

“Building Bridges”

Programme 01.05.2019 – 30.04.2023

19.03.2019

**Including No-Cost Extension
from 30.04.2023 – 31.12.2025**

17.06.2022



Adjustments in relation to the original proposal are grouped as specific “Update 2022” paragraphs where appropriate and marked red.

Website Version

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| List of Abbreviations | 3 |
| 1. Factsheet overview | 4 |
| 2. Introduction | 5 |
| 2.1 Context | 5 |
| 2.2 The Swiss NGO DRR Platform | 6 |
| 2.3 Looking back | 6 |
| 3. Strategic outline | 9 |
| 3.1 Vision and Mission | 9 |
| 3.2 Overarching theme – building bridges..... | 9 |
| 3.3 Objectives..... | 10 |
| 3.4 Translation into topics and activity lines | 12 |
| 3.5 Stakeholders..... | 17 |
| 3.6 Partnerships and alliances | 17 |
| 4. Risks and sustainability aspects | 19 |
| 4.1 Risks and mitigation measures | 19 |
| 4.2 Sustainability aspects to secure long term results beyond 2022 | 20 |
| 5. Structure and resources | 21 |
| 5.1 Steering and coordination mechanisms | 21 |
| 5.2 Planning and implementation..... | 21 |
| 5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting | 22 |
| 5.4 Collaboration with SDC..... | 22 |
| 5.5 Human resources | 23 |
| 5.6 Financial resources..... | 23 |
| Annexes | 25 |
| 1) Logframe..... | 26 |

Picture cover page:

Jegarkanda Bamboo Bridge is 180 feet long and provides import access for the people of eight villages, Phulpur Union, Bangladesh © World Vision, Romel Francis Gomes.

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|---|
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CBA | Cost Benefit Analysis |
| CDE | Centre for Development and Environment, University of Berne |
| CEDRIG | Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Integration Guidance |
| CoP | Community of Practice |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| EPFL | Ecole Polytechnique Federal de Lausanne |
| ETH Nadel | Center for Development and Cooperation of ETH Zurich |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation |
| FOEN | Federal Office for the Environment |
| F2F | Face to Face |
| GNDR | Global Network of Civil Society Organisation for Disaster Reduction |
| GPDRR | Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| HEKS/EPER | Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz |
| HQ | Headquarter |
| IDRC | International Disaster and Risk Conference |
| MA | Member Assembly |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| PACDR | Participatory Assessment for Climate and Disaster Risk |
| PLANAT | National Platform Naturgefahren |
| SDC | Swiss Development Cooperation |
| SDC DRR NW | SDC DRR Network |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SFDRR | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| SRC | Swiss Red Cross |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNISDR | United Nations Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| WCDRR | World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction |
| WG | Working Group of the Swiss NGO DRR Platform |
| WOCAT | World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies |

1. Factsheet overview

Updated version, including adjustments based on request for no-cost extension

| Project Name | Support to the Swiss NGO DRR Platform Programme 2019-205 – “Building Bridges” | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|------|-----|-------|---|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Goal | The Swiss NGO DRR Platform is the recognized NGO network for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Switzerland and for Swiss non-governmental organisations in International Cooperation . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcomes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Platform member organisations, field partners as well as other interested organisations have strengthened their capacities with regard to resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through the Platform's work. 2. The knowledge and competence developed by the Platform is operationalized and implemented in the field. by applying different approaches towards regionalisation. 3. The Platform has used existing and developed new partnerships and alliances that increased the voice of the most vulnerable and advocate for risk informed and climate resilient development and climate justice. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Topics and activity lines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR and CCA mainstreaming in projects and programmes • LRRD – linking relief, rehabilitation and development / Nexus humanitarian aid – development cooperation • Nature-based Solutions / ecosystem-based DRR and adaptation • Climate change adaptation – “Fit for Purpose” • “Leaving no one behind” – towards an inclusive and risk-informed development agenda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholders | <p>Direct stakeholders are the member organisations of the Swiss NGO DRR Platform and their staff in Switzerland and in the field (17 organisations):</p> <p>Further stakeholders are partner organisations, institutions and staff of a wider community of practice in the sphere of development cooperation and humanitarian, including SDC that have access to capacities and approaches of the Platform.</p> <p>Indirect stakeholders include the population and their governing bodies in partner countries who can make use of improved quality of project interventions considering aspects related to DRR, CCA and resilience.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duration | 01.05.2019 – 31.12.2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th></th><th>NGOs</th><th>SDC</th><th>Total</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Updated Budget: 01.05.2022-31.12.2025</td><td>CHF %</td><td>1'157'093 55.1</td><td>944'130 44.9</td><td>2'101'223 100.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Statement: 01.05.2019-30.04.2022</td><td>CHF %</td><td>600'840 56.9</td><td>455'870 43.1</td><td>1'056'710 100.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Programme Budget: 01.05.2019-31.12.2025</td><td>CHF %</td><td>1'757'933 55.7</td><td>1'400'000 44.3</td><td>3'157'933 100.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | NGOs | SDC | Total | Updated Budget: 01.05.2022-31.12.2025 | CHF % | 1'157'093 55.1 | 944'130 44.9 | 2'101'223 100.0 | Statement: 01.05.2019-30.04.2022 | CHF % | 600'840 56.9 | 455'870 43.1 | 1'056'710 100.0 | Total Programme Budget: 01.05.2019-31.12.2025 | CHF % | 1'757'933 55.7 | 1'400'000 44.3 | 3'157'933 100.0 |
| | | NGOs | SDC | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Updated Budget: 01.05.2022-31.12.2025 | CHF % | 1'157'093 55.1 | 944'130 44.9 | 2'101'223 100.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Statement: 01.05.2019-30.04.2022 | CHF % | 600'840 56.9 | 455'870 43.1 | 1'056'710 100.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Programme Budget: 01.05.2019-31.12.2025 | CHF % | 1'757'933 55.7 | 1'400'000 44.3 | 3'157'933 100.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2. Introduction

2.1 Context

2017 and 2018 were yet another two years of extreme weather events: storms, fires and floods. This is also reflected in the Global Risks Report 2019 of the World Economic Forum, where the failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation and extreme weather events were at the top of the risks list. Moreover, the IPCC Special Report: Global warming of 1.5°C, which was released in October 2018 demonstrates with great scientific authority that the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events can be attributed to climate change and this is already painfully felt under the current temperature increase of 1°C. In a 1.5°C warmer world we can expect even more extreme heat (high confidence), more heavy precipitation in several regions (high confidence) and more intense and frequent droughts in some regions (medium confidence). The report also highlights that the consequences of warming are not equally distributed and depend on geographical location (small-islands, low-lying coastal areas and dry-lands will be worst affected) as well as the socio-economic status of communities and associated vulnerabilities. The report emphasizes the great urgency for an increased ambition in mitigation, but also an urgent need for effective and scaled-up climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

Important milestones were achieved in 2015 with the global architecture of international cooperation (SDGs, Sendai Framework, and Paris Agreement). Unfortunately, despite big expectations after the 2015 negotiations, international dynamics so far are lagging behind in relation to their effective implementation. Global reviews also confirm that while improvements in disaster management have led to dramatic reductions in mortality in some countries, disaster risks in general have not been significantly reduced, resulting in economic losses of an average USD 250-300 billion each year. The loss and damage associated with extensive risks (minor but recurrent disasters and long-term changes in temperature and precipitation) are trending upwards and having a significant economic, social, health, environmental and cultural impact in low- and middle-income countries, especially at community level.

The “climate crisis” as laid out in the 1.5°C report coupled with the number of protracted crises and people living in fragile contexts accelerates the accumulation of risk and calls for multi-disciplinary approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction across and between sectors and a collaboration between scientists, policy makers and practitioners. Interventions must target the most vulnerable in the sense of “leaving no one behind”. Successful and long-term reduction of disaster risks and effective climate action are both imperative to sustainable development as also highlighted in several targets of the SDGs. Understanding DRR and CCA as key components of poverty reduction calls for mainstreaming efforts to make system change, not climate change a reality. Civil society plays a central role on entering this path.

Update 2022

2019-2021 experienced further notable disaster events, including extreme heatwaves, cyclones, flooding and wildfires. Two category 3 cyclones devastated Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe in March 2019. Large wildfires caused loss of life and property and had a huge impact on the environment, notably in Australia, California and in the Amazon region, devastating biodiversity-rich primary rainforest. Drought and conflict left Ethiopia with an extreme food security emergency. In Madagascar, climate change is driving famine-like conditions in a conflict-prone country. Indonesia and East Timor were hit by cyclone Seroja in April 2021, causing flash floods and landslides. These are just a few selected events, all contributing to an overall trend showing that

the climate emergency has manifested: unpredictability, extremes and systemic risk are on irrefutable display. On top of that, the global pandemic saw extreme poverty rise again after more than two decades of the opposite trend. The impacts of the pandemic are also affecting resilience and capacities to buffer and cope with future extremes, which require humanitarian and development actors to join hands even more closely to be prepared.

2.2 The Swiss NGO DRR Platform

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform achieved an impressive development since its foundation in 2011. Growing from 7 to 17 members, it represents the major Swiss-based organisations working on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Since the end of phase 1 in 2014, the Platform also opened more towards the overlaps of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), acknowledging the strong linkages and potential for synergies. Thus, the Platform reflects the need for addressing risks and challenges holistically in order to fulfil its mission to increase the resilience of women and men, communities and governments, through an integrated approach.

During the initial phase from 2011-2014, the Platform grew from 7 to 12 member organisations and established the main pillars and instruments of the Platform's work. Between 2015 and 2018, the consolidation phase "building on strengths" the Platform grew further to 17 member organisations.

Update 2022

From 2019 to 2021, four new member organisations joined and one member organisation left the Platform. With the start of 2022, HEKS/EPER merged with Bread for All. In April 2022, the Platform counted 19 member organisations.

2.3 Looking back

2.3.1 External impact assessment 2018

The Platform commissioned seecon GmbH to carry out an assessment to shed light on the impact of the Platform's work since its foundation in 2011. The assessment methodology combined individual interviews with a participatory assessment workshop in Switzerland and quantitative surveys for Platform members and field staff. In this sense, the evaluation method integrated evidence and fact-based information with perception-based information following an outcome harvesting approach.

The assessment showed positive results related to most of the key questions. In terms of the **effectiveness** of the Platform's work, expectations were met or exceeded with regard to institutional capacities, conceptual support, commitment, field outreach, advocacy and policy dialogue. Room for improvement was identified in relation to the Platform's impact on coordination and collaboration of the member organisations. In terms of **relevance**, expectations were met or exceeded with regard to the prioritisation of the Platform's work, its structure and working mode as well as the recognition it received from member organisations and key partners. In terms of **sustainability**, the assessment attests exceeding expectations with regard to the ownership that the Platform has created among its member organisations, but requires major improvements with regard to its independence particularly from the financial contribution of SDC. The assessment concluded that the Platform is an example for a very successful, lean thematic network that helped

to establish and operationalize DRR within the work of its members and successfully contributed to the Swiss engagement in international DRR processes.

By analysing the assessment results vis-à-vis a tentative business model of the Platform that was developed, based on the current status quo, 10 recommendations were developed that can be grouped around the following topics:

- **Stronger focus on the field:** exploring different approaches towards “regionalizing” the Platform that is investing resources and allocating work packages to persons located in the partner countries.
- **Stronger focus on joint approach and action:** supporting member organisations to develop and implement joint projects in consortia and gradually developing ‘blue prints’ for Swiss DRR signature project approaches.
- **Policy dialogue and advocacy:** establishing how to complement government efforts at international level or hold (local) governments to account regarding DRR/CCA commitments; advocating for all Swiss DRR/CCA actors to coordinate on key topics and align behind a Swiss Voice.
- **Integration of non-Core Group members in the operational work:** e.g. by organising Core Group meetings at the offices of other member organisations or inviting members as active observers to Core Group meetings.
- **Establishment of a wider range of partnerships:** exploring partnerships that bear the potential to make the Platform less dependent from SDC, diversify funding or tapping corporate funding sources.

For details please refer to the assessment report and management response (annexes 5a and 5b).

Altogether, the internal review as well as the external assessment of the Platform conclude with very similar messages regarding thematic, strategic and operational aspects. This forms the basis for the planning of the upcoming phase as described in the next chapter.

2.3.2 Internal review 2022

The current programme of the Platform was planned with ambition in a participatory process of the member organisations under the lead of the Core Group. Since the submission of the programme to SDC, the Platform faced both internal and external challenges that now require a substantial adjustment in terms of programme and working mode. After the initial planning phase, laying out the roadmap of the six activity lines, most Platform activities were put on hold by the outbreak of Covid-19 in March 2020. Priority shifted to internal work streams within the member organisations, learning events had to be postponed and field-level exchanges cancelled. While the Platform adapted to the virtual work modalities, it slowed down the pace of implementation considerably.

In addition, Platform member organisations went and continue to go through reorganisation processes and adjustments in available human resources, which further contributed to delays by diverting resources from the work of the Platform. While the Platform has found a working mode to bring most mandates forward, many activities are delayed. Furthermore, three years into the programme priorities for platform members has changed and some mandates gained importance, others moved to the background.

In order to adjust planned activities to the changed realities and to come up with a realistic timeframe to implement the planned activities, a member survey was conducted in January 2021. In February, the Core Group discussed the results in a retreat and came up with an adjustment of thematic priorities, an implementation plan and the suggestion for a no-cost extension of the current phase until 31.12.2025. The proposal was internally validated with the Steering Committee and all the member organisations of the Platform. The adjustments and request for the no-cost extension are reflected in this update of the proposal.

3. Strategic outline

The programme for 2019-2022 aims to further shape the Platform's work in the spirit of the Sendai framework as part of the Agenda 2030. It is informed by the findings and recommendations of the impact assessment, the lessons learnt taken at the strategy workshop and the needs and demands expressed at the planning meetings held in 2018.

Update 2022

In the internal review 2022, the Platform member organisations agreed that the strategic orientation of the original programme remained valid and that most of the activity lines were still relevant. The adjusted programme strengthens its focus on the 'exchange and learning' pillar prioritising it over developing new products in the 'conceptual support' pillar. New tools and methodologies are developed only after needs assessments reflect a clear demand from the member organisations. Acknowledging the decreased implementation capacity, the updated programme and future annual operational plans are more strongly based on available Platform resources. In short, while the programme content only needs minor changes, the no-cost extension will provide more time to the Platform member organisation for its implementation.

3.1 Vision and Mission

Vision:

The Platform is a network of NGO professionals dedicated to increase the resilience of women and men, communities and governments to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Mission:

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform strives for enhanced quality of Swiss NGO services related to disaster risk and climate change, promotes the diversity of know-how and experience, provides guidance for increased effectiveness and advocates for the importance of risk-informed development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for increased resilience.

3.2 Overarching theme – building bridges

In the age of climate change and resulting increasing disaster risk, risk management and dealing with uncertainty is the new imperative for development cooperation and humanitarian aid. The call for risk-informed development, among many others by the UN and ADB (e.g. un.org), stretches beyond thematic frameworks; SDGs 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 address DRR, CC and resilience in at least one of their targets. The Swiss NGO DRR Platform argues for an urgent and systematic mainstreaming of disaster and climate risks into humanitarian aid and development work, in order to develop appropriate strategies that are fit for purpose for the challenges that lie ahead.

Over the years, CC and DRR communities have grown considerably together and can benefit from joining hands on concrete approaches and overarching advocacies to bring the messages on just, inclusive and sustainable adaptation and disaster risk management to the fore.

Considering these trends, the Platform chose 'building bridges' as its overarching theme for the phase 2019-2023. The aim is to further strengthen the steps which have been undertaken by the Platform and are equally ongoing within SDC and other agencies to better link DRR and CCA, in order to reap the benefits of the strong overlaps of these two fields, both working towards increased resilience at community, national and global level. Building bridges also signifies the continued importance of linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) or nexus humanitarian aid – development cooperation where DRR has an inherent bridging function, ensuring that response to sudden events and protracted crises is geared towards longer-term investments and development and always keeping in mind the risk reduction of future disasters. In practice, the Platform member organisations still face conceptual, institutional and practical challenges to make these bridges fully functional and supportive. This is a fact that in the Platform's view curtails the potential of development-orientation in disaster contexts, which is a prerequisite for breaking out of the disaster cycle into a resilience spiral.

Building bridges furthermore refers to a multi-disciplinary approach, which is increasingly applied by many member organisations, integrating DRR and CCA into other sectors, e.g. food security, livelihoods, agriculture, market system development, WASH, health or education. This mainstreaming perspective will be further promoted by the Platform, it also implies increased exchange with respective thematic networks and organisations.

In more structural terms, building bridges relates to the Platform's effort to better link headquarters and field level activities and foster synergies between learning and operation-implementation.

3.3 Objectives

The objectives give due attention to the fact that after a successful seven-year build up and a change to a 4-year phase, an organisational consolidation and a more strategic outlook is needed. The goal of the Platform has been changed and the three expected outcomes have been adjusted compared to the previous phase to respond to the contextual changes and identified consequences for the Platform's work.

Goal:

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform is the recognized NGO network for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Switzerland and for Swiss organisations.

Expected outcomes:

1. Platform member organisations, field partners as well as other interested organisations have strengthened their capacities with regard to resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through the Platform's work.
2. The knowledge and competence developed by the Platform is operationalized and implemented in the field by applying different approaches towards regionalisation.
3. The Platform has used existing and developed new partnerships and alliances that increased the voice of the most vulnerable and advocate for risk informed and climate resilient development and climate justice.

Update 2022

The Platform seizes the opportunity of the no-cost-extension to sharpen the goal and adjust the expected outcome 2, based on experiences of the past 3 years. While the Platform will continue striving for regionalisation, this has proven to be quite difficult. Coordination efforts for operationalisation and regionalisation require a lot of resources that surpass the direct mandate of the platform focal persons. For that reason, outcome 2 was slightly adapted. The crucial element of outcome 2 is the field relevance; it will be monitored and enhanced through the active involvement of programme country staff in learning events.

Goal

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform is the recognized NGO network for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation ~~in Switzerland and~~ for Swiss non-governmental organisations in International Cooperation.

Expected outcomes:

2. The knowledge and competence developed by the Platform is operationalized and implemented in the field. ~~by applying different approaches towards regionalisation.~~

With regard to climate change, a stakeholder analysis revealed that the existing networks in Switzerland like the Climate Alliance (Klimaallianz) or the Climate Group within Alliance Sud have their focus on advocacy for climate change. Besides linking to these existing networks and identifying synergies, the platform would like to build more competence in the field of CCA. This includes a thorough understanding of what it means to develop and implement successful adaptation projects, build capacities of understanding relevant climate data and ultimately become *the* Swiss NGO network with regard to practical question on the implementation of climate change adaptation. Moreover, the platform is an ideal network to take an intermediary role between CCA and DRR which are still dealt with separately and work towards more complementary approaches between the two fields as well and advocate for a more harmonized implementation of the post 2015 frameworks.

The Platform sees the strength of Swiss organisations working on DRR and CCA in the areas of disaster prevention and mitigation of disaster and climate change impacts, particularly approaches in eco-DRR and ecosystem-based adaptation and intends to build on this knowledge and disseminate it to partners in the field and other stakeholders. The Platform will explore the possibilities of developing a signature approach within the area of Eco-DRR/ecosystem based adaption. This bridge to the field level requires dedicated resources for its operationalization, which the Platform will systematically build during the coming phase.

After a successful build-up of a sound Platform structure in Switzerland since 2011, a greater operationalization of the Platform approaches in the field and ~~linking member organizations in partner countries with relevant national and regional actors and thematic networksbuilding-up regional competences is the next step in further developing the network.~~ On the one hand the Platform will offer more remote learning and webinar opportunities or field level F2F events to directly address field staff in the regions, identify synergies with regional events of other networks and platforms as well as SDC, and scoping collaboration opportunities and consortium building of Platform member organisations. On the other hand, the Platform will explore different approaches towards regionalising the Platform, e.g. by using structures of other platforms (e.g. through GNDR) or member organisations (e.g. through regional thematic advisors) or local support in different target regions.

Strong and reliable evidence from the field and the impact of its work will give the Platform a strong civil society voice to lobby and advocate for commitment of policy makers in risk informed and climate resilient development and climate justice.

The identification of an annual or bi-annual topic will make the work of the Platform more targeted, shaping events and products of the Platform around this topic and contributing to a process and outcome-oriented work.

3.4 Translation into topics and activity lines

Instead of numerous specific mandates around which the last Platform programmes revolved, the member organisations of the Platform agreed for this phase to work along six thematic areas that have a high relevance both for the member organisations and within the DRR and CC community to ensure compatibility with international debates. These thematic areas will cover a number of projects or mandates and will be specified below and further being spelled out in the annual plans that the Platform additionally submits to SDC.

(a) DRR and CCA mainstreaming

The integration of DRR/CCA into different sectors of development work (e.g. food security, livelihood, WASH, market systems development, etc.) and along all phases of PCM remains an important topic also in this next phase as it is the crucial factor for risk-informed development. The importance of mainstreaming efforts such as integrating a risk assessment into the project planning phase in order to identify the required inputs for DRR/CCA still prove to be cumbersome and often lack the required financial and managerial support. However, it is crucial because it sensitizes communities for risks and underlying risk factors and allows for the initiation of a dialogue on risk. Moreover, embedding DRR and CCA into other sectors of more direct relevance to local stakeholders helps to ensure the effectiveness and longer-term sustainability of DRR/CCA interventions.

Update 2022

| Original version | Adjustment |
|--|--|
| <p>Potential activities under this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy at management level for DRR/CCA and risk-informed development • Development of sector-specific learning guidance • Collecting lessons learned and documentation of proven practices • Capacity building | <p>Achievements per April 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice-oriented Swiss field-day on flood hazard mapping (May 2020) • Publications: “acquisition of satellite-based meteorological data”, “drone-supported hazard and risk analysis” • Virtual learning event ‘Online Facilitation’ (Feb-March 2021) <p>Planned activities 2022 - 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to ETHZ NADEL DRR Course Module • DRR / CCA Mainstreaming eLearning Course Update • F2F event “Integrating uncertainty: risk-informed and climate-resilient programming in international cooperation” (Dec 2022) |

| Original version | Adjustment |
|------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector specific DRR and CCA mainstreaming guidance notes and incl. webinars (upon demand) • LE on 'Didactics' • DRR / CCA Mainstreaming Guidelines 2.0 • Learning Journey 'Hazard and Risk Assessment' (LE, webinar, briefing notes) |

(b) LRRD / Nexus humanitarian aid – development cooperation

The volume, cost and length of humanitarian assistance has grown dramatically over the past 10 years, mainly due to the protracted nature of crises and scarce development action in many contexts where vulnerability is the highest. This trend has given new urgency to the long-standing discussion around better connectivity between humanitarian and development efforts. LRRD/Nexus or related concepts and approaches aim to promote sustainable development in humanitarian context and investing in disaster preparedness in development, and are thus closely linked to debates on risk-informed development. Many of the member organisations of the Platform work in both contexts and have developed own approaches and mechanisms.

Update 2022

| Original version | Adjustment |
|---|--|
| <p>Potential activities under this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer exchange and dialogue with Swiss stakeholders such as SDC and Swiss Solidarity • Lessons learned and documentation of proven practices for learning and advocacy across organisations • Capacity building | <p>Achievements per April 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinar series (3 languages) on DRR and the nexus • First virtual annual event conducted with 40 participants on the role of DRR in the humanitarian-development nexus; including virtual public event <p>Planned activities 2022 - 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of good practices on the operationalization of nexus for learning and advocacy • Exploring the triple nexus with external partners |

(c) Nature-based solutions / Ecosystem-based DRR and ecosystem-based adaptation

Functional and healthy ecosystems are recognized as effective and relevant buffers against the impact of disasters and climate change (e.g. flooding, erosion, salinization, etc.). Well managed ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources reduce extensive risks related to degradation and other slow onset process. This topic offers various synergies to collaborate across sectors and to exchange with other communities of practitioners; such as agriculture, natural resource management and adaptation. The suggested activity lines refer to the Platform's experience and expertise initiated in the phase 2017-18 (e.g. WOCAT Publication, collaboration and Membership of the PEDRR network) these thematic links shall be further explored and deepened.

Update 2022

| Original version | Adjustment |
|---|---|
| <p>Potential activities under this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of ecosystem in economic considerations of DRR/CCA through assessment of valuation approaches • Scanning for joint opportunities for collaboration in the field as Platform/as consortium of PF members • Assessment of possibilities for the development of a signature approach/project as well as support for the preparatory work • Assume strong role within PEDRR (chair holder 2019, participation in and potentially co-organisation of exchange meeting on linking concepts of SLM, Eco-DRR and EbA) | <p>Achievements per April 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop/ Exchange with Swiss Water and Sanitation Consortium on Signature Approach “Blue Schools” (Dec 2020) • Webinar with IUCN on Global Standard for NbS (July 2021) • NbS Workshop in Mali (August 2021) • Eco-DRR Mini-Learning Journey Haiti (July/August 2021) • Field Day Valais (September 2021) • Collaboration with GIZ EbA Support Facility on EbA valuation and with BHF-HAFL for potential submission of joint proposal • Overview of key NbS Criteria and PEDRR Words into Action DRR criteria <p>Planned activities 2022 - 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of online learning events and practitioners exchanges (where possible regional F2F) for knowledge sharing and networking • Development of an EbA valuation case study including cost-benefit analyses • Mapping of relevant valuation methods and tools for NbS • Practical guidance for NbS valuation • Continue to explore opportunities to develop a signature approach |

(d) Climate change adaptation – “Fit for Purpose”

Whilst climate change adaptation has been in the focus of the platform since 2013, it has never been dealt with in the same intensity as disaster risk reduction. Likewise, most member organisations have a longer history of working on risk-related issues from a DRR-angle and have shifted towards CCA approaches at a later stage. Therefore, the platform wants to put more emphasis on CCA and climate readiness in this next phase. As a network of practitioners from both disciplines the platform sees itself in a good position to define overlaps, synergies and differences between DRR and CCA in concept and practice in order to work towards more complementarity between the two approaches.

Moreover, the submission of project proposals to bi-/multilateral climate/resilience funds or even large international climate funds will gain more importance for the platform member organisations. For CCA interventions to be effective they need to be implemented at scale through multi-stakeholder collaborations (by national stakeholders in country, local research institutions, etc.). In order to reach scale, evidence creation for easy replication of successful adaptation practices/technologies is crucial. This requires embedding projects with governmental institutions from local to national level and to link them to applied research and science at local and international level.

Update 2022

| Original version | Adjustment |
|--|---|
| <p>Potential activities under this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Learning and exchange between platform members in the field and in Switzerland, but also from the wider community of practice, working successfully on CCA • Support of evidence creation for easy replication of effective CCA initiatives (as described above) • Searching for joint opportunities for operational collaboration to upscale successful interventions and to access climate funding | <p>Achievements per April 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinar series on IPCC AR6 and Climate Finance established; 2 events per topic • Exchange on organisational CO2 Footprint • Facing Climate Change videos translated to French and German and disseminated to several advocacy events in Switzerland • Initiated data collection for Climate and Migration Case Studies in Mali and Cambodia • Draft factsheet on the use of climate projections in project planning and implementation elaborated <p>Planned activities 2022 - 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of webinar series and practitioners exchanges • Finalization and dissemination of the CC and Migration case studies • Conduction of a webinar on climate projections and a release of a factsheet • Collection and dissemination of good practices in Weather, Water and Climate Services, organisation of F2F event |

(e) Working at scale

SFDRR pillar two underlines the relevance of institutionalisation of DRM and the collaboration among different actors and institutions. This is essential for reaching out and working at scale beyond local, community-level activities. Typical DRR projects of Platform members mainly work at the local level with communities as key partners and motor for local action. Nevertheless, it is important to facilitate linkages beyond the community level, ensuring that local actors are linked to relevant government institutions (at local and subnational levels), who are in charge of official budgeting, planning and decision-making. Furthermore, some approaches unfold their effectiveness most when applied at scale (such as reforestation, agroforestry systems, watershed management etc.). This activity line will link communities with local governments, improving collaboration mechanisms in order to bring the above mentioned key actors together for the local resilience agenda.

Update 2022

The Platform closed the activity line 5 “Working at Scale” as per May 2022. Throughout the phase, the activity line had generated low interest among Platform members. Fuelled by the reduced human resources available for the Platform work, working group members had to prioritise, leading to comparably lower uptake of this activity line. This impression was confirmed by the member survey in late 2021, in which this activity line received the lowest interest from members.

“Working at Scale” remains an important topic and an issue to address in projects and programmes, the Platform remains attentive to potential interest of member organisations and also of opportunities to further engage in this topic. In order to streamline the available resources however, the closing of this activity line will allow working group members to concentrate their engagement.

| Original version | Adjustment |
|---|---|
| <p>Potential activities under this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer exchange on processes and practices • Cooperation with GNDR and other networks • Cooperation with donor agencies for complementary action | <p>Achievements per April 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinars on advocacy <p>Planned activities 2022 - 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity line cancelled due to low demand |

(f) **Leaving no one behind – towards an inclusive and risk-informed development agenda**

While most of the Platform’s work is targeted towards members, partners and local actors, it shall also feed into and align with the relevant Global Frameworks that shape the international community over the coming years: The Sendai Framework for DRR, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement and follow-up documents. Aspects in these frameworks that the Platform considers particularly relevant for civil society actors are the promotion of people-centred and inclusive actions and approaches to ensure that no one is left behind, and the common but differentiated responsibilities towards their successful implementation. The activity line will draw on the specific focus of some member organisations with respect to particularly vulnerable groups and ensure that their expertise will be brought to the Platform. It further allows to tap into the debate of climate justice and loss & damage, which the Platform initially touched upon in 2018 with its work on risk governance and climate advocacy.

Update 2022

| Original version | Adjustment |
|---|---|
| <p>Potential activities under this topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint advocacy initiatives for more adaptation planning and on loss and damage • Contribution to the collection of case studies on Loss & Damage in selected key countries in cooperation with GNDR/CAN to create national momentum • Promotion of people-centred actions and approaches • Dissemination and repetition of the GNDR “Views from the frontline” monitor • Sensitisation and capacity building of member organisations | <p>Achievements per April 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinars on Disability Inclusion on DRR Activities and the interlinkages between DRR and LNOB, • 2-day Learning Event on Gender Dimensions of DRM. <p>Planned activities 2022 - 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of LNOB into all platform activities, • Testing of CBM i-DRR App by platform members (tbc), • Follow up Learning Event Gender Dimensions of DRM (tbc). |

| Original version | Adjustment |
|---|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards inclusive GDPR (2019 and beyond) | |

While the above described six, **new five**, activity lines will form the focus in the coming years, the Platform also acknowledges the need for flexibility in order to respond to topics that emerge along the way.

3.5 Stakeholders

Directly involved stakeholders of the Platform's activities include the member organisations of the Platform and their staff in Switzerland and in the field as well as their partner organisations. Alliance partners, institutions and staff of a wider community of practice are further stakeholders who benefit from events and products of the Platform.

SDC is a stakeholder of the Platform as a project implementer and donor organisation, through synergies, products and participation of Platform activities, as well as through professionalized and improved quality of its funded projects, implemented by Platform member organisations and their partner organisations.

The Platform's intention is to have a direct impact at the local level, which goes beyond awareness raising and knowledge building of DRR professionals. Activities thus strive to contribute to an enhanced practice in form of advanced DRR and CCA projects as well as risk-informed development that ultimately contribute to an acceptable level of risk for women and men, communities and governments. The local population and their governing bodies who are supported to strengthen their resilience and cope with adverse shocks and stresses are thus the indirect, yet equally important, stakeholders.

3.6 Partnerships and alliances

The illustration on the next page shows the main partnerships of the Platform desired for the end of the phase in 2022. The inner circle shows the key partners of the platform, with which close collaborations and partnerships are established. The outer circle shows a wider array of platform partners with which occasional collaborations, coordination or experience exchange is happening or envisaged.

In order to achieve its objectives, the Platform needs strong partnerships and complementary allies. Over the past phases the Platform has built strategic partnerships, of which some have evolved into cooperation and strong alliances.

Within SDC the key partner of the platform is the SDC DRR Network. The platform will keep up the quarterly exchange meetings with the DRR policy advisor, which have been established during the last phase to coordinate the work and seek synergies. With a greater shift towards CCA enhanced collaboration with the SDC Climate and Environment Network is desired. Beyond this, a shift towards a more integrated approach to DRR and CCA will require an enhanced exchange also with other SDC Networks, such as Réseau, Migration Network, etc.

For local evidence in the field of climate change and DRR to be reliable, it needs the backing by scientific data, global and regional climate projections and corroboration through accompanying studies. Therefore, operationalization and regionalisation shall be accompanied by research and scientific partners, building on existing alliances (e.g. CDE of University of Bern and Nadel of ETH Zürich), but also exploring further linkages with research institutions in programme countries.

In order to leverage the impact of the Platform, synergies between the outcomes are sought to ensure that what the Platform is developing conceptually has relevance for colleagues in Switzerland and in the field and can be used at the policy level. To ensure a strong voice of the most vulnerable and of civil society as a whole in the context of climate change and risk-informed development, the exchange and partnership with international networks such as GNDR, PEDRR, CAN but also other national NGO-networks such as BOND, VOICE or Partners for Resilience shall be elaborated and where possible, strengthened. Synergies and cooperation are also sought between the different platforms and networks in Switzerland, e.g. the Climate Alliance (Klimaallianz), Alliance Sud, the follow-up to the Water Consortium, the migration and development Platform, and ongoing knowledge management within SDC and international networks.

The establishment of partnerships between the platform, as a network of different organisations, and the private sectors have proven to be difficult over the previous phases, however the platform will continue to look for collaboration with private sector partners, such as the insurance sector, engineering bureaus, etc. if the opportunity for collaboration arises.

4. Risks and sustainability aspects

4.1 Risks and mitigation measures

| Risk | Probability | Impact | Mitigation measures (steering mechanisms) |
|---|-------------|--------|---|
| Platform's dependency on the financial contribution of SDC | High | High | Active fundraising to identify alternative sources. Making use of existing global knowledge management Platforms and advocacy groups. Fostering a culture of inclusiveness and mutual learning beyond institutional borders. Increasing in kind contribution from Platform member organisations. Setting up efficient and simple structures requiring a minimum of resources (e.g. website with little maintenance efforts, small and effective CG, SC) |
| Diverging needs and interests between the Platform and member organisations | Middle | High | Being clear of what the institutional domains are and where the Platform can add value to all/most member organisations. Ensure participative planning and decision-making processes. |
| Loss of knowledge due to personnel fluctuation | Middle | Middle | Ensure availability of good training material and documentation through the Platform's website and shareweb. Offer regular (e.g. bi-annual) trainings in DRR and CCA mainstreaming for new staff of member organisations. |
| Competition among member organisations on resource allocation and voice | Low | Middle | Steering Committee and Member Assembly to clarify, mediate, adjust Transparency on budget allocations Promotion of options for smaller members – political and equality criteria for resource allocation Member survey (regarding participation, inclusiveness) |
| Update 2022 * | | | |
| Pandemic | Low | High | Shift from in-person to virtual events Adjustment in content |
| Reduced implementation capacity of the Platform | Middle | High | Continuous monitoring and exchange with SDC on adjustments Request for no-cost extension if trends and developments continue |

* The two newly added risks consider the lessons learned of the two risks that haven't been anticipated but deeply impacted the capacity and working mode of the Platform.

Please refer also to the assumptions in the logframe (annex 1).

4.2 Sustainability aspects to secure long term results beyond 2022

The following elements contain sustainability aspects that will be further strengthened.

- **Culture of mutual learning:** The level of activity of the Platform performed to date can only be maintained through substantial external financial contribution, e.g. by SDC. Nevertheless, the build-up of trust and the network among Swiss NGO DRR practitioners is not depending on external finances, but has become a Platform wide culture. Exchange of practice and learning beyond the organisation is recognised by all member organisations as an added value. Mutual learning and capacity building as one of the Platform's core elements shall be further developed and structured throughout this phase, e.g. through standardized learning event packages, learning course, etc. in order to ensure its continuation regardless of external (SDC) financial resources. Thus, DRR and CCA learning events in Switzerland should – at a much lower frequency and to a smaller extent – also be maintained in the future by member organisation's own funding and by making use of the existing learning material.
- **Building up of institutional DRR and CCA resources:** The Platform had an impact on building up capacities especially of DRR focal points in the member organisations. These DRR staffs pursue the same goal as the Platform based on their institutional mandate and are only indirectly depending on external funding. Mainstreaming of DRR is thus not primary driven by the Platform, but by the strategies and programmes of the member organisations. This is increasingly for CCA mainstreaming as well. Keeping the financial commitment at institutional level depends therefore largely on how important DRR and CCA remains an issue in international cooperation.
- **Outsourcing to other more sustainable actors:** Sharing good practices collected during the last phase (2017-18) will be fed into the global knowledge management system, and will thus be sustained independently from the external financial contribution to the Platform. Through close cooperation with GNDR and PEDRR, advocacy efforts are brought better in line with activities of these networks, so that voices of Swiss NGOs and partners contribute e.g. to "Views from the Frontline", or other advocacy efforts.
- **Virtual coordination mechanism:** The website and shareweb are designed in a simple way, operated by the Secretariat of the Platform, and planned to be sustained by member organisations through the annual membership fees. Their core function remain to be a virtual coordination mechanism. The shareweb serves to contact and inform the Platform member organisations, the website to inform interested persons about capacity building events and tools developed by the Platform.
- **Tap other financial resources:** The Platform will seek to tap into other financing mechanisms. Besides direct funding, options will be discussed to include re-financing of the Platform in larger DRR and CCA projects, for which the Platform can provide either direct services such as risk assessment or function as important sounding board to test new ideas.

5. Structure and resources

5.1 Steering and coordination mechanisms

The structure of the Platform and function of the main bodies will remain the same as in the previous phase:

- **Member Assembly:** approves the programme and annual plan of action and decides on the topic of the year including the topic of the annual F2F and the learning events.
- **Steering Committee:** oversees and takes decisions at a strategic level, which are required for a smooth steering of the Platform, including the approval of specific working groups and their mandates as part of the annual plan of action.
- **Core Group:** ensures coordination and quality insurance at the operational level. This refers to internal coordination amongst Platform members as well as coordination with SDC and other external institutions and actors for mutual updates, to enhance alliances and to foster synergies for upcoming events and products.
- **Specific Working Groups:** implement Platform mandates as per annual plan of action.

Details are spelled out in the bylaws of the Platform and the terms of reference for its statutory bodies (annexes 6 and 7).

To enhance transparency and for a continuous update, the minutes of all the Platform meetings (i.e. Member Assembly, Steering Committee, Core Group and exchange with SDC), the products, key documents, mandates and other documents are accessible for all member organisations on a shareweb solution hosted by the Secretariat.

Core Group meetings are usually hosted by a member organisation of the Core Group. These meetings can also be hosted by non-Core Group member organisations, to promote a stronger exchange with the Core Group on topics according to demands and needs of the host organisation.

5.2 Planning and implementation

Under the overall frame provided by this programme, the Platform's activities are based on an annual plan of action which is discussed and approved by the Member Assembly. The annual plan of action has an evolving and rolling character, taking into account achievements and challenges from previous years and the context.

The annual plan is structured into specific mandates which are implemented by working groups, which are Swiss-based or at country level in order to converge further with the field level. Each working group elaborates a short description of the mandate with specific objectives, a work plan and a budget, which has to be approved by the Core Group and Steering Group. For the major topics, multi-year mandates will be issued which will include several programme budget lines. To cover emerging opportunities and topics, additional ad-hoc working groups can be composed by interested institutions.

The Core Group ensures quality assurance and coordination of the mandates and its working groups.

5.3 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

At **activity** level, monitoring and reporting is based on the mandate description. The lead organisations of each specific working group elaborates a short report on achievements and financial expenses and own contributions based on standardized reporting templates.

At the **output and outcome** level, the Core Group reviews the Platform's progress based on the logframe indicators by each beginning and end of the year, after completion of mandates or submission of intermediary reports by the specific working groups. Additionally, regular Core Group meetings and Member Assemblies shall ensure a continuous mutual updating complementary to the written reporting.

To monitor **goal and outcome** levels, a member survey is planned at the end of this programme phase to capture the Platform's continuous progress since its establishment. In order to allow comparisons, the survey shall follow the structure of previous years as carried out for 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018. The baseline for this new phase is provided by the endline survey 2018 of the previous phase (annex 8). The results from all mandates and indicators at different levels including finances are summarized in the annual report, which is submitted to all member organisations.

Update 2022

Because of the no-cost extension of 2 years and 8 months, a mid-term member survey was included and conducted in April 2022 (the results are integrated in the logframe report of the third programme year). Another member survey will be conducted at the end of the extended programme phase.

In the second half of the phase (2021) a review of the Platform's **impact** i.e. its overall achievement shall be done. This shall include a participatory internal peer review (e.g. outcome harvesting) by the Platform member organisations in Switzerland and the field and an external evaluation with a forward looking focus on the Platform's role, activities and collaboration mechanism with SDC and other stakeholders beyond the programme phase.

Update 2022

The review of the Platform's impact, including an internal peer review and an external evaluation will be commissioned in the second half of 2024, to inform the subsequent phase (as from 2026).

The **financial monitoring** at mandate level is done by the specific working groups. The Secretariat ensures the overall coordination and elaborates a mid-year budget forecast to monitor compliance with the budget frame, which is done by the Core Group. In case of relevant budget deviations or reallocations the Core Group presents updates and possible adjustments to the Steering Committee for according decisions. Two elected members of the Platform – for independency reasons neither member of the Core Group or Steering Committee – are in charge of the annual financial review, which has to be approved by the Member Assembly.

5.4 Collaboration with SDC

SDC is closely involved in the planning, monitoring and steering, and reporting activities of the Platform:

- The **annual plan of action** is discussed together with SDC prior to submission for approval by the Member Assembly.
- **Regular exchange meetings** with SDC ensure a continuous mutual information sharing and coordination of activities.
- The results from all mandates and indicators at different levels including finances are summarized in the **annual report**, which is submitted to SDC for approval.
- The Platform account statement is furthermore assessed as part of the **SDC group audit** process.

5.5 Human resources

The work of the Core Group and the Secretariat is partly remunerated (approx. 40%) through the financial contribution of SDC. The total human resources required for the functioning of the Platform is estimated to stand at 170 “person days” per year:

| Platform Body | No. of persons | No. of Days | Total person-days |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Member Assembly | 17 | 2 | 34 |
| Steering Committee | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Core Group | 3-4 | 25 | 75-100 |
| Secretariat | 1 | 25 | 25 |
| Auditors | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | | | 145-170 |

The work load needed for carrying out the Platform mandates depends largely on the nature of the mandate, the members of the specific working groups are partly remunerated (max. 50%) through the financial contribution of SDC.

The specific working groups can be supported by experts from SDC, research institutions or external freelance DRR and CCA consultants.

Update 2022

In the internal review 2022, the Platform put together its available resources according to own job descriptions of the Core Group and assumptions for non-Core Group member organisations based on evidence from past engagement. This will be considered as framework condition for the establishment of the operational plans of the coming years.

5.6 Financial resources

The Platform is resourced by its member organisations in form of work time and small financial resources which is matched by SDC with CHF 350'000 annually.

The budget of the Platform is divided into:

- Personnel costs:** for the Member Assembly, Steering Committee, Core Group and Secretariat;
- Administrative costs:** for Core Group, Secretariat and internal audit, and including website and sharepoint management and the end of the phase evaluation;

- (C) **Operational costs:** encompassing remuneration for coordination and conceptual work, presence and representation of the Platform at strategic meetings and events. All costs are based on Platform mandates which are co-financed by the member organisations, many of them with a minimum of 50% contribution.

The table below presents a budgetary overview based on experience and practice. While the overall budgets for A, B provide the frame, the budget for C reflects a budgeting orientation which will be detailed out in the annual plans and according annual budgets. The budget line “Emerging topics and contingency” serves for maintaining a minimum flexibility in relation to emerging trends or specific demands raised from the Member Assembly. Based on how the programme develops, the figures under C might be adjusted.

Contrary to the practice in previous phases, internal Platform mandates will not necessarily be bound to individual budget lines but can comprise several.

| | Item | Budget 2019-2022 | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | NGO | SDC | Total |
| A | Personnel costs | 437'200 | 214'000 | 651'200 |
| B | Administrative costs | 45'200 | 34'000 | 79'200 |
| C | Operational costs | 1'280'200 | 1'152'000 | 2'432'200 |
| | Total | 1'762'600 | 1'400'000 | 3'162'600 |

For details please refer to the programme budget (annex 2).

Update 2022

| | Item | Statement 2019-2022 | | | Budget 2022-2025 | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | NGO | SDC | Total | NGO | SDC | Total |
| A | Personnel costs | 264'125 | 160'925 | 425'050 | 308'337 | 159'983 | 468'320 |
| B | Administrative costs | 17'254 | 13'295 | 30'549 | 45'267 | 34'667 | 79'933 |
| C | Operational costs | 319'462 | 281'649 | 601'111 | 803'490 | 749'480 | 1'552'970 |
| | Total | 600'840 | 455'870 | 1'056'710 | 1'157'093 | 944'130 | 2'101'223 |

| | Item | Total Programme Budget 2019-2025 | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | NGO | SDC | Total |
| A | Personnel costs | 572'461 | 320'909 | 893'370 |
| B | Administrative costs | 62'520 | 47'962 | 110'482 |
| C | Operational costs | 1'122'952 | 1'031'129 | 2'154'081 |
| | Total | 1'757'933 | 1'400'000 | 3'157'933 |

Annexes

Integrated in this report:

1. Logframe, updated

For the Swiss NGO DRR Platform:

The Core Group / March 2019

Updated version adopted at the Member Assembly of 17 June 2022

1) Logframe

Update in relation to the no cost extension from 30.04.2023 to 31.12.2025

| Strategy of Intervention | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Impact | | | |
| The Swiss NGO DRR Platform is the recognized NGO network for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Switzerland and for Swiss non-governmental organisations in International Cooperation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of new member organisations [end-of-phase target: 4] No. of institutions referring to the Platform Feedback from Swiss government counterparts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring Mid-term and end-of-phase evaluation | |
| Outcomes | | | |
| 1. Platform member organisations, field partners as well as other interested organisations have strengthened their capacities with regard to resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through the Platform's work. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of member organisations reporting that Platform products have improved their work [end-of-phase target: 80%] % of participants who were satisfied or very satisfied with the event (learning event, F2F, webinar etc.) [end-of-phase target 80%] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring Member survey Event evaluations | The Platform manages to respond to the needs of all member organisations |
| 2. The knowledge and competence developed by the Platform is operationalised and implemented in the field. by applying different approaches towards regionalisation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of projects of member organisations with DRR and/or CCA relevance [end-of-phase target: increase by 25%] % of member organisations applying tools and approaches supported by the Platform [end-of-phase target: increase by 25%] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring Member survey Evaluation | |
| 3. The Platform has used existing and developed new partnerships and alliances that increased the voice of the most vulnerable and advocate for risk informed and climate resilient development and climate justice. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of inputs from the Platform (including from alliances where the Platform is member) taken up by official reports/documents No. of references to the Platform by non-member organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring Member survey Official reports / documents | |

| Strategy of Intervention | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|--|---|---|--|
| Outputs (outcome 1): Platform member organisations, field partners as well as other interested organisations have strengthened their capacities with regard to resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through the Platform's work. | | | |
| 1.1. Experiences and good practices are shared at learning events, field based trainings F2F and follow-up disseminations alone and in cooperation with partners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. and outreach of learning events [target: 3-4 LE/year and 75pers/year] • No. and outreach of webinars [target: 4 webinars/y and 200 pers/y] • No. and outreach of F2F [target: 1 F2F/y and 50 pers/y] • No. and outreach of follow-up disseminations [target:3-4 disseminations/y and 75 pers/year] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training material • Training reports, participants lists | Member organisations enable the transfer from learning into skills within their organisation |
| 1.2. Good practices from Platform member organisations are used by external partners. External partners benefit from experiences, good practices and methodological frameworks shared at Platform learning events and webinars. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of non-member institutions participating at Platform learning events using examples of the Platform or its member organisations to illustrate DRR and CCA practice. [target 2 4/y] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants lists • Programs of external educational and training institutions • Web assessment | |
| Outputs (outcome 2): The knowledge and competence developed by the Platform is operationalized and implemented in the field by applying different approaches towards regionalisation. | | | |
| 2.1. Member organisations make use of existing Platform products and integrate good practices in mainstreaming and standalone DRR and CCA in their country programmes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of tools and approaches used [end-of-phase target: 4 tools, each in 3+ countries] • No. of practices replicated [target 2/y] • No. of publications disseminated on website [target 1/y] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member survey • Country assessment in specific countries • Web assessment | Willingness to cooperate among Swiss actors. |
| 2.2 New instruments and approaches are developed by the Platform. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of case studies documented at country level [target: 1/y] whereof at least one related to CCA • No. of new DRR and/or CCA instruments and approaches developed and assessed to be useful by NGOs at country level [end-of-phase target: 2 instruments, each in 3+ countries] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study reports • ITC reports against checklist (1 page documents) | |

| Strategy of Intervention | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| 2.3 New, pilot approaches towards regionalising the Platform are explored and promising approaches pursued. New instruments and approaches are disseminated and applied in programme countries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of pilot approaches undertaken [end-of-phase target: 3] No. of regional settings supported [end-of-phase target: 3] No. of learning events conducted outside Switzerland [end-of-phase target: 3 5] No. of programme country level staff that take on a protagonist role in learning events [end-of-phase target: 2 persons, in 3+ countries] | • Reports | |
| Outputs (outcome 3): The Platform has used existing and developed new partnerships and alliances that increased the voice of the most vulnerable and advocate for risk informed and climate resilient development and climate justice. | | | |
| 3.1 The Platform contributes to policies and strategies of governments, international organisations and networks in favour of increased local level action, international coherence and people centred approaches. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of elaborated and/or commented policy documents No. of attended intergovernmental working group meetings No. of attended meetings (e.g. GNDR, PEDRR, Swiss Climate Community (incl. Alliance Sud, Climate Alliance)) | • Reports | Maintain good network relations to SDC |
| 3.2 The Platform contributes to the documentation and promotion of good practices, approaches and tools in partnerships and alliances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of good practices, tools and approaches promoted [end-of-phase target: 4] | • Reports | |