Annex 1 Log Frame

Strategic Axis 1: Together with the most at risk populations Red Cross Red Crescent builds resilience at community level through Disaster Risk Reduction.				
Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicators to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
Key Action 1: 1. Community members and local authorities of most at risk communities have a shared understanding and awareness of disaster risk factors. They are well organized, take ownership and mobilize the power of Humanity in order to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters in ways that builds their resilience.	Communities have sustained capacities to identify/ assess, reduce, prepare and respond to risks. These capacities are replicated and scaled-up. As a consequence, they are more resilient to address current and future risks. Community members will proactively engage with external stakeholders (local authorities, RCRC, NGOs, private sector) and have enhanced partnerships with stakeholders at local levels. NS will better target stakeholders providing support to local communities.	- Number of partnerships established at local level. - Number of communities with a community Disaster Risk Reduction plan (including EWS). - Number of communities with trained and equipped emergency response teams (and their % of the local disaster prone communities where possible). - Number of communities with early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems.[1] - Number of communities that meet the national standards of health, DRR, resilience education. - Percentage of communities assisted by Movement that have	Gender and diversity and social inclusion. Groups that require special attention. Community participation and ownership. Increasing trend of urbanization in Asia. Migration: Migrants as a potential source of income for families left behind, as well as contributors to the host country, as well as the gaps left behind in their countries of origin. Evolving disaster risk patterns caused by Climate	- Framework for community resilience. -Guide for development of community resilience programs (which includes CBHFA, VCA) - BPI, CBDRR, Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments of the Canadian Red Cross and all other community-based tools from the Federation and adapted to the local context). -Public Awareness and public Education Guide, key Messages. - Community Early Warning Systems Guiding principles and training tool kit.

[1] These are examples of common indicators used in global tools and guidelines: Sendai Framework; COP21; SDGs; WHS; IFRC Global Plan; Beijing Call for Innovation, etc.

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Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicators to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
	Community members understand they are key actors in their own sustainable development, recognizing the value and managing its own resources. Communities use forecast information across different timescales. Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.	their own recovery plans to guide this assistance. - Number of people using first aid and disaster risk reduction IT tools and systems (e.g. downloads of apps, SMS alert system, etc.). - Improved availability of a diverse set of livelihood options improving the Sustainable Development Goals. (see IFRC Livelihoods Indicators and apply as appropriate). -Number of A&P National Societies strategies that are aligned with the IFRC's Regional Priorities as defined by NS Leadership. Number of people provided with safe and adequate durable or emergency shelter and settlement assistance. Number of people with increased resilience and	Change and methods for adaptation and mitigation. Engagement of public authorities, private sector, and community-based organizations. Stakeholder mapping. Development programs from other stakeholders.	- UNISDR technical review of indicators of Sendai Framework for risk reduction - Business Preparedness Initiative (led by GDPC) - SPHERE.

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Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicators to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
		understanding of safe shelter and settlement.		
Key Action 2: Planning processes for disaster risk reduction are well established and plans are widely known and accepted by community members, local authorities and strategic stakeholders.	Communities know and understand their risks and plan local solutions based on this. Communities are connected to key stakeholders who are providing support towards resilience. National Societies support enhanced/increased advocacy at local level. There are well established feedback mechanisms in place that allow National Societies and beneficiaries to jointly discuss and improve DRR activities.	- Percentage of community members involved in the planning and implementation of DRR processes. - Percentage of community DRR processes receiving support from local authorities. - Percentage of communities with well-functioning beneficiary communication and feedback mechanisms in place. - Percentage of communities assisted by Movement that have their own recovery plans to guide this assistance.	Planning process driven by the communities and based on their own capacities. Ensuring that global frameworks, such as the Sendai framework, are simplified and translated for local use. Engagement of public authorities, private sector, and community-based organizations. - Stakeholder mapping.	- Framework for community resilience. -Guide for development of community resilience programs. - VCA. - IFRC Advocacy tools. - How to engage with national adaptation plans: Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
Key Action 3:	Knowledge, awareness and capacities of students, teachers and school	- Number of A&P National Societies engaged in implementation of	Gender and diversity and social inclusion.	- Comprehensive framework for school safety.

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National Societies, together with the education sectors in their respective countries, promote a culture of community resilience and concrete actions that addresses vulnerabilities in order to anticipate, prepare for, reduce the impact of, cope with and recover from the effects of shocks and stresses without compromising their long- term prospects.	authorities on the notion of risk increased. Schools are a strategic vector to promote and enhance resilience in its community. Schools are involved in community level early warning/early action. Disaster Response Capacity Enhancement (DRCE) capabilities are assessed.	Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF). - Number of NS with consecutive improvement in DRCE evaluations as they relate to this activity.	Groups that require special attention. ?? - School safety - Stakeholder mapping.	- World Wide initiative for School safety (WISS). - Public Awareness and public Education Guide, key messages. - 10 Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments of the Canadian Red Cross. - GDPC Pillowcase Project. - Child protection policies. - APYN (Spell out abbreviations) - ASSI (Spell out abbreviations)
Key Action 4: Most at risk communities are able to establish and operate efficient and pertinent mechanisms for scaling up their own capacity and interact respectfully with outside humanitarian support.	Communities received proper and timely and external support from the RC and/or other strategic actors.	- Number of communities that request support through mechanisms and procedures established. - Average of timely and suitable request of support from communities.	- Community capacities. - Communication and coordination mechanisms and tools. - Early warning systems. - Stakeholder mapping. - Geography. - Security issues.	

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Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicators to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
Key Action 5: Lessons learned from previous experiences systematically inform community disaster risk reduction programming, policy development, humanitarian diplomacy and disaster law initiatives.	Community members actively and meaningfully participate in advocacy initiatives. Communities are empowered and their net resilience increased. Contingency plans (and other plans) are adapted to previous experiences and used as an advocacy tool to strengthening community resilience.	- Number of communities involved in advocacy. - Number of community contingency plans adapted as per previous experiences. - Number of communities with CBDRR plans. - Number of contingency plan incorporating lessons learned.	Ways in which the Movement presence can support advocacy initiatives.	

Strategic Axis 2: National Society Disaster Risk Reduction capacity and performance are systematically, efficiently and cost effectively enhanced to meet internationally agreed standards.				
Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicator to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
Key Action 1: National Societies have a well-defined and widely accepted preparedness, response and recovery structure and procedures that meet internationally agreed Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience standards from within as well as outside the RCRC Movement. These are in line with their national mandates and legal frameworks.	Base units of National Societies recognize an effective, proper and timely support from headquarters Decisions are made based on verified information. NS with DP operational capacity self-assessed carried out. NS with clear DP plan to address identified weaknesses and gaps. Resources are well coordinated to reach the people in most need in a timely manner. The expected performance levels in the guidelines "Well Prepared National Society" and NDPRM become a reality.	- Percentage of solicited vs. unsolicited international (regional or global) support. - Percentage of reports from branches about effective and proper coordination. - Percentage of reports showing effective coordination and management efficiency. - Percentage of reviews/evaluations that show understanding, acceptance and compliance with Response Plan, SOPs and contingency plans. - Number and quality of activated pre-disaster agreements that contribute on enhancing disaster response. - Percentage of the budget allocated to DRR and community resilience activities.	- Clarity of roles and responsibilities. - Advocating for the roles and responsibilities to other stakeholders (focus on public authorities) - Well defined internal response mechanisms and surge tools. - Clarity on the what, how and who of the Emergency Ops Center. - Information Management for disasters preparedness, response, and recovery. - Risks and challenges related to phenomenon such as climate change, violence, urbanization, migration, and technological hazards. - Green response guidelines. - Beneficiary feedback mechanisms. - Transparent info management. - Stakeholder mapping.	- P&R for RCRC Humanitarian Assistance -Well prepared National Societies. - Movement Cooperation Framework/MOU. - Pre-disaster agreements. - EOC Guidelines. - NDPRM. - Call for innovation (Beijing Conference). - Oslo Guidelines on the use of foreign military and civil defence assets in disaster relief. - Common CM. - Coordination standards. -Well prepared National Societies. - IDRL Guidelines for domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief

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Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicator to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
		- Number of NS with consecutive improvement in DRCE evaluations. - Number of partnerships with the public authorities on preparedness (e.g. standing clusters and/or coordination platforms established by authorities). - Percentage of improvement in simulations and table top exercises.	- Multi-stakeholder consultation. - Civil-military coordination.	and initial recovery assistance. - Contingency Planning Guidelines. - BPI / Do no harm guide. - NDPRM. - Emergency Needs Assessment guidance and tools. - Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance and Shelter Cluster contingency planning check list.
Key Action 2: National Societies have effective Disaster Risk Reduction mechanisms and surge tools that are employed according to context and needs. They have sufficient staff and volunteer members with proper expertise, training and equipment as described in the NDPRM guide.	More people are reached in a timely and effective manner as a result of informed analysis of damages and needs. NS with well-established Disaster Risk Reduction Mechanisms. NS with self-assessment WPNS process carried out	- Number of teams that meet internationally agreed criteria and standards (such as SPHERE, INSARAG, NDPRM, etc.). - Number of teams that meet internationally agreed criteria and standards actively participate during disaster risk reduction activities.	- NS capacities. - Volunteer insurance mechanisms. - Gender, youth, ethnicity, and other diversity criteria when recruiting and training volunteers and staff. - Community level volunteers. - Volunteer retention - Capacity to respond in an integrated and collaborative manner at	- People in Aid. - Sphere Project. - NDPRM: guidance, videos, eBook. - Core Humanitarian Standard. - BPI/do no harm. - Safer Access and Ten Steps to

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Key Actions	**What impact do we expect?**	**Indicator to measure progress?**	**Give special attention to:**	**Available tools?**
	systematically	- Number and sex ratio of RC members (volunteers and staff) that are part of the different response teams. - Number, type, place, date and sex ratio of accidents suffered by team members participating in Disaster Risk Reduction activities, in their own country or in mission abroad. - Percentage of teams representative of the communities in which they operate. - Representation (number, age and sex) of the community members in the RC teams working in their community.	local, national, regional and global levels. - Risks and challenges related to phenomenon such as climate change, violence, urbanization, migration, and technological hazards. - Stakeholder mapping. - Curriculum varies from NS to NS.	Creating Safe Environments of the Canadian Red Cross - RMS. - Code of Conduct. - Well prepared National societies (WPNS). - VCA toolkit. - Nuclear emergency guidelines. - Training curricula Induction and sector specific RDRT curriculums are available in the DMU. - Volunteers data base, IT tools (e.g. email list, SMS´s Facebook/chat groups, etc.) for NS members of surge tools.
Key Action 3: Community Resilience approach is integrated through all Disaster Risk Reduction programming, which is fully integrated in response and recovery	Early recovery is a key priority in all responses.	- Number of assessment reports that reference key thematic areas for recovery programming. - Number of Emergency Plans of Actions with an	- Available baseline information. - Assessment team ToR. - Contingency Plans. - Cross cutting issue.	- BPI/Do no harm. - Framework for Community Resilience. - Green Response.

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Key Actions	**What impact do we expect?**	**Indicator to measure progress?**	**Give special attention to:**	**Available tools?**
planning based on the existing capacities in the communities.	Resilience programming through early recovery reduces disaster risk for vulnerable communities.	integrated (non-sectorial) approach - Percentage of communities assisted by Movement that have their own recovery plans to guide this assistance.	- Characteristics of Resilient Communities. - Multispectral, integrated assessments. - Stakeholder mapping.	- Gender and Diversity Framework.
Key Action 4: The quantity and quality of the disaster response material and equipment of National Societies meet the needs in the anticipated scenarios developed from Disaster Risk Reduction assessments and from contingency planning exercises.	People reached indicate that the assistance provided is appropriate to their needs.	- Number of National Societies with diverse and well-functioning fleets. - Number of National Societies with available stocks (physical and pre-agreements) with sufficient quality and quantity that meet national and international standards such as Sphere. - Percentage of assisted population report that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the humanitarian assistance. - Percentage of operations where beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of procured items.	- NS capacities. - Legal framework. - International standards. - Stocks take into account special needs for girls, boys, men, women, elderly, disabled and other special needs groups. - Beneficiary feedback mechanisms. - Cultural/customs aspects. - Geographical /topography. - Security issues. - Stakeholder mapping. - Community contingency plans.	- SPHERE guidelines. - Emergency items catalogue. - National-level standards. - Post-distribution reports. - Beneficiary satisfaction surveys. - Relevant OCAC and WPNS indicators.

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Key Actions	**What impact do we expect?**	**Indicator to measure progress?**	**Give special attention to:**	**Available tools?**
			- Weather.	
Key Action 5: The disaster preparedness and response support services of National Societies work efficiently and effectively with IFRC regional and global surge tools following international agree standards.	People reached indicate that the assistance provided was well –timed, of high quality, and coordinated.	- Number of days from identification/assessment of needs to delivering of assistance - Percentage of operations where beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of procured items. - Compliance with IFRC systems and procedures.	- NS capacities. - Ensuring media and public information at the proper level. - Development of specific Logistics related services (such as procurement, communications, transport, etc.) within the Host NS. - Financial procedures for emergency - Administration - Reporting according to internationally agreed humanitarian quality standards. Procedural.	- Procedures for emergency. - Risk management guidelines. - Framework agreements (national/local).
Key Action 6: National Societies implement relevant and sustainable systems, mechanisms	Relevance, quality and sustainability of the DRR actions are improved and strengthened.	- Number and kind of measures implemented as a consequences of the evaluation process.	- NS capacities. -Sustainability and flexibility.	WPNS DRCE

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Key Actions	**What impact do we expect?**	**Indicator to measure progress?**	**Give special attention to:**	**Available tools?**
and tools to assess, understand and improve its capacities.		- Number, quality and frequency of evaluation systems and tools.	- Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning skills.	
Key Action 7: National Societies promote and incorporate humanitarian innovation, including the adoption of effective technological systems and tools to their own disaster risk reduction activities.	Quality and collection process of the data were improved. Decision -making process was more pertinent and timely. Distribution of humanitarian assistance was well-timed and more efficient and safe.	- NS are seen as convener of Humanitarian Innovation and promote an understanding of the specificities of Principled Humanitarian Innovation and it's uniqueness vis a vis innovation. - NS embrace humanitarian innovation in their programing, including "new" technology. - Number of communities effectively using IT systems and tools to strengthen their own Disaster Risk Reduction capacity and resilience. - Number and type of DRR activities where IT systems and tools are effectively used.	- NS capacities. - IT users' skills. - Security issues.	- DMIS. - IFRC-Fednet. - IFRC-ICRC. Emergency items catalogue - Different information management platforms. - Social networks. - Cellphone and SMS.

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Key Actions	*What impact do we expect?*	*Indicator to measure progress?*	*Give special attention to:*	*Available tools?*
		- Number, age and sex ratio of community members with a proper command of IT systems and tools. - Number, age and sex ratio of RC team members with a proper command of IT systems and tools.		

Strategic Axis 3: Ensuring Effective Service Delivery for Local, National, Regional and Global Disaster Response that Contributes to Disaster Risk Reduction and strengthens community resilience.				
Key Actions	What impact do we expect?	Indicator to measure progress?	Give special attention to:	Available tools?
Key Action 1: The roles and responsibilities of the Movement's components, and activation of response mechanisms and surge tools, are clearly defined in order to facilitate collective, efficient, pertinent and timely Movement support to the NS´s Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and priorities.	Enhancing effectiveness by optimizing the use of RCRC collective resources in a way that generate synergies and truly add value to reach more people.	- Percentage of response plans and reports that incorporate PRHA themes. - Number of volunteers and staff that have completed the P&R training in the learning platform. - Percentage of RTE and AAR reflecting that operational leads are determined and supported to respond.	- National Society plans and response system. - Capacity building on PRHA in NS.	- Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (PRHA). - IDRL Guidelines for domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance. - National Environmental Laws. - Gender and Diversity Guideline. - Green Response Guidelines. - Code of Conduct. - Global and regional response mechanisms and surge tools (SoPs). - Learning platforms.
Key Action 2: Coordination and collaboration mechanisms are clearly defined and widely understood between the various Movement components and non-RCRC stakeholders at all levels.	RCM is better able to coordinate internally and externally to better target response and utilize resources. There is increase awareness of importance and pitfalls of coordination in cluster system.	- Number of countries where Movement coordination frameworks are applied. - Number / percentage of countries where Movement partners contribute through NS recovery plan. - Percentage of operations where the RCM actively	- CMR (CIMIC) - Quality and Accountability in relation to cluster system - Involvement of local authority - Stakeholder mapping.	- International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) / IASC.

Strategic Axis 3: Ensuring Effective Service Delivery for Local, National, Regional and Global Disaster Response that Contributes to Disaster Risk Reduction and strengthens community resilience.				
Key Actions	What impact do we expect?	Indicator to measure progress?	Give special attention to:	Available tools?
	Better information flow and management.	participates and shares information in cluster or other mechanism appropriate. Governmental/UN/NGO coordination mechanism for the preparedness and/or response to a disaster. - Percentage of operations where IFRC/NS co-lead the shelter cluster. - Number of regional NS active as PNS or as active providers of surge tools members to new responses.		
**Key Action 3:** There are well-established and appropriate national and international resource mobilization capacities and strategies for relevant and timely Disaster Risk Reduction actions.	Responses are well resourced, and these resources are mobilized rapidly to address needs timely.	- Number of days between the day of the emergency and the reception of funds through EA/DREF. - Percentage of EA coverage one-month after its launch. - Level of funding raised by NS´s to DRR and community resilience activities in their own countries, regionally or globally.	- Contingency plans. - Stakeholder mapping.	- Pre Disaster - Agreement/MoU. (Bilateral and Multilateral).

Strategic Axis 3: Ensuring Effective Service Delivery for Local, National, Regional and Global Disaster Response that Contributes to Disaster Risk Reduction and strengthens community resilience.				
Key Actions	What impact do we expect?	Indicator to measure progress?	Give special attention to:	Available tools?
		- Percentage of the budget allocated to DRR and community resilience activities. - Percentage of communities assisted by Movement that have their own recovery plans to guide this assistance.		
Key Action 4: Reporting and feedback mechanisms are designed to incorporate internationally agreed criteria and standards.	Response performances are demonstrably adherent to PRHA; fully accountable to beneficiaries and stakeholders, and demonstrating higher quality programming.	- Percentage of reports that reflect PRHA themes – qualitative and quantitative. - Number of operations with evaluations measuring impact of response, including value for money considerations. - Number of contingency plan incorporating lessons learned. - Number of contingency plans incorporating specific reference to PMER systems that align to PRHA.	- Pooling of assessment and planning data and information.	- SPHERE Standards. - PRHA. -

Strategic Axis 4: Institutionalizing Strategic Partnerships at all levels within the RCRC Movement and with external partners.

Key Actions	What impact do we expect?	Indicator to measure progress?	Give special attention to:	Available tools?
Key Action 1: An inventory of current partnerships listing their expected outcomes, scopes and expectations is widely available and constantly updated.	A better understanding of opportunities and disaster risk reduction of partners and our stakeholders. Better informed decisions are made, enabling effective and efficient use of resources from partners to support the needs of vulnerable communities. Innovative ways of partnering are explored & analyzed through the mapping process.	- A map with concrete and accepted guidance for building partnerships in line with the PRHA and NMDPR.	- Sensitization and training of NS members, from senior staff & leadership at headquarters level to branch level, on the importance and means to build partnerships and Humanitarian diplomacy. (e.g. peer-to-peer, leadership forum, local meetings, etc.) - Identify opportunities with non-traditional partners (e.g. Private, Academia, Local organizations, etc.) - Analyze trends & modalities (e.g. civil military relationship) with especial attention on identification of risks. - Strengthening NS auxiliary role to the government in DRR.	-PRHA. - NDPRM. - Movement Cooperation tools. -National DRR platforms - IASC 8 protocols. -RMS. -Learning Platform.
Key Action 2: New partnerships are formalized and joint action plans developed to contribute to achieving the aims of the "One billion coalition for resilience" initiative.	Both long term and short term commitments among partners will increase. Better accountability and results are achieved through	- Number of formal agreements signed. - Percentage of increase of partnerships. - Percentage of resources generated from partnerships.	- Strengthen cooperation and Humanitarian Diplomacy skill of senior staff & and leadership. - Opportunities to enhance capacity of RCRC NS through partnership	- One Billion Coalition for resilience. - IASC guidelines on Emergency Response Preparedness.

Strategic Axis 4: Institutionalizing Strategic Partnerships at all levels within the RCRC Movement and with external partners.

Key Actions	What impact do we expect?	Indicator to measure progress?	Give special attention to:	Available tools?
	clear definition of roles & responsibilities. Resources are leveraged. Credibility and positioning of RCRC is enhanced.		- Use of outcome & results based approaches to allow for flexible funding. - Actively engaging with all stakeholders, especially buy in from the community & beneficiaries in the process of formalizing partnership.	
Key Action 3: Partnerships are maintained, nurtured and reviewed to ensure they remain strong, relevant and grow with mutual benefit. Always respecting the "Auxiliary Role" of NS.	Maximizing collective impact by ensuring partnerships remain relevant and sustainable.	- Percentage of partnerships with active implementation for more than two years. - Percentage of partnerships that connect Movement and partner network at multiple geographic levels. - Percentage of partners that show satisfaction during reviews.	- Partnerships adhering to the PRHA. - Building trust through transparent, honest and constant communication & dialogue, ensuring mutual benefits throughout the partnership. - Referencing to existing guidelines.	- IFRC guideline for building partnership. - ICRC Ethnical principles guiding the ICRC partnership with the private sector.

Strategic Axis 4: Institutionalizing Strategic Partnerships at all levels within the RCRC Movement and with external partners.				
Key Actions	What impact do we expect?	Indicator to measure progress?	Give special attention to:	Available tools?
Key Action 4: Lesson learned and best practices from partnerships (including from other regions and globally) are identified and shared widely and incorporated into better programming.	Opportunities, knowledge, challenges and failures are captured and widely discussed to enable future adaptation, replication, and scaling up of successful partnerships examples.	-Number of beneficiary & non-beneficiary providing feedback. - Lessons are shared publicly. - Percentage of DRR and emergency plans that demonstrate analysis of l lessons learned and best practices. - Past lessons are synthesized as input for new responses based on relevance to specific priority needs and situational context.	- Have a holistic approach to learning organizations and learning partnerships that focuses on knowledge management, culture and enabling environment for learning. - Innovative ways to collect, review, analyze and disseminate information, lessons and best practices. - Simple feedback mechanisms from community, beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. -Different languages cross cutting topics.	- Reference centers. - IFRC IM resources (e.g. SIMS, RTE, etc.). - BPP.

End Version Sept 1st.