CADRI Partnership

Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

Sida

The Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) is a global partnership committed to leaving no one behind and achieving the 2030 Agenda by strengthening countries' capacities to reduce disaster and climate risks.

Foreword

The year 2022 was marked by the roll out of the CADRI digital tool for capacity diagnosis in five countries with a great diversity of risk profiles: Ghana, the Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, the Maldives, and Tanzania. The CADRI Partners deployed 49 experts to these countries to support the government-led diagnosis covering a range of issues including agriculture and food security, health, human mobility, environment, education, infrastructure, social protection, tourism and water and sanitation. The CADRI tool was launched at the 2022 HNPW and throughout the year a total of 250 experts registered as users on the platform. The user feedback received during the testing and roll out phase is now used to improve the tool's usability.

The year was also marked by reflection and learning inspired by our Monitoring & Evaluation work. The review of CADRI lasting impact in Namibia and Jordan and the independent Mid Term Review of the Joint Programme clearly confirm the relevance, usefulness, and uniqueness of the CADRI Partners service offer. They also emphasized the need to revisit the CADRI business model to anchor the CADRI capacity development process in an existing global, regional, or country programmatic vehicle to ensure proper programmatic follow up after the diagnosis phase.

In 2023 the CADRI Partnership seeks to mobilize its partners' resources to respond to a an increase in country demands and tackle a new challenge to adapt its diagnosis and planning approach to work in fragile contexts. As we reach the final year of implementation of the Joint Programme, in 2023 the CADRI Partners also embark on a process of cooperative reflection to consolidate and enhance the business model to continue to deliver much needed support to promote risk informed planning and programming.

Sophie Baranes
CADRI Partnership Coordinator

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Acronyms

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AFD	French Development Agency
ANPC	Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile
AP	Asia-Pacific
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BNGRC	National Office for Risk and Disaster Management
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CGPU	Emergency Prevention and Management Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GETI	Global Education and Training Institute
GIS	Geographic Information System
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
HNPW	Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IDDRR	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPO	Junior Programme Officer LAC Latin America and the Caribbean
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation MIRA Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment
MTR	Midterm Review

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAG	Programme Assurance Group RCO Resident Coordinator Office
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VIDECI	Vice Ministry of Civil Defense
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

One year at a glance

FEBRUARY

MARCH

-Kyrgyz Republic capacity diagnosis

-Timor-Leste scoping

-OECD DAC

Timor-Leste multipartner analytical mapping

2022

-IDRR Day

-Maldives, Ghana, and Tanzania capacity diagnosis

Cameroon scoping

NOVEMBER

OCTOBER

APRIL

-Mid-Term Review

-Madagascar Capacity
Diagnosis

MAY

-Global Platform

-HNPW

-Regional Tool Webinars

-Timor-Leste
programming review

-Maldives scoping

◄ JUNE

-LNOB Tool training

-Ghana & Tanzania scoping

-High Level Political Forum

Tool trainings

SEPTEMBER

JULY

2022 Country results

CAMEROON

GHANA

Programming review

Validation and prioritization

Scoping mission

Capacity diagnosis

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

MALDIVES

TANZANIA

TIMOR-LESTE

MADAGASCAR

Contributions to National DRR strategies

Kyrgyz Republic

The national DRR framework 2023-2030 approved by the Cabinet in January 2023 includes provisions to implement some of the key recommendations identified in the CADRI capacity diagnosis in relation to access to risk information, risk sensitive social protection, safer schools, slow onset disasters, and national budgetary mechanisms.

The new plan prioritizes the development of a multi-hazard risk information system supported by a central database and improvements of the online portal to ensure better access by all relevant country stakeholders. It makes provisions for improving the legal framework on social protection to include disasters, developing DRR plans for healthcare facilities with the creation of a safety database, and scaling up the "safe schools" program. It now integrates drought in the loss and damage accounting methodology. Finally, the plan prescribes budgetary allocation mechanisms for DRR to sectoral ministries and local governments.

Senegal

The draft national DRR strategy 2023-2027 incorporates the main recommendations identified in the CADRI capacity diagnosis. The section on mainstreaming DRR into sectoral policies includes specific provisions related to territorial planning, infrastructure, and WASH. In the sector of agriculture, fisheries and husbandry, key recommendations were integrated such as the requirement of regular risk assessments, the launch of an early warning system for food security based on the selection of key national indicators, or the inclusion of DRR in agriculture education and training modules.

The strategy also includes provisions to develop the legal and policy framework for enhanced coordination around the "One Health" approach between agriculture, nutrition, environment, water, and health to enhance prevention, preparedness, detection and response to public health events. In the area of disaster preparedness, in line with the capacity diagnosis recommendations, the strategy prioritizes the negotiation of an agreement of mutual assistance for the protection and assistance needs of disaster affected populations who have been displaced across borders.

Togo

The national DRR strategy 2022-2026 includes a summary of the key findings of the CADRI capacity diagnosis. Several activities listed in the strategy are meant to implement CADRI capacity diagnosis recommendations, such as the creation of an institute for geographic information, the centralization of disaster risk data collected by different institutions, or the elaboration of a national multi-hazard and multi-level disaster risk profile. While the strategy does not integrate all recommended provisions related to inclusivity and gender equity, it does include provisions to develop a DRR law with a gender and inclusivity lens and to develop risk and vulnerability analysis tools that are gender sensitive. It also plans to integrate gender equity into DRR education materials and to ensure that DRR is equally integrated into gender policies. In addition to the national DRR strategy, the post disaster recovery strategy prioritizes the recommendation to clarify institutional mandates and the organizational structure for post disaster recovery.

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**Deployments:
FAO, UNDAC,
UNDP,WHO**

**Capacity diagnosis:
17-28 October**

Photo: UNICEF/Ghana

Ghana capacity diagnosis

Ghana, considered as one of the most stable and vibrant economies in West Africa, is vulnerable to a range of hazards. Ghana's growing urban population in coastal areas is particularly exposed to flooding and waterborne diseases while the Northern regions experience periodic drought and food insecurity. Oil and mining extraction generate additional disaster risks for the environment and the local communities.

Cognizant of these challenges, the government urged the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to develop a disaster risk reduction strategy to guide the actions aimed to prevent and cope with the impacts of climate change and disaster risks.

The government called upon the CADRI Partnership to support a diagnosis of risk management capacities to inform the development of such a strategy and provide an orientation for a more efficient mainstreaming of climate and disaster risk reduction across sectors for the country's development pathway.

The draft national DRR strategy 2023-2027 incorporates the main recommendations identified in the CADRI capacity diagnosis. The section on mainstreaming DRR into sectoral policies includes specific provisions related to territorial planning, infrastructure, and WASH. In the sector of agriculture, fisheries and husbandry, key recommendations were integrated such as the requirement of regular risk assessments, the launch of an early warning system for food security based on the selection of key national indicators, or the inclusion of DRR in agriculture education and training modules.

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**Deployments:
UNDP, UNICEF,
FAO, UNFPA,
UNDAC**

**Capacity diagnosis:
17-28 October**

Photo: UNDP/Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyz Republic capacity diagnosis

The Kyrgyz Republic presents a unique risk landscape. The country has made outstanding progress in economic growth and poverty reduction, but disaster losses and climate change impact threaten to push vulnerable communities back into poverty. This landlocked, mountainous country, historically prone to earthquakes, is now facing increasingly frequent mudslides and seasonal flooding. It is very vulnerable to climate change impact given the country's dependency on glacial meltwater for agricultural irrigation and energy generation. Additionally, the country has to deal with the legacy of uranium tailings, as well as waste from mining industries which can potentially escalate into environmental catastrophe.

The government mobilized the CADRI Partnership expertise to facilitate a multi-sectoral DRR capacity diagnosis in order to improve disaster and climate risk in seven socio-economic sectors: agriculture and food security; education; environment; health; infrastructure; social protection; water, sanitation, and hygiene. A team of 27 government and UN experts (FAO, OCHA, UNDAC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO) was deployed in Bishkek capital, Issyk-Kul district (industry), Osh region (rural), and Alamudun district (rural) to consult with a wide range of representatives from central government, municipalities, civil society organizations and the private sector to gather their views on additional capacities required to better manage disaster risk.

While the Kyrgyz Republic has a well developed regulatory and legal framework for disaster risk reduction, the diagnosis revealed that the country needs to shift from a response centric approach to a more proactive approach through enhanced level of preparedness and prevention that considers the responsibilities of different sectoral ministries.

Following the validation, the government integrated key recommendations in the revised National Disaster RIsk Reduction Action Plan (2023-2026). The capacity diagnosis serves to improve coordination between the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration in humanitarian response and advise on revisions of relevant laws. The capacity diagnosis also informed the National Voluntary Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework, along with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 with a Strategic Priority 3 on climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection.

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Deployments:
FAO, IFRC,
UNDP, UNDRR,
UNOPS, WHO

Capacity diagnosis:
28 March–
8 April

Photo: UNEP/Madagascar
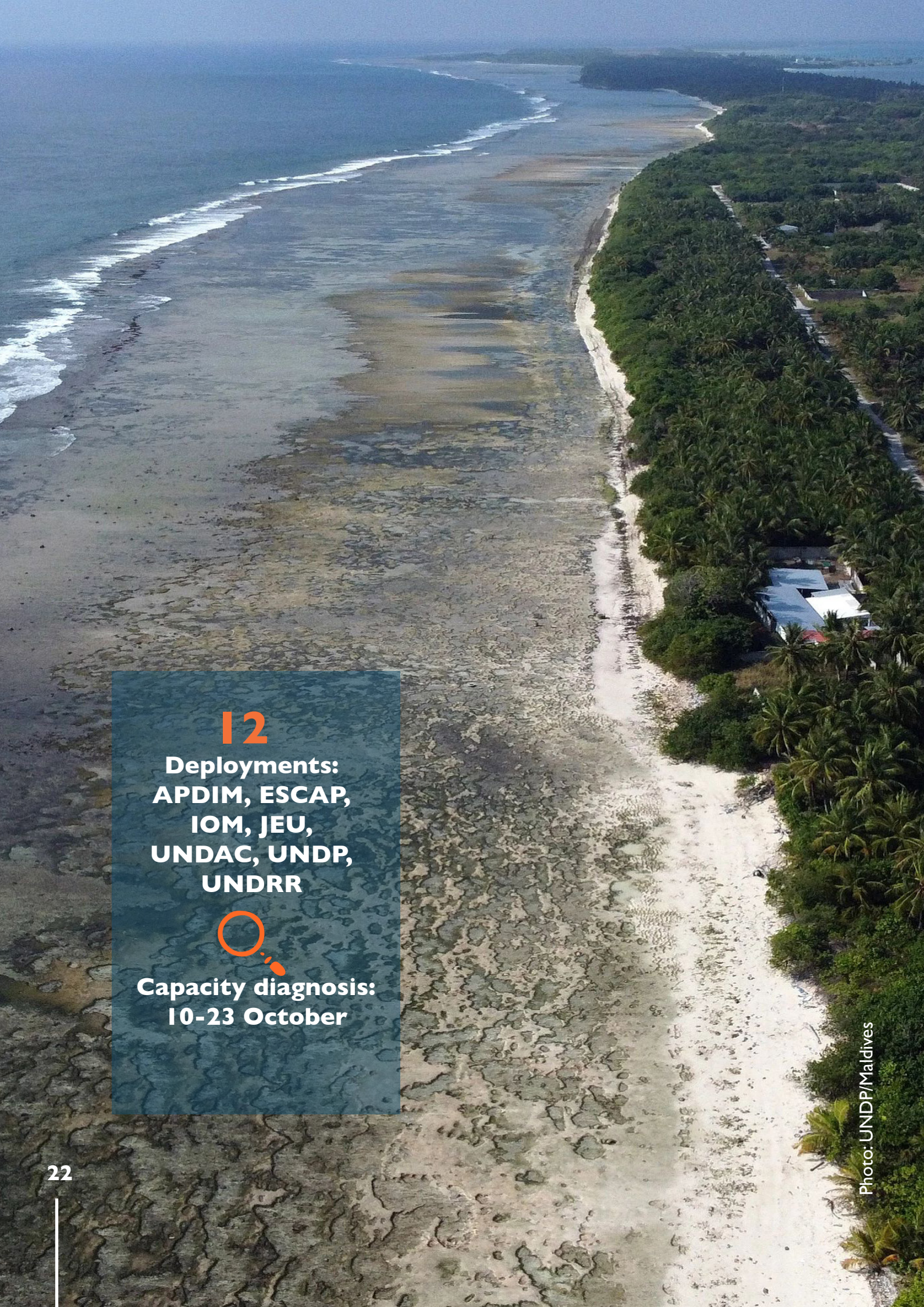
Madagascar capacity diagnosis

The government's decision to conduct a comprehensive diagnosis of country systems to manage disaster and climate risks took place in a particular context in 2022 when multiple crises compounded. For the third year in a row, the southern part of the country was affected by an unprecedented drought and a severe food insecurity and malnutrition crisis, while three consecutive cyclones hit the coastal areas, leading to severe flooding and destruction of critical infrastructure. This cumulative set of crisis happened in one of the poorest countries that was already weakened by the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To reduce the population's extreme vulnerability to this combination of hazards, the government has renewed its political and institutional framework and implements a variety of disaster and climate risk management programmes. The repetition of emergency situations raised the question of the effectiveness of these capacity building approaches.on additional capacities required to better manage disaster risk.

A joined team composed of 22 experts from government, UN (FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO), IFRC/National Red Cross and NGO (CRS, MEDAIR) organizations was deployed to the regions of Ambovombe (capital), Androy (Great South) and Toamasina (east) to consult with a wide range of public and private sector representatives at central and local level.

The diagnosis covers seven socio-economic sectors: infrastructure and territorial planning; agriculture and food security; environment; health; water, sanitation, and hygiene; social protection; and education. It confirmed recent progress in the governance framework, the adoption of new norms to guide resilient infrastructure development and the prioritization of financial protection mechanisms. The main challenge remains the limited ownership and prioritization of the disaster risk reduction agenda at all levels and across sectors which does not translate into adequate budgetary allocations. Beyond policies and institutional reform, a capability and competency revolution is needed. Priority interventions include an inclusive coordination, accountability and monitoring-evaluation mechanism to clarify the attributions of the institutions; a clear strategy to localize DRM capacities, and the urgency of pooling the multitude of sectoral Early Warning Systems (EWS) for health, nutrition, water resources, food security into one nationally led EWS..

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Deployments:
APDIM, ESCAP,
IOM, JEU,
UNDAC, UNDP,
UNDRR

Capacity diagnosis:
10-23 October

Photo: UNDP/Maldives

Maldives capacity diagnosis

Climate and disaster risk are intrinsically linked in the Maldives, one of the lowest lying countries in the world. Faced with rising sea levels, part of this country could become uninhabitable as storms and coastal floods that damage infrastructure, disrupt services and economic activities, and contaminate freshwater are becoming more frequent. People's livelihoods and the national economy, which are almost exclusively dependent on tourism and fisheries, are at risk. Fishing communities are affected by recurring losses due to extreme weather events while fish stocks are threatened by the increasing acidity and warming of the ocean.

In this context, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) called upon the CADRI Partnership to facilitate a review of progress made in building stronger country systems to manage disaster and climate risks in an integrated manner.

The multidisciplinary team of experts (IOM, UNDAC, UNDRR, UNESCAP, the Red Crescent Society and the Asian Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management) consulted over 80 stakeholders representing government, civil society, private sector, academia, and development partners in the capital and in three islands in the north, south, and central regions of the archipelago.

Findings stressed that the country can build on the solid foundation of the Disaster Management Act and Decentralization Act to translate regulations on risk information into actionable methodologies and guidelines for hazard, vulnerability, and risk assessments.

To date, data collected on losses and damages is highly fragmented and risk assessments lack long-term climate projections. Recommendations will focus on strengthening the policy framework for inclusive & gender responsive DRR & CCA and building technical capacities to enhance accessibility of data , standardization for data collection, and application of risk information to planning and decision-making. The early warning messages need to provide suggested response actions and be better tailored to specific island communities.

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**Deployments:
FAO, IOM,
UNDAC, UNDRR,
UNFPA, WHO,
UNDRR**

**Capacity diagnosis:
17-28 October**

Photo: UNEP/Tanzania

Tanzania capacity diagnosis

The United Republic of Tanzania, located on the coast of East Africa, has been affected with various disasters and recent events include floods, droughts, epidemics, earthquakes, and fire. These events are further exacerbated by climate change, unplanned settlements, environmental degradation and increase in population. Droughts and floods frequently occur leading to significant impacts on the country's economy - in particular on agricultural output and hydro power energy generation - and affecting community resilience especially concerning food security.

Responding to a dual request from the Prime Minister's Office (mainland) and the Second Vice President's Office (Zanzibar), thirteen experts were deployed by FAO, IOM, UNDAC, UNDRR, UNFPA, WHO and MapAction to work with country based experts from CARE, IRC, and the UN Country Team (FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) under the government leadership and the overall guidance of WFP in its capacity as chair of the UN Emergency Coordination Group.

The team held consultations with key stakeholders from central and local government, the National Red Cross Society, CSOs and academia and was deployed to Chamwino and Mvomero districts in mainland and Pemba and South district in Zanzibar.

The consultations put a special emphasis on the needs and demands of the most vulnerable population groups to withstand the impact of climate change and disasters.

The diagnosis noted that risk governance is well defined at all levels building on a strong DRM legislative framework but sectoral policies still need to better integrate DRM provisions, and these policies need to apply a stronger gender and inclusion lens to better address the specific needs and demands of the most vulnerable population groups

Tanzania's Early Warning System has been strengthened in recent years through capacity building of the National Meteorological Authority. According to the preliminary findings of the capacity diagnosis, efforts are required to increase local coverage of the EWS, and improve linkage with contingency planning.

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Deployments:
IFRC, IOM,
UNDRR, OCHA

Multi-partner
review of DRR and
CCA programming:
1- 10 June

Photo: UNDP/Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste multi-partner programming review

Timor-Leste is a high-risk country affected by multiple hazards including floods, drought and storms. The overexploitation of resources including logging, sand mining, and land-clearing together with rapid unplanned urbanization have further increased the country's exposure to disaster and climate risk. Pervasive poverty, limited diversification of livelihoods combined with limited access to social services and gender inequalities make the population extremely vulnerable.

The CADRI Partnership was mobilized to support development and humanitarian partners to assess how they can better coordinate and align their interventions to accompany the government evolve from a response centric system to risk informed planning with a stronger focus on preventive and anticipatory actions.

CADRI supported an analytical mapping of 55 ongoing programmes of 25 partners, including UN, National Red Cross Society, International NGOs, bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners.

The review assessed the 55 programmes against the criteria of national ownership and inclusiveness, alignment with national priorities, effectiveness and lasting impact, and coherence.

In June, a multidisciplinary team of IFRC, IOM, UNDRR, and OCHA experts consulted with over 40 national and local stakeholders in the capital Dili and the municipalities of Atauro, Ermera, and Aileu to deepen the analysis of programming.

The review of DRR & CCA programming confirmed that humanitarian and development partners provide limited support in operationalizing the country's DRM localization agenda. Most programmes concentrate in Dili while other high-risk municipalities receive limited attention. Furthermore, half of the programmes are primarily implemented by the central government versus less than 2% of programmes primarily implemented by local government. DRR and CCA interventions focus more on emergency response operations than preventive, risk-informed investments.

Recommendations were categorized in four priority areas for capacity development: risk governance; risk information for preparedness; risk-informed territorial planning and resilient infrastructure; and localization of DRR and CCA. These shall inform a multi-partner programming framework and a focused learning programme in disaster preparedness.

The rollout of the CADRI Tool

The CADRI Digital Tool for DRR/CCA capacity diagnosis & planning was released in January and launched in May 2022 at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW) in Geneva.

Throughout the year, a total of 140 experts were introduced to the tool, and a total of 250 experts registered as users of the CADRI Tool.
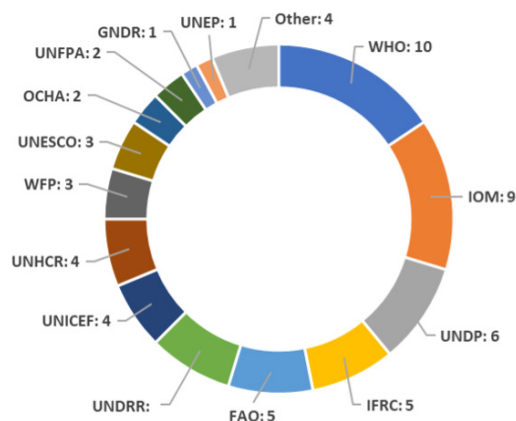
Throughout the year, a series of events was organized, allowing CADRI experts to familiarize themselves with the tool and test the different functionalities. This included global live demo missions, regional webinars and training. Over 70 CADRI experts representing 20 organizations and institutions participated in these activities. The user feedback received during the testing and roll out phases was used to fix bugs and improve the tool's usability.

The rollout of the tool involved the development of guidelines and training materials for the different tool user roles. A Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) was developed outlining the integration of the digital tool in the preparation for the mission.

The training materials include a series of video tutorials on the use of the tool. A training webinar on how to integrate a gender and Leave No One Behind (LNOB) lens was launched in July 2022 and a similar webinar is under preparation on conflict sensitivity. In addition, UNEP developed a training webinar on integrating DRR in the environmental sector using the CADRI Tool environment module.

The Maldives, Ghana and Tanzania capacity diagnosis provided the first opportunity to deploy the CADRI Tool in the field. About 70 global, regional and country experts were trained in using the tool. Overall, the feedback on the tool functionalities and the support it provides to the capacity diagnosis process was overall positive. The participants suggested improvements to the methodology to train the experts participating in the missions and adjustments to the tool´s functionalities. The latter are being considered for tool maintenance and improvement in 2023.
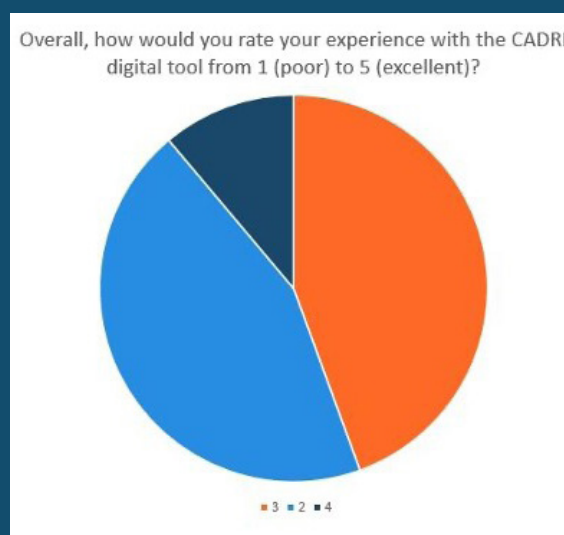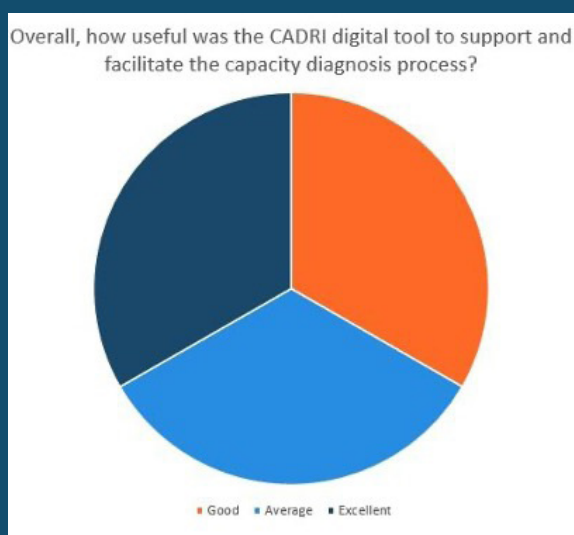

Participants in regional webinars and trainings

GNDR: 1 · UNEP: 1 · Other: 4 · WHO: 10 · UNFPA: 2 · OCHA: 2 · UNESCO: 3 · WFP: 3 · UNHCR: 4 · UNICEF: 4 · UNDRR · FAO: 5 · IFRC: 5 · UNDP: 6 · IOM: 9

Tool satisfaction survey

The rollout of the tool in 2022 marks the beginning of a continuous process of improvement driven by the lessons learned and experience of each CADRI country diagnosis that will continue throughout 2023. CADRI Tool users were invited to provide feedback about their user experience and make recommendations for improvement. The survey responses, together with feedback collected during the capacity diagnosis missions, will help identify and prioritize the improvements of the tool that will be implemented during 2023.

Overall, how useful was the CADRI digital tool to support and facilitate the capacity diagnosis process?

■ Good ■ Average ■ Excellent

Overall, how would you rate your experience with the CADRI digital tool from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent)?

■ 3 ■ 2 ■ 4

Challenges encountered:

Tool functionalities
- Unstable internet access
- Inputs not automatically saved
- Limited options to review and process inputs

Capacity diagnosis process
- The tool 5 capacity dimensions do not directly match the 4 Sendai priorities
- It's challenging to select questions relevant to specific institutions
- Repeated, and at times not well placed, questions

External engagement

Throughout the year, the CADRI Partners promoted the CADRI service offer, including the CADRI Tool, in global and regional events. Most prominently, CADRI engaged at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW) and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week

During the HNPW, the CADRI Partners officially launched the CADRI Digital Tool for DRR & CCA capacity diagnosis and planning with a broad participation of more than 75 representatives from governments, financing partners, academia, and civil society organizations. FAO, IFRC, IOM and UNDP introduced the participants to the CADRI Partnership service offer and business model. They explained the CADRI tool functionalities, how the tool can help promote a better integration of DRR and CCA, how to operationalize key principles of gender responsiveness, Leaving No One Behind, and conflict sensitivity as well as the tool application in the context of strengthening disaster preparedness systems.

n the sidelines of the HNPW, partnership opportunities were explored with the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), the Anticipation Hub and the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) as well as with the delegation of Fiji and the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC)

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP DRR)

The CADRI Partnership organized a side event titled "Left behind, left out, left unsafe: A dialogue on Leaving No One Behind in the face of disaster risk". Moderated by IFRC, the panel consisting of representatives from Huvadhoo Aid Maldives, Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC) shared perspectives from local, national, and regional level on:

- How to go beyond disaggregated data to effectively inform and implement development plans and risk reduction strategies that leave no one behind;
- What mechanisms and tools help to ensure that DRR effectively addresses the needs and demands of those furthest behind, including lessons from COVID-19 response;
- And what effective empowerment strategies of socially excluded populations exist to help them take decisions about the risks they face.

The main recommendations informed the Global Platform outcome document including:

- Innovate to find better ways to involve local communities, especially those most impacted by disaster risk, in meaningful participatory processes about decisions that will affect their lives
- Early warning and early action systems must adopt a people-centered approach that considers demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood characteristics of the target audience
- At regional level, the focus should be on collaboration and partnerships, within DRR regional platforms, with the private sector and civil society organizations

The CADRI Partners launched the CADRI Digital Tool for DRR / CCA capacity diagnosis at the Ignite Stage. Bilateral meetings with government delegations from CEPREDENAC, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania and Timor-Leste took place to discuss on-going and future country engagement.

GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | INDONESIA 23–28 MAY 2022

Monitoring and Evaluation

**Annual Impact Study
-Measuring CADRI's lasting impact
five years later**

Available on our website!

Photo: UNICEF / Jordan

**JORDAN
IMPACT STUDY 2022**

Measuring CADRI lasting impact five years later in Jordan

The Country Impact Study is an assessment of the results achieved and lasting impacts of the CADRI Partnership capacity development services at the country level based on a series of interviews with country stakeholders as well as an analytical desk review.

In 2022, Jordan, where CADRI Partners deployed expertise in 2017 to facilitate a capacity diagnosis covering eight sectors - agriculture, construction, cultural heritage, education, environment, health, infrastructure, and WASH - was selected for the annual country impact study. The PAG co-chairs, IOM and UNDP, together with FAO and UNICEF, led the exercise.

Findings show that there is good progress on the implementation of the six key recommendations that were prioritized by the government.

# Client satisfaction survey in the Kyrgyz Republic

The Client Satisfaction Survey was rolled out in English and Russian in the Kyrgyz Republic after the validation of the capacity diagnosis. The respondents included government representatives (4), CSO/NGO representatives (2) and UN representatives (7) with a response rate at 43%.

The great majority of respondents are overall satisfied/very satisfied with the CADRI services. However, respondents also emphasized the need for additional support to resource mobilization to enable implementation of the recommendations put forward in the capacity diagnosis report. Many of the respondents highlighted the need for a funding mechanism to be proposed.
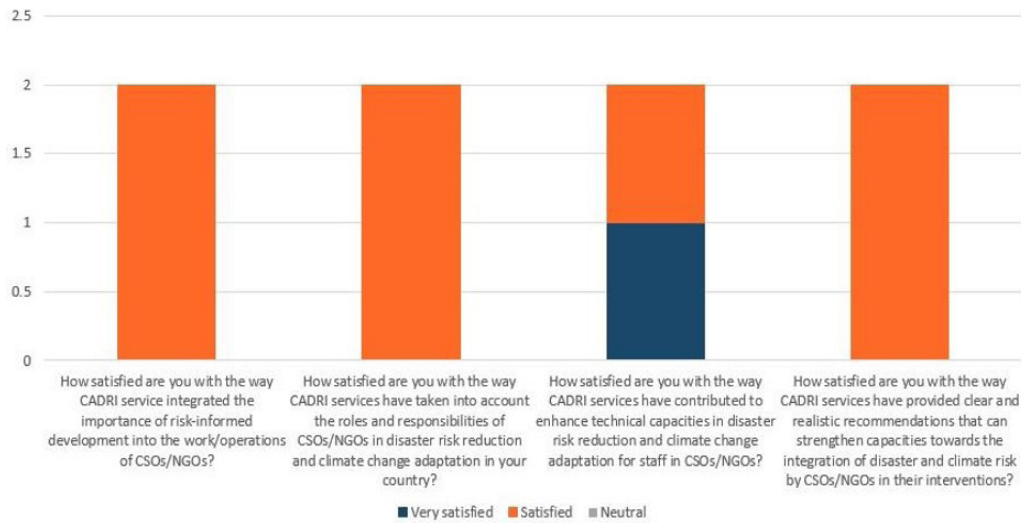
General responses of all stakeholders
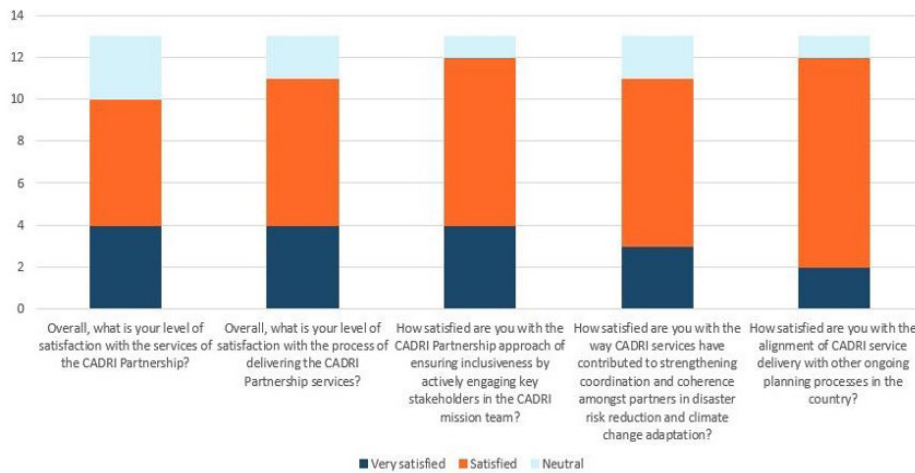
Government representatives responses
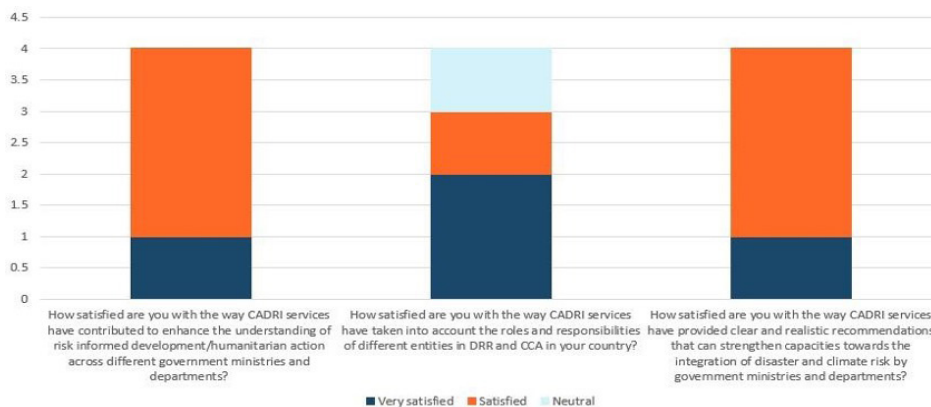
"For many sectors, this assistance supported the process of DRR integration into the sector-level planning"
– Government representative

General responses of all stakeholders

"Recommendations were clear and realistic, but lack of funds
is a barrier for the recommendation's implementation"
– UN representative

CSO/NGO representatives responses
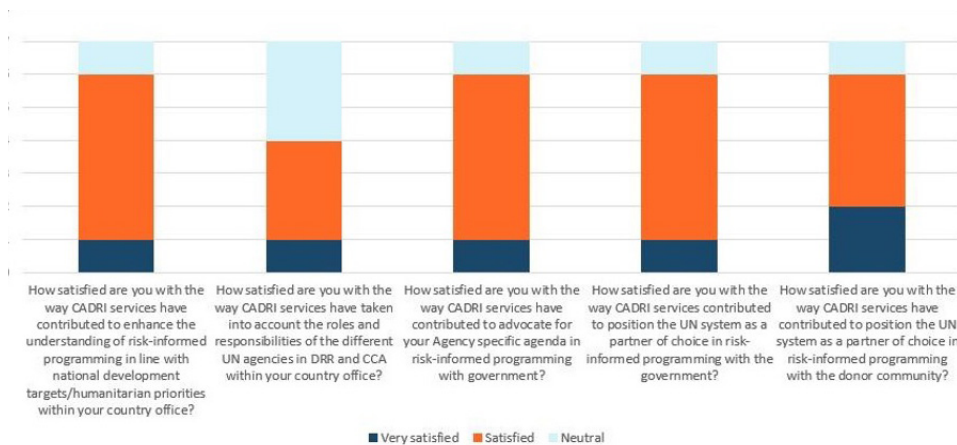
What has changed for CSO/NGOs operations following the outcomes
of the CADRI service in the country?
"Improvement of partnerships between NGOs and
governmental organizations"
– NGO representative

Mid-term review

The objective of the independent Mid Term Review (MTR) was to review the implementation of the CADRI Partnership Joint Programme (2019-2023) since its inception and to assess early signs of success or failure and propose necessary adjustments along with assessing the relevance and the sustainability of the Programme. The MTR report presented 10 main recommendations that will be used as guidance for the design of the next phase (2024-2030) of the Joint Programme.

Monitoring & Evaluation framework

Based on the MTR recommendations and internal discussions, the M&E framework of the Joint Programme has been amended. The yearly targets set back in 2019 were quite ambitious and formulated on the expectations of more resources, both human- and financial, available. Limited resources along with the Covid-19 pandemic, during which country engagement slowed down substantially, has led the partnership to revise and set more realistic yearly targets.

Photo: UNDP Bolivia

Achievements against 2022 targets

Country results

Target	Delivery	%
At least 3 national DRR strategies	Senegal & Kyrgyz Republic strategies revised	66%
At least 3 UNCT frameworks	Timor-Leste and Madagascar postponed to 2023	0%
At least 4 Capacity Diagnosis	Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Maldives, Tanzania, Ghana	125%
At least 1 country risk information platform	Not started.	0%
Training (Bolivia & Iran)	Not started.	0%
At least 4 new country requests	Sudan, Djibouti, Tanzania, Ghana	100%

Service offer

Target	Delivery	%
Multi-partner programming review	Completed	100%
Learning offer	Preparedness learning offer - completed Risk-informed planning pilot (UNDP)	60%
After Action Review methodology	Postponed to 2023	0%

Digital Tool development & roll out

Target	Delivery	%
Digital tool trial & enhancements	Roll out Ghana, Maldives, Tanzania. Continuous enhancements being implemented.	100%
5 regional webinars	Completed	100%
Training of Trainers (ToT)	Postponed to 2023	0%
Specialized Training modules	LNOB - completed Conflict sensitivity & Environment - started	50%
New Tool Modules (contingent upon funding availability)	Social protection - completed (UNICEF) Tourism module - started	33%

Management

Target	Delivery	%
Mid Term Review	Completed	100%
Annual Impact Study	Jordan - completed	100%
Resource mobilization proposals (6)	Completed	100%

CADRI Partnership resources

2022 Financial contributions

The CADRI Partners established a Pooled Fund and designated UNDP as Managing Agent. In 2022, four executive partner agencies – FAO, IOM, UNDP, and UNFPA – met their annual commitment to the Pooled Fund.

Additionally, the outstanding balance of USD 19,068 from the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was carried over to the 2022 budget.

The CADRI Partnership would like to express its gratitude to the governments of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Sweden for their support.

2022 In-kind contributions

CADRI inter-agency Secretariat

Throughout the year, five agencies – FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF - have seconded their technical experts to provide direct support to the implementation of the CADRI Secretariat activities. Additionally, UNDP, in its capacity as Manager of the Pooled Fund, seconded two full-time professional positions (P4 and P5) to the CADRI Partnership Secretariat. UNICEF financed the development of the Social Protection capacity diagnosis tool module.

The CADRI Partnership would like to thank and acknowledge FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO who provided leadership to the coordination of CADRI Partners activities in seven regions.

The CADRI Partnership would like to extend a special thanks to IOM for managing and hosting the CADRI regional facilitators in Africa.
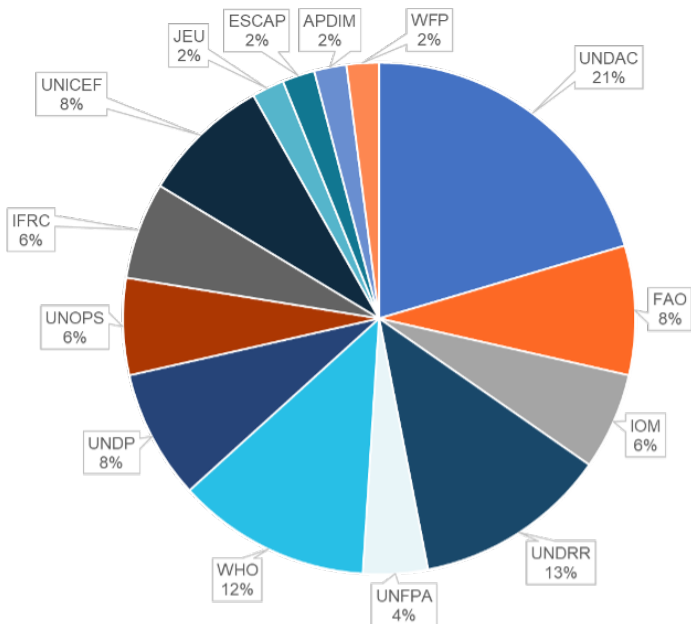
Yet another year, the CADRI Secretariat would like to extend a special thanks to UN OCHA for the provision of office space to host the CADRI Partnership Secretariat at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.
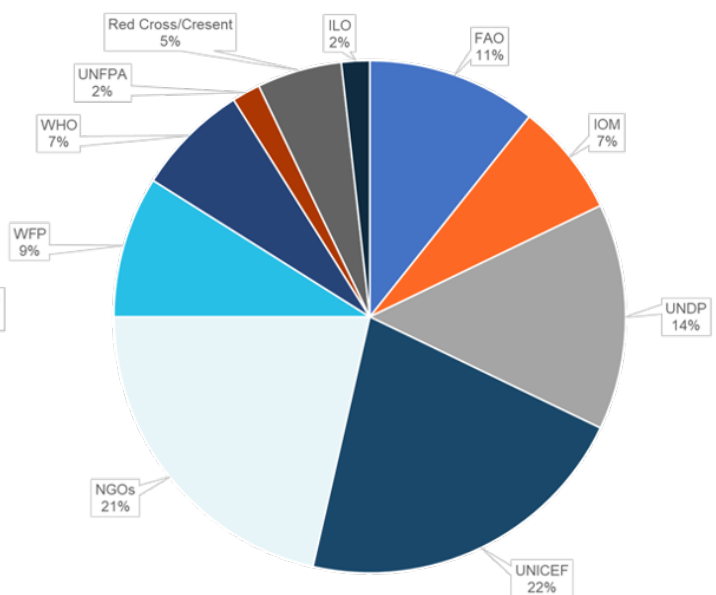
Deployment of expertise

Throughout the year, CADRI Partner agencies contributed staff time and expertise in support of CADRI results. A total of 49 experts were deployed from the global and regional levels, as well as 56 country based experts to support Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Maldives, Tanzania, and Timor-Leste.

The CADRI Partnership would like to express its gratitude to the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and the Joint Environment Unit (JEU) for the deployment of specialized expertise in emergency preparedness and response and environmental emergencies.

Consolidated agency deployment at a country level roll out

ESCAP 2%, APDIM 2%, WFP 2%, JEU 2%, UNDAC 21%, UNICEF 8%, IFRC 6%, UNOPS 6%, UNDP 8%, WHO 12%, UNFPA 4%, UNDRR 13%, IOM 6%, FAO 8%

Consolidated agency deployment at a global/regional level

Red Cross/Cresent 5%, ILO 2%, UNFPA 2%, WHO 7%, FAO 11%, IOM 7%, WFP 9%, UNDP 14%, NGOs 21%, UNICEF 22%

CaDRi
Partnership
Capacity for Disaster
Reduction Initiative

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

IOM
UN MIGRATION

UNDP

UNFPA

unicef

IFRC

WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION

OCHA

unesco

UNOPS

World Health
Organization

WFP
World Food
Programme

GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

GNDR

ODI

OECD

redr
australia

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UN
WOMEN