

Partners for Resilience II

Draft ToR for country/ regional position

Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre, March 2016

Climate and Resilience Policy Advisor

Keywords

Bridging Science - policy - practice

Lobby & Advocacy

Climate smart investments, policies and practice

Integrated Risk Management

Resilience

Objectives

The 2016-2020 Partners for Resilience (PfR) initiative is looking for a **Climate and Resilience Policy Advisor** to support climate related PfRII lobby and advocacy (L&A) trajectories that promote Integrated Risk Management (IRM). The Climate and Resilience Policy Advisor will be responsible for optimising Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre's involvement in support of the PfRII partners on L&A, within its established frameworks and in accordance with its Red Cross Red Crescent mandates and principles. He/she will coordinate with the PfR partners and proactively work with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, especially National Societies (NSs) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) to ensure strategic influencing to enhance Resilience.

Furthermore, the Climate and Resilience Policy advisor will serve as the Climate Centre liaison with the Guatemalan Red Cross and with the IFRC Americas office in Panama, providing technical guidance and building relevant skills related to integrated risk management (especially climate change adaptation and L&A).

Background

Partners for Resilience (PfR) is an alliance of humanitarian, development, climate and environmental civil society organisations, composed of five Netherlands based members: CARE Nederland, Cordaid, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC), and Wetlands International - and their partner organisations in the South. The alliance, led by the Netherlands Red Cross, promotes the application of Integrated Risk Management (IRM) to strengthen and protect livelihoods of vulnerable communities. PfR defines IRM as an approach to strengthen community resilience by reducing risks and strengthening livelihoods of vulnerable communities, with specific attention for marginalized groups and women, by involving the wider civil society in addressing risks faced by all groups in society, in particular women, and by working on a conducive institutional, legal and financial environment.

The Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach bridges temporal and spatial scales. It integrates attention for changing risks due to changes in hazards, exposure and vulnerability. IRM includes a

specific focus on ecosystem degradation, locally and in the wider landscape, as well as changes in hazards due to climate change (in relation to current risks, near-term changes and longer-term shifts in climate patterns). IRM thus integrates elements from disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration. The focus of IRM is on communities and groups that are marginalised and therefore most vulnerable, with special attention paid to women, youth, elderly and disabled persons.

The PfR members have been working as an alliance in the field of IRM since 2011. The alliance is now entering a new partnership with the Netherlands foreign Ministry (PfRII for 2016-2020), aiming to enhance community resilience through:

Strengthening partner Southern civil society organizations (CSOs) and communities (through Community-Based Organisations, CBOs) in their **lobby and advocacy** and **knowledge and capacity** on IRM in the interest of all people in society, so that these communities, supported by the partner organisations, are capable of enhancing their resilience;

Embarking on specific lobby and advocacy trajectories to advance IRM at local, national, regional and global levels, focusing on three interrelated domains:

Policy – ensuring that IRM (including disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, eco-system management and restoration) is mainstreamed in policies and legislation at all levels;

Investment – ensuring that investments in IRM are increased and programmed, and that IRM-based safeguards and screenings are incorporated in sectoral investments, and that related funding mechanisms are coherent across the development, humanitarian, climate financing continuum;

Practice – ensuring that projects and programmes of governments and the private sector are implemented based on context-specific IRM principles, and address community interests and priorities at all levels.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

The mission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) is to help the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its partners reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable people. For more on the centre, which works at the interface of climate science, policy and practice, see www.climatecentre.org. These efforts are closely aligned with the IFRC's objectives and activities in this area, and coordinated with the CPRR department and the IFRC Zone offices.

In PfR, the RCCC has been supporting National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in developing countries and other PfR partners with technical support and capacity building with respect to the climate aspects of their efforts to build resilience, often by strengthening networks and linkages rather than delivering specific solutions. This support will continue in PfR2, with a stronger focus on policy engagement across scales, facilitated by knowledge management.

Job responsibilities 2016

1. **Represent the Climate Centre in PFRII in Guatemala**, engaging in IRM policy processes to further enhance resilience building, including on the deliverables defined during the inception phase and the country team meetings;
2. **Maintain close coordination** with RCCC regional and global staff and regional PFRII partners, IFRC Americas office, and the Guatemalan Red Cross; this includes facilitating engagement between in-country partners to optimize synergies in the strategic IRM related policy engagements;
3. **Liaise closely with RCCC thematic leads** to provide in-country support on the themes identified in Annex 1;
4. **Engage in all relevant planning and coordination meetings of PFRII partners**, contribute to project M&E and provide regular reporting to the Climate Centre and partners
5. **Help identify and support the facilitation of Climate Centre-led capacity building and knowledge management initiatives** to meet partner needs. (See Annex 2. for an initial lists with (new) ideas and activities to enhance Capacity Building and Knowledge Management);
6. **Consolidate best practices and lessons learned** to inform development of guidance tools that can be used by the National Society.
7. **Promote climate-smart policies** into national and subnational practices (through Climate Centre representation where needed and support to partner representation in relevant policy processes)
8. **Promote, monitor and document cross-learning** between PFRII and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Help carry lessons learned from local practices to national/regional/international policy makers [global ← → local]
9. **Support the IFRC Americas office and the Guatemalan Red Cross with technical guidance** on climate change including for example supporting the development of IFRC policy and position on CCA and enhance the visibility of the RC on this topic; supporting the development of National Society's knowledge and skills on climate change and adaptation, and advocacy and supporting the development of a checklist on law and CCA in collaboration with the DLP and UNDP through targeted research and consultations.
10. **Promote climate related Science - Policy - Practice links**, including the Early Warning-Early Action approach (& sharing ENSO forecasts etc.), directly supporting the in-country Partners for Resilience and the IFRC.

Desired skills

- Knowledge of and experience with international climate related policy and financing mechanisms, and how these are translated to regional and national levels. ***Expertise in one of the thematic areas listed in Annex I is a must.***
- Extensive experience in the development of climate related policy and strategies, and supporting multidisciplinary and complex projects / programs on resilience and confidence in engaging in and supporting high-level policy discussions
- Good knowledge of and affinity with the functioning of the Red Cross and its fundamental principles, mandate and roles

- Excellent written and verbal communication skills (proposals, reports, texts for external communication) in English.
- Accustomed to a complex international environment with opposing players, sensitive to political relations.
- Experience with resilience-building initiatives, understanding of the need for combining IRM perspectives
- Ability to provide analyses and to compose policy briefs on climate change
- Capacity building skills
- Good understanding of climate change and its humanitarian implications
- Mentoring skills to help engage in L&A / Policy
- Appetite for learning, testing and applying innovative techniques for learning, training and policy influencing.
- Experience with the UN system, other intergovernmental organisations and/or Development Banks is an advantage.

Personal traits

He/she has the following personal characteristics: political sensitivity, relationship building and management (cooperation), judgment, results-orientated, flexible, motivated, initiative, situational awareness, networker with a client focus.

We expect this person to have the ability to take initiative, ability to plan and organize and the ability to work independently.

Location

This position can be based either in Guatemala City, Guatemala or in Panama City, Panama.

Reporting lines

The Climate Centre will be responsible for day to day management and technical line management. As appropriate, the IFRC may have dual management for all IFRC pre-defined deliverables.

Salary and duration

This full-time position will be funded by PFR11, through the RCCC. The position will be initially funded for a half year period with possible extension.

Interested?

For more information, please contact application@climatecentre.org

Interviews will be held in June 2016 in English and in Spanish.

ANNEX I – Influencing climate related policies – a list of themes

PfR lobby and advocacy will revolve around policies, investments, and practice on integrated risk management. Our key comparative advantage is linking of scales: through our community networks, we have a good understanding of local risks, and of local solutions to build resilience. PfR connects this to national, regional and global policy and financing systems, linking top-down and bottom-up.

We have developed an initial set of themes where we see particular policy opportunities or gaps to be addressed, to be elaborated further during the inception phase of PfRII.

What follows is a brief description of each of the themes identified in this initial stage. They are not listed in order of priority, and are often interrelated. Several of them are most effective when applied together in a combined manner. More complete background on each of these themes can be found in the *Climate Centre's Thematic Overview Booklet for PfRII*.

1. Linking early actions and response to climate science

- Case studies have demonstrated that there are many humanitarian and risk reduction actions that can be taken before an extreme event happens. Equally, there are remarkable advances in science and technology that give access to a wide range of early warnings, allowing us to anticipate climate-related threats.
- However, we need mechanisms to link the early warning with early action. Forecast-based Financing (FbF) bridges this gap by automatically triggering action based on a forecast. This both reduces the costs of disaster response, and, more importantly, significantly reduces suffering.
- In pilots around the world, FbF establishes action plans that are triggered based on pre-selected forecasts. A sustainable financing mechanism provides the budget so that action can be taken automatically when a forecast is issued.
- Because forecasts do not give a 100% probability of an extreme event, sometimes action is taken based on a forecast and the disaster does not occur, leading to "acting in vain". However, the consultative process of validating the SOPs ensures that everyone is aware of this risk, and agrees that it is sometimes ok to act in vain, as long as we are preventing many disasters. SOPs strive to trigger action at the risk threshold for which there is an accepted appetite for possibly acting in vain some of the time.
- It is foreseen that several actions will be triggered by forecasts in 2015 and 2016 to prevent loss and suffering in the pilot countries.
- This mechanism builds on long-term disaster risk reduction strategies, and ultimately improves our ability to serve the most vulnerable. We aim to influence both policy makers as

well as the donor community to invest in improved anticipation of disasters, with improved prevention mechanisms and disaster risk reduction.

1.1 Early warning early action and water basin management

- The optimal scale for medium-to-long term climate change adaptation and resilient development is defined by the water and natural resources system;
- Understanding climate effects at the river basin scale offers a very practical basis for strengthening early warning and decision support systems to achieve near-term disaster risk reduction;
- Advocacy with parliamentarians and river basin authorities for equitably balancing the needs of diverse users of basin system resources is required to build societal and environmental resilience;
- New types of humanitarian water resource management partnerships, such as between Red Cross and hydro dams, offer opportunities to co-develop early warning early action for flood protection in the near term and support resilient development in the long term;
- Both Forecast-based financing and adaptive social protection linked to early warning / early action can be most effective and cost-efficient at the river basin scale.

2. Risk Screening and climate risk assessments (based on tekst on climate and disaster risk screening at the World Bank)

- Climate change and disasters pose a growing threat to development progress. Recognizing this challenge, the World Bank, and several other development banks, have initiated actions to screen their plans and projects for climate and disaster risk. For instance, as of July 2014, all World Bank country planning strategies and investments funded by the International Development Association (IDA) -the World Bank's fund for the poorest- must consider climate and disaster risks and address them as appropriate.
- As an important example, in the World Bank, a set of Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tools is available, and can and should be used by development policy makers and practitioners at an early stage of national level planning processes or project design. The tools provide a structured and systematic way to undertake due diligence and flag potential risks. Both the national/policy level tool and the project level tools provide a user-friendly step-by-step approach to understand potential risks to programs and investments. The tools link to climate projections, country adaptation profiles, and disaster risk data sources from the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal. The data, combined with the user's

understanding of the subject matter and country context, generates a characterization of risks to help inform dialogue, consultation, and planning processes at the project and program level.

- Climate and disaster risk screening is a first step towards a detailed risk assessment to inform how investments can be risk-proofed. Considering climate change and disasters in today's plans and projects, can increase the long-term success of development efforts, while realizing other co-benefits today.
- In PfR we intend to feed the application of these screening processes with bottom-up data, and engage in discussions across scales to ensure their application leads to better integrated risk management, with specific focus on risks facing the most vulnerable groups.

3. Climate-smart Social Protection

- Climate shocks are not only responsible for increasing humanitarian crises but are also a leading factor in augmenting poverty, food insecurity and destitution. Their impacts are expected to intensify with increased climate variability.
- Social protection (SP) and social safety net (SSN) systems can help address changing climate risks both by protecting people affected by shocks but also by helping them manage these risks in a way that allows them to cope better in anticipation of shocks and become more resilient. They can do this systematically through schemes that respond predictably and effectively to protect the most vulnerable when a shock hits.
- However, in most countries, both existing and planned SP systems, are designed and implemented without full consideration of the potential for integrating climate-smart dimensions to improve resilience.
- PfR-II can contribute to making SP systems climate-smart by building capacity and supporting advocacy efforts to ensure that proven and/or promising climate risk management approaches are integrated into these systems

4. Nationally Determined Contributions & National Adaptation Planning

- 196 (New) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), submitted to the COP21 Climate Change Convention have been agreed to during the climate change Negotiations in Paris in 2015. Partners for Resilience sees this as a major opportunity to support Governments around the world to live up to their Paris commitments on adaptation (and in some cases mitigation).
- National Adaptation Plans will support national governments in Least Developed Countries to plan and prioritize flexible adaptation activities in the medium- and long-term

- There remains considerable risk that many National Adaptation Plans may focus first and foremost on "climate-proofing" important infrastructure, industrial production zones etc. and possibly neglect marginalised groups of people. For this reason it is imperative to ensure they are designed to adequately address the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable people.
- Jointly the PfR partners have a huge potential for teaming up to assist governments in shaping their NAP processes, and to promote the IRM approach for implementation of the NAP, where our climate smart approaches can offer direct support to the most vulnerable and can deliver local action.¹ In addition, we intend to follow, inform and influence international policy processes to better guide national and local policy making towards IRM.

5. Improved Law and Policy for IRM

- Developing strong laws and policies to prevent new risks and manage existing risks, and increase accountability of all relevant stakeholders, can provide a foundation for integrated risk management.
- Research has demonstrated, however, that national law and policy concerning disaster risk management and climate change often entrench institutional silos and fail to address disaster and climate-related risks in an integrated manner.
- The steps that governments will now be taking to bring governance arrangements in line with recent international commitments will generate new opportunities for PfR2 to advocate for laws and policies that promote better alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and ensure there are supporting legal and regulatory frameworks in place, including to advance implementation of National Adaptation Plans.

6. Food security (bridging role climate-smart agriculture)

- The aim of advocacy under this theme is to guide investment so that it (i) incentivizes transformational climate-smart agricultural governance structures, (ii) supports strengthening of agricultural extension institutions and programs to establish coherence across structures and (iii) supports enhancement of tools and approaches necessary to transform agricultural practice at scale. Practical knowledge and capacity building require

¹ Other topics related to the UNFCCC Convention will also be addressed. In this overview we have only listed Climate Finance and NAP. However, for instance, the *Loss and Damage* agenda will be addressed as well, but given the political sensitivities, the IFRC has decided not to engage in the political debate, nor take an official view on the form the institutional arrangement should take. However, it was agreed that the Red Cross Red Crescent was well positioned to monitor and inform the **technical debate** about L&D, building on years of experience preparing for and dealing with the impact, losses and damages of climate related events and crises.

coherence that policy can bring to the enabling environment and channeling such investments. PFRIL's role on this topic will likely be limited to influencing policy, practice and investments at the national and local levels.

- One emphasis of advocacy for policy and investment under this theme is to build national and in some cases regional AGRO-hydrometeorological forecasting capacity to advance: 1) availability 2) access 3) uptake . For example, in the West Africa region this aligns with the aims of AGHRYMET. PFRIL examines why is there so little/slow progress? A recent USAID review of Mali finds despite capacity to generate this kind of forecasting since the 1980s, there is a disconnect in access & use by farmers.
- Climate Centre shall support PFR country teams to identify specific gaps and frame L&A for agro-hydro-met forecasting to address policy and investment needs weighted to different countries' specific gaps.

7. Climate Finance and funding mechanisms [to be further elaborated]

- The aim of this theme is to incentivize development-, humanitarian-, and climate-related financing streams to address gaps, capitalize on synergies, and support policies that address risks and deliver benefits to the most vulnerable.
- Climate Centre shall support the partners and will take initiative to influence development-, humanitarian- and climate-related financing streams through promotion of new approaches such as forecast-based finance and climate-smart social protection systems, but also simply to enhance the focus of new climate funding mechanisms or incentives within existing development and humanitarian funding streams (based on new climate imperatives) on the most vulnerable.
- Within international and national climate finance discussions, we'll aim to not only look at the international mechanisms that in the past have often spawned segmented national implementing structures, but promote more integrated national level policies and instruments, with the aim to integrate IRM (and implementation at the local level) into national development planning
- Economic discussions really opening up - business increasingly realize their profit is at risk. Business to infuse adaptation, we can help make their business decisions more climate smart.

8. City Planning and governance, including green infrastructure

- With 60% of world population already living in cities, cities face growing pressure of rapid urbanization and climate change. Urban planning, and management of urban infrastructure and services, is a key challenge in building resilience. It is essential to link vulnerable

communities into these processes, ensuring that policies, plans and investments respond to their needs and build on their capacities.

- As one example, there may be opportunities to leverage new technologies, such as crowdsourcing of risk information, to enhance risk management.
- As another example, urban green infrastructure is increasingly recognised for its importance in helping city people adapt to climate change. Yet, in many global cities, it is green infrastructure itself that is vulnerable to change. Various restrictions act to hinder adaptation including political and public inertia and uncertainty, declining city budgets and the complexity of the built environment. Green Infrastructure links closely to climate change adaptation planning processes. Many cities cannot cope with more frequent and intense rainfall events, nor with increasing risk posed by increasing temperatures and the heat island effect. GI can better accommodate extreme weather events, deliver ecosystem services, improve the livability of our cities and provide new business opportunities. To complement existing conventional grey infrastructure with green infrastructure (GI), we need to lobby and advocate for policy and investment, eg: green corridors, permeable paving, bio-scales and rainwater harvesting.

ANNEX II – Initial ideas on Capacity building and Knowledge Management (including an overview of concrete tools, approaches and innovative ideas)

Capacity Building

To further scale up the practical IRM approach and to sustain and expand the interactions and collaboration with private and public stakeholders – and engage with the embassies as envisioned in PfRII – further capacity building is needed among PfRII partners and National Societies, and where possible, with the stakeholders we want to collaborate with and inspire. This will happen in close collaboration with the Alliance lead for Capacity Building (CARE) and the technical experts in the different teams. We will make use of and build on existing tools and approaches, but also map capacity needs, work closely to co-design processes and generate new knowledge on how to effectively build capacities on lobby and advocacy.

Knowledge management and learning

Three learning agendas will be pursued in parallel. Each agenda transects project, programme and thematic scales of inquiry and facilitates learning between PfRII components. These efforts aim to ensure that the knowledge and evidence generated from lessons learnt and about best practices is put to use, both as soon as possible and continuing long after the programme has been completed.

1. **Internal → external learning**, focused on taking stock of knowledge and lessons learned within PfR projects, programmes and themes and communicating these to wider stakeholders, ensuring flow of knowledge from local to global levels.
2. **External → internal learning**, focused on helping diverse users access the evidence base of climate- and disaster-related knowledge (e.g. findings of the IPCC 5th Assessment Report, relevant information on national policy developments and related DRR/CCA programs) to aid decision making processes and ensuring this information is available in understandable formats.
3. **Internal → internal learning**, focused on ensuring effective and efficient knowledge flows between PfR partners, and on facilitating learning within and among countries, partners and project sites

In each of these agendas there will be ample focus on the linkages between the different levels, where synergies will be sought in the combination and cross-fertilisation of experiences and knowledge at local, provincial, national, regional and global level.

Initial ideas for activities in support of Knowledge Management and Capacity Building

- § Regular two-way contact established between a Knowledge and Learning team and partners (including the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to further define and pursue most relevant elements of the ‘menu of options for learning & uptake’ that the Knowledge and Learning team will offer to partners.
- § ‘Learning baseline’ established - with support from Monitoring and Evaluation team and possibly with RCCC’s Minimum Standards for local climate-smart DRR informing Monitoring (and Evaluation and Wetland’s Ecosystem Criteria).
- § “Communities of practice” or “Learning communities” are established and active based on common learning objectives of partners; Knowledge and Learning team facilitates interactions of each ‘learning community’ with support from functional partners; incentives for partner engagement are identified; goals, objectives, outputs/results and desired impact of each learning community for the first year and beyond will be jointly identified with partners, based on what they wish to offer to the communities.
- § Support to partner engagement in key regional and international meetings and policy dialogues (e.g. sessions at CBA, COP, Development & Climate Days, Sendai/HFA2, SDG, etc)
- § Organisation of write shops, learning marketplaces, exchange visits and game sessions for promoting learning and dialogue (at country and/or regional level); face-to-face meetings are coordinated/supported by the thematic focal point for knowledge management and learning to ensure complementarity of efforts.
- § Drafting of working papers, policy briefs, ‘Learning in Focus’ notes, published to highlight innovative approaches to learning and how learning is being put to use to influence policy and practice.
- § Using RCCC’s Climate Training Kit for trainings to support translating climate information into action. Co-design new training material to live up to identified PfRII capacity needs.
- § Adjusting Serious games -- or developing new games -- to model specific elements of dynamic complex systems in which partners operate, to support learning about key issues (to be

identified by partners). Training of game facilitators organized at country or regional level (based on partner demand).

- § Supporting communication and dissemination of learning activities
- § Using open data and, where appropriate, innovative technologies for information and data management and sharing, and social media to optimize knowledge exchange
- § Organising global and/or regional or thematic Work Conferences, webinars and online discussion platforms on themes of common relevance to bring partners together and develop/ share lessons, experiences, strategies and plans.
- § Exploring new ideas for PFR II to strengthen (capacity building for) lobby and advocacy: for instance initiatives like *theatre of the oppressed* (developing plays about a problem, which is well known to your audience, based on the premise that they are the experts: a scene is shown- it may be short or long - and the audience is then involved in finding solutions, the idea is to train the people, the audience, to speak up, to try out new ways, new solutions to their problems;
- § Tapping into new type of actors to help us more efficiently build capacity, like Applied Improvisation Network and the Art Sector.

[1] http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_plans/items/6057.php

[2] IFRC and UNDP, *Effective law and regulation for disaster risk reduction: a multi-country study* (2014).

[3] Note this is a different definition than in disaster management, where slow-onset often refers to droughts

[4] Bachofen *et al.* 2014: Integrating climate and ecosystems into community risk assessments.. Examples learned from the Partners for Resilience programme.

<http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/PfR%20Assessing%20Assessments%20Final.pdf>

[5] http://www.wetlands.org/Portals/0/WI-Eco%20Criteria%20Brochure_web.pdf

[6] <http://www.climatecentre.org/resources-games/minimum-standards>

[7] <http://climatecentre.org/publications/case-studies>

[i] <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/unctad-releases-paper-on-food-security-and-climate-change-in-developing-countries/>