li> </ul>



### SEASONAL TIME SCALE (Months)

FORECAST	EW/EA
<b>Seasonal Drought</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop failure</li> <li>• Drink water crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadcast impact prevention/risk reduction information</li> <li>• Water conservation efforts can start BEFORE it is too late</li> </ul>
<b>Flooding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rainfall over the course of a season</li> <li>• Flooded areas, extreme stress on infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evacuations and resource mobilization</li> <li>• Shifting infrastructure usage to minimize flooding in conjunction with governmental organizations</li> </ul>



## LONG TIME SCALE (Years and Decades)

FORECAST	EW/EA
<b>Sea Level Rise</b> • Coastal inundation, receding coast line • Increased frequency and intensity of storm surge flooding	• Climate-smart land use planning • Infrastructure investment
<b>Shifting Climate Risks</b> • Increased mean temperature and decreased mean precipitation • Changing frequency and timing of extreme events	• Adapting to new long term regional/national climate • Increasing resilience to climate risks



## EARLY WARNING/EARLY ACTION

### Act now, save lives later

- Monitor forecasts and reporting ahead of disasters
- Develop reliable and trusted systems at national and community levels for distributing information rapidly
- Prepare information and materials before they are needed
- Think across time scales—  
EW/EA can be optimized



## Key Lessons - addressing climate change

- Assessing and addressing current and future climate risks at **national** level
- Assessing and addressing current and future climate risks at **community** level
- Education and awareness raising
- Non-traditional partnerships and networks
- Information → Action
- Integrating climate change into existing training, plans and strategies
- Think across time scales





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## Useful Information and Tools

- Many vulnerability and capacity assessment tools  
[http://drop.io/iase\\_IF\\_CC](http://drop.io/iase_IF_CC),  
password 'VCA' (case-sensitive)
- Guidance on integrating DRR into UN planning processes, which also discusses the link between climate change and DRR  
<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1093>
- Information on the humanitarian implications of climate change <http://www.climatecentre.org/>



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## Useful Information and Tools

- Heavy rainfall 6 day outlook  
<http://indl.ideo.columbia.edu/maproc/IFRC/Forecasts>
- Weather forecasts  
[www.wunderground.org](http://www.wunderground.org)
- Long term climate change reports  
[www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)



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**Questions?**  
**Comments?**







تعزيز منافع معلومات المناخ

الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا



### أربعة أسئلة

- 1- لماذا نهتم بالمناخ؟
- 2- ما هي المعلومات المناخية؟
- 3- ما هي المخاطر المناخية في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا؟
- 4- ما هي طرق تحويل المعلومات إلى العمل؟

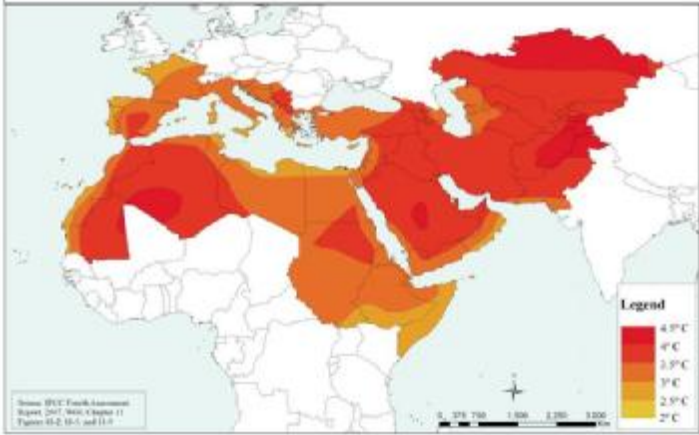
• الإنذار والعمل المبكر



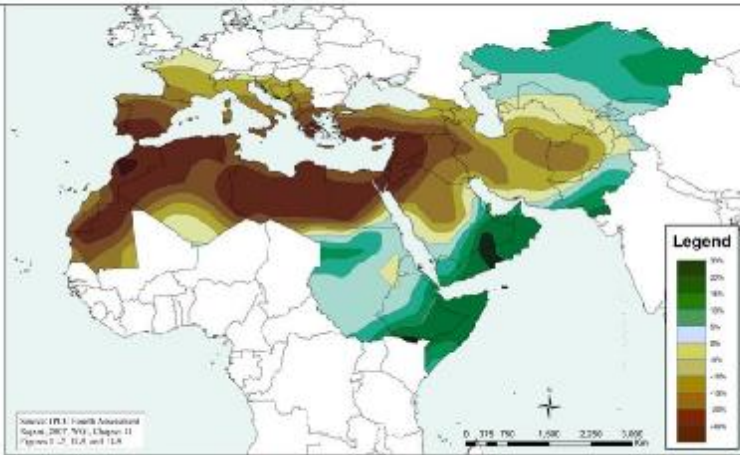
### البيانات

أكثر من 90% من الأشخاص المتضررين من الكوارث يتأثرون بالكوارث المتعلقة بالمناخ في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا.

## ارتفاع درجات الحرارة المتوقع



## النسبة المتوقعة لانخفاض هطول الأمطار



## الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر المنشأ والآثار الناجمة عن تغير المناخ العالمي

التغيرات المحلية في  
معدل العاصفة الجوية

متوسط التغيرات المحلية في  
شدة العاصفة

ارتفاع درجات الحرارة ( الاحتمال الحراري )

استخدام الوقود الاحفوري (النفط والفحم والغاز)

## الآثار

• حرائق الغابات - نينان 2007

- المزيد من الموجات والأيام الحارة - منطقة الخليج، حاليًا
- المزيد من الجفاف في أكثر الأحيان - سوريا، حاليًا
- ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر - دلتا النيل - مستمر
- انتشار المخاطر الصحية - جميع ما سبق



## أربعة أسئلة

- 1- لماذا نهتم بالمناخ؟
- 2- ما هي المعلومات المناخية؟
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- 4- ما هي طرق تحويل المعلومات إلى العمل؟

• الإنذار والعمل المبكر

## يجب فهم المقاييس الزمنية



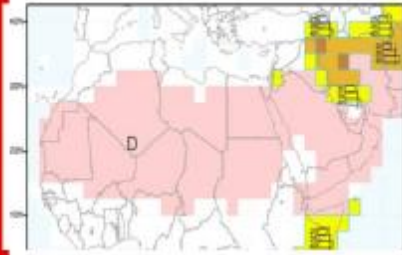
## معلومات عن المناخ:

- المقياس الزمني على المدى القصير (أيام وأسابيع)
- تنبؤات الأحوال الجوية
  - الإنذارات الجوية الشديدة



## معلومات عن المناخ:

- المقياس الزمني الموسمي (شهور)
- التنبؤات الموسمية
  - درجة الحرارة ونسبة هطول الأمطار



## معلومات عن المناخ:

- المقياس الزمني على المدى القصير (سنوات وعقود)  
التوقعات على المدى الطويل
- تقارير الأمم المتحدة | الهيئة الحكومية الدولية المعنية بتغير المناخ (UN IPCC)



التقرير الرابع  
للمجلس الحكومي  
المعني بتغير  
المناخ، 2007

للنتائج الرئيسية المتعلقة بتغير المناخ

- يحدث بالفعل
- يستمر بالحدوث
- معدل التغير يتزايد بالخطر



## أربعة أسئلة

- 1- لماذا نهتم بالمناخ؟
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- 4- ما هي طرق تحويل المعلومات إلى العمل؟

• الإنذار والعمل المبكر



## مخاطر المناخ

المقياس الزمني على المدى القصير (أيام وأسابيع)



### • الظواهر الشديدة:

- الفيضانات، إيران، 2001
- موجات الحرارة، منطقة الخليج، 2010
- العواصف الرملية، المملكة العربية السعودية



## مخاطر المناخ

المقياس الزمني الموسمي (أشهر)



### • الظواهر

- الجفاف، حالياً في سوريا
- أزمة مياه الشرب، مستمرة في اليمن

الاتحاد الدولي  
لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
مخاطر المناخ  
المقياس على المدى الطويل (سنوات وعقود)



- من المتوقع ارتفاع 3 درجة حرارة مئوية (الهيئة الحكومية الدولية المعنية بتغير المناخ)
- من المتوقع انخفاض 10% من معدل هطول الأمطار (الهيئة الحكومية الدولية المعنية بتغير المناخ)
- ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر
- نزوح السكان

الاتحاد الدولي  
لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

أربعة أسئلة

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- الإنذار والعمل المبكر

الاتحاد الدولي  
لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

المقياس الزمني

	المدى القصير ←	المدى الطويل
الأنشطة	إهتمام اعلاي إغاثة إنتعاش	إعداد مبكر معايير أفضل للأبنية جهوزية للإستجابة تعليم
المؤسسات	الإستجابة الإنسانية	الحد من مخاطر الكوارث
المناخ	التنمية	مراعاة الإجهات المناخية



## الإنذار والعمل المبكر المبادئ التوجيهية

(1) التحضير للشيء المحتمل وغير محتمل حدوثه

(2) التواصل من أجل العمل هو الأساس

## الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

### المقياس على المدى القصير (أيام وأسابيع)

الإنذار والعمل المبكر	النتبوات
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• بث رسالة تحذيرية وذلك بالتنسيق مع الحكومة</li><li>• عملية الإخلاء وتعبئة الموارد</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• طول الأمطار</li><li>• مستوى طول الأمطار عالي جدا على المدى القصير</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• بث رسالة تحذيرية وذلك بالتنسيق مع الحكومة</li><li>• تعليمات بسيطة للسكان المستضعفين "تبقى في الداخل، وشرب المياه"</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• موجات الحرارة</li><li>• ثورات الحر، السكان المستضعفين (كبار السن والنساء)</li><li>• إمكانية تلوث الأيام الحارة جدا</li></ul>

## الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

### المقياس الزمني الموسمي (شهور)

الإنذار والعمل المبكر	النتبوات
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• نشر معلومات للحد من المخاطر و الأثر</li><li>• البدء في المحافظة على المياه قبل حرات الأوان</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• موسم الجفاف</li><li>• ضعف المدافئ الزراعية</li><li>• أزمة مياه الشرب</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ضامة الإخلاء وتعبئة الموارد</li><li>• نقل استخدمات البنية التحتية لتقليل الخسائر بالتعاون مع المنظمات الحكومية</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• الفيضانات</li><li>• ارتفاع طول الأمطار على مدار الموسم</li><li>• المناطق المتأثرة بالفيضانات، ضغط شديد على البنية التحتية</li></ul>

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لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
المقياس الزمني على المدى الطويل (سنوات وعقود)

التنبؤات	الإتذار والعمل المبكر
ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر • تغلغل السواحل، انحسار خط الساحل • زيادة شدة وحدة العواصف والتفيضات	• المناخ – التخطيط الذكي لاستعمال الأراضي • استثمار البنية التحتية
تحول المخاطر المناخية • زيادة متوسط درجات الحرارة وانخفاض متوسط نسبة هطول الأمطار • تغير وفرة ووقت الأحداث المتادة	• التكيف مع المناخ الإقليمي والوطني الجديد على المدى الطويل • زيادة القدرة على مواجهة المخاطر المناخية

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الإتذار والعمل المبكر  
المعمل في الوقت الحالي وإنقاذ الأرواح لاحقاً

- مراقبة التنبؤات والتبليغ المسبق عن حدوث الكوارث
- تطوير أنظمة معتمدة وموثوقة على المستويين الوطني والمجتمع المحلي لتوزيع المعلومات بشكل أسرع
- تحضير المعلومات والمواد اللازمة قبل الحاجة إليها
- التفكير عبر المقياس الزمنية – يمكن تحسين الإتذار والعمل المبكر



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لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر  
الدروس الرئيسية – مواجهة تغير المناخ

- تقييم ومواجهة مخاطر المناخ الحالية والمستقبلية على الصعيد الوطني
- تقييم ومواجهة مخاطر المناخ الحالية والمستقبلية على مستوى المجتمع المحلي
- زيادة الوعي والتعليم
- نشر اكلات غير التقليدية والشبكات
- معلومات – العمل
- صنع تغير المناخ في برامج للتدريب للقائمة والخمط والإستراتيجيات
- التفكير عبر المقياس الزمنية





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لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



معلومات و أدوات مفيدة

- أدوات تقييم القدرات ومواطن الضعف  
[http://drop.io/iasc\\_TF\\_CC](http://drop.io/iasc_TF_CC), كلمة السر – VCA
- توجيهات بشأن دمج الحد من المخاطر في مخطط الأمم المتحدة، والتي تناقش أيضاً العلاقة بين تغير المناخ والحد من المخاطر.  
<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1093>
- معلومات عن الآثار الإنسانية المترتبة على تغير المناخ  
<http://www.climatecentre.org/>

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لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



معلومات و أدوات مفيدة

- توقعات هطول الأمطار مدة 6 أيام  
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/imaproom/IFRC/Forecasts>
- التنبؤات الجوية  
[www.wunderground.org](http://www.wunderground.org)
- تقارير تغير المناخ على المدى الطويل  
[www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)

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أسئلة؟  
ملاحظات؟

