

Regional Resilience Initiative beyond 2018

RRI2 overall framing / **Southeast Asia** / October 2018

Background

The Regional Resilience Initiative (RRI) completed its implementation in September 2018. In parallel, discussions were held with both Canadian RC and Canadian government (Global Affairs Canada – GAC) to start the early design process of a follow-up initiative beyond 2018 (commonly referred to as “RRI2” at this stage of planning).

A key milestone for these discussions was the completion of the RRI Summative Evaluation commissioned by GAC in June 2018. Since then, the IFRC and Canadian RC, with the support of an external consultant have engaged in several rounds of stakeholder consultations to gather input for the design of the RRI2 proposal. The proposal is scheduled to be submitted to GAC at the end of November 2018. As part of the process, a consultative workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur on 8-10 October attended by key stakeholders (6 NSs from ASEAN countries, IFRC and Canadian RC colleagues, as well as one representative from the Cambodian Government).

This document provides a summary of the workshop conclusions, for further consideration in the proposal design. Rather than a detailed description (which is not required at this stage of proposal development), it provides an overall framing of the proposed RRI2 initiative to allow for strategic discussions and feedback.

Key issues we have learnt from RRI implementation in the past 5 years

The below learning points and analyses are extracted from several sources, including the RRI Summative Evaluation report, the RRI endline study [report](#) as well as informal discussions with stakeholders.

Key learning	Description	Implication for RRI2 design
A truly regional approach (vs. multi-country project)	The major recognized added value of RRI is its purely regional nature, not duplicating country-level interventions. This includes all the engagement with ASEAN, support to regional networks, peer to peer learning, and the engagement in other regional platforms such as AMCDRR.	Retain regional nature for RRI2
Importance of linking policy work to action in communities	It has been challenging throughout RRI to showcase the contribution of regional / national capacity-building to the actual change in communities. Furthermore, with no budget to implement actions at community level, it was sometimes difficult to capture community voices for	Have two geographic modalities of implementation in RRI2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A regional scope following RRI1 approach - Targeted pilot interventions at community / school

	effective advocacy at national and regional levels.	level, with a suggested focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV group) as identified by ASEAN.
Go beyond disasters to development work to tackle the root causes	IFRC and National Societies have a unique opportunity to work across humanitarian and development sectors, not only to look at the DRR agenda (under DL, SGBV research, etc.), but also looking at broader development issues, aligning with SDGs.	Frame RRI2 as a contribution to resilience (in particular the ASEAN Coalition for Resilience given the geographic focus), as our contribution to all the Global Agendas.
Partnership engagement is complex and needs to be prioritized	Focus on fewer partners, but go deeper in the analysis and engagement for meaningful change. A good example is ASEAN where RRI started to deepen the engagement with ACDM, as a good basis for widening the scope to health, women and youth sectors, in line with our ASEAN engagement strategy.	Enhance the stakeholder analysis at all levels and prioritize ASEAN as a key partner.
Great progress in PGI mainstreaming but need to invest more at the leadership level	This is a recognized challenge among IFRC and NS at all levels, in both organizational and operational issues.	Identify best practices and integrate some global initiatives such as GLOW RED and/or others in the plan.
Need for more strategic / analytic thought in our Humanitarian Diplomacy messaging	Given the multiplication of platforms and sectors to engage with, it is critical to strategically develop our messaging based on evidence, audience and expected policy / practice changes.	Include capacity building on strategic planning at several levels. This was part of RRI1 but should be further enhanced for both IFRC and NS and select partners.
Need to invest in data literacy	Despite great progress in recent years and clear opportunities with the digital world, both IFRC and NSs are still challenged to have efficient data management processes for quality programming and strategic influence.	Continue investing on PMER capacity-building, Knowledge Management and Research in support of evidence-based advocacy (EBA).

The window of opportunity (Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy - FIAP)

Informal discussions with GAC counterparts have identified the following key directions:

1/ Project proposals should clearly demonstrate their contribution to the new FIAP of Canada



Based on the NS consultation survey and key stakeholder interviews conducted in September 2018, focus on the first two FIAP priority areas :

1: Gender Equality/GE and Empowerment of Women and Girls

2: Human Dignity

(Area 3: “growth that works for everyone” could also be considered in case of livelihoods activities)

FIAP is available [here](#).


2/ Focus on ASEAN

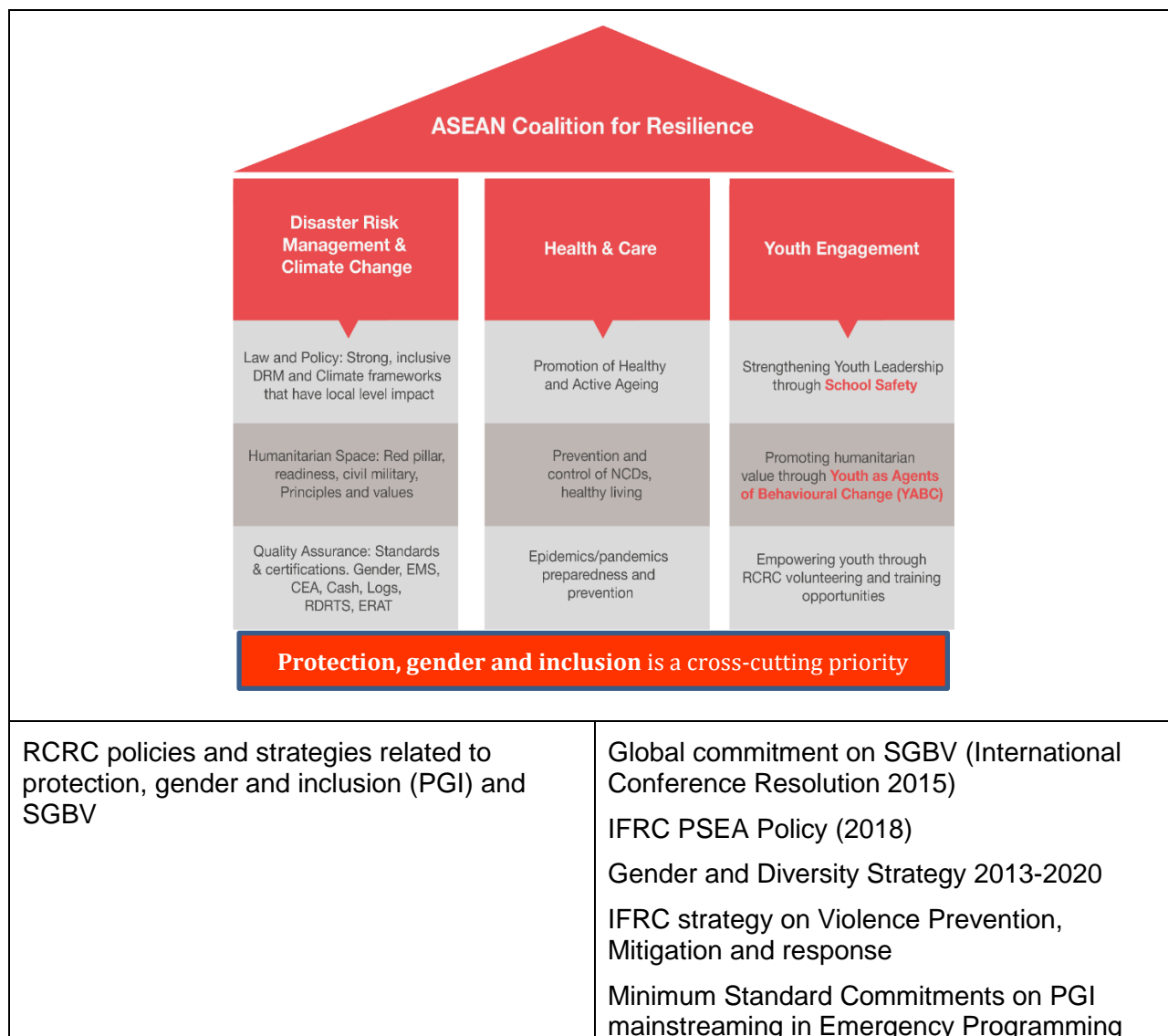
Potential funding will come from the Canada-ASEAN portfolio and any proposed intervention would need to contribute to ASEAN strategies / plans as well as be clearly negotiated with ASEAN counterparts.

- Canada is a dialogue partner of ASEAN and celebrated its 40 years of partnership in 2017.
- Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-Canada Enhanced Partnership (2016-2020) available [here](#).

Framing RRI2 as contributions to Global Agenda, IFRC policies, ASEAN Culture of Prevention as well as ASEAN Coalition for Resilience

	<p>Through disaster, health, social mobilisation and education, our collective positioning area is under the banner of resilience, with our daily commitment to enable people to withstand shock and not to be left behind.</p> <p><i>Resilience as a bridge between humanitarian action and development</i></p> <p><i>Highlighting the unique positioning of NSs in ASEAN to work across all global agendas through their auxiliary status, their network of branches as well as their volunteer base</i></p>
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 <p>IFRC Framework for Community Resilience</p> <p><small>www.ifrc.org Saving lives, changing minds.</small></p> <p><small>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</small></p>	<p>1 Billion Coalition for Resilience (our global commitment)</p> <p>IFRC Framework for Community Resilience (our guiding strategy)</p> <p>Roadmap to Community Resilience (one of our guiding toolboxes)</p> <p>ASEAN Coalition for Resilience (our vehicle for ASEAN engagement)</p> <p>ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society (2017) – a key recent overarching policy under which RRI2 could fit across all sectors</p>
<p>ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society (2017)</p> <p>Available here, see extract on the right column</p>	<p>SUPPORT the following thrusts of a culture of prevention, in conformity with the principles of ASEAN Charter, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting a culture of peace and intercultural understanding; ▪ Promoting a culture of respect for all; ▪ Promoting a culture of good governance at all levels; ▪ Promoting a culture of resilience and care for the environment; ▪ Promoting a culture of healthy lifestyle; ▪ Promoting a culture supporting the values of moderation



Overall goal and rationale for RRI2 proposal

Overall goal	Enhanced safety and resilience of communities at risk in ASEAN countries with a focus on the interests and needs of women, boys and girls
Overall strategy	Linking policy development and advocacy with implementation through a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder implementation strategy in ASEAN countries
Rationale	<p>The Southeast Asia region has witnessed significant development gains in the last three decades, however these gains have not spread equally across communities and the most at-risk groups remain far behind and marginalized. Additionally, as one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world (as again shown recently in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Philippines), Southeast Asia continues to suffer from the negative impact of disasters and crises which repeatedly negatively impact many decades of development gains.</p> <p>In this context, women, men, boys, girls and diverse groups¹ are affected differently by such developments, but women, girls and diverse groups remain</p>

	<p>disproportionately poorer, face the major risks of violence, discrimination, insecurity and climate and natural hazards while suffering from unequal access to resources and opportunities.</p> <p>Power relations and social norms deprive women, girls and diverse groups of control over decisions that affect their lives and livelihoods and expose them to sexual and gender-based violence, as they are systematically discriminated against and left behind. Furthermore, these continual risks are escalated in disasters, public health emergencies and migration crises.</p> <p>Building on RRI achievements (between 2014-2018), this project will continue to leverage the unique positioning of both IFRC and NSs in ASEAN in order to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Outcome 1) Specific safety needs of women, boys and girls are increasingly addressed through RCRC programmes and services (not only humanitarian action but also development community-based programming), including through a strengthened women's and youth leadership in RCRC structures and services. - (Outcome 2) Policies and practices at ASEAN, national and local levels are influenced to better empower and ensure the safety of women, boys and girls.
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Main expected results (outputs) and generic activities

Below outputs (and supporting activities) were identified as mutually-reinforcing in order to reach the overall goal and outcomes as per above rationale.

Outputs	Activities
Increased representation of women and youth in decision-making mechanisms within Red Cross Red Crescent, and their services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic planning and support at IFRC and NS level for increased women and youth leadership at all levels - Leadership competency initiative to retain and engage cohorts of potential women leaders implemented and monitored. - Support to youth networking and cooperation mechanisms
Enhanced capacities of Red Cross Red Crescent to mainstream PGI and SGBV prevention and services throughout humanitarian and development programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development / adaptation / translation of policies, tools, IEC materials, etc. - Technical assistance to NSs to mainstreaming PGI in sectors (to be selected at a later stage) such as WASH, health, livelihoods, shelter, DRR, etc. - Capacity-building related to delivery of SGBV services
Increased access to and control of Red Cross Red Crescent's services, including SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of pilot community-based development initiatives with an enhanced focus on PGI/SGBV (specific sector to be decided at a later stage, and focus on CLMV countries)

<p>prevention and services by women, boys, and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piloting of improved PGI/SGBV interventions in humanitarian response, with a focus on local responses (not supported by DREF or Emergency Appeal)
<p>Strengthened strategic partnership of National Societies with governments, women’s organizations and other allies to influence policies and practices that empower and ensure safety of women, boys and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building for NSs on Humanitarian Diplomacy, effective partnership-building as well as data literacy - Policy / technical advocacy (Disaster Law, engagement in national clusters, etc.) - Joint campaigns - Evidenced based research
<p>Increased engagement of Red Cross Red Crescent with relevant ASEAN platforms to raise awareness of safety of women, boys and girls and their empowerment in line with 2030 Global Agenda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement with ASEAN by IFRC and regional networks, under the auspices of the MoU and the ASEAN Coalition for Resilience - Technical advocacy towards key ASEAN bodies on priority themes (DM, health, youth and PGI) - Continued building of evidence through joint learning activities, knowledge management as well as joint activities with academic institutions

Main features of the project proposal (deadline for submission is end of November 2018)

- 5 years for implementation
- Budget at least equivalent to RRI1 (around 5,5 million CHF)
- Assumption for start date is mid-2019 with a 3 to 6-month inception phase (called PIP – Project Implementation Plan) to fine-tune the key outcomes and outputs, while planning activities in detail (including country targeting, sector selection, detailed stakeholder analysis, etc.)

Next steps

<p>24 October – 2 November 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NS participants from the workshop debrief their colleagues and leaders about discussion and continue submitting new ideas (in particular areas of innovation) to Mark and Herve - NS not participating in the workshop receive a briefing from their respective IFRC country offices
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1 November 2018	In Ottawa (Canada), joint CRC-IFRC meeting with GAC to debrief on RRI1 and discuss options for RRI2
7 November 2018	IFRC APRO issues a formal letter to the leadership of the National Societies of ASEAN (+ CVTL based on discussions with GAC on 1 November) to inform about the process and share a revised overall framing document for RRI2 as a basis for feedback and further discussion in Manila
As a side discussion of the Manila AP Conference mid-November 2018	NS Leaders discuss the proposal overall framing document and provide key strategic feedback to IFRC and CRC for inclusion in the final proposal
Throughout November (to be organized in a separate email to select CRC/IFRC colleagues)	Drafting of the proposal by Mark (consultant) with technical input from IFRC and CRC colleagues
23 November 2018 (end of day)	Deadline for CRC Advisor and Program input
28 November 2018	Final proposal completed and submitted for CRC review and approval
30 November 2018	Deadline for submission of the proposal to GAC

Contacts

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