

 23 NATIONAL SOCIETIES

 GLOBAL/4 REGIONS

NATIONAL SOCIETY PREPAREDNESS

 ANTICIPATORY ACTION

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

INTEGRATED APPROACH

REFLECTION

DG ECHO PPP  
LESSONS LEARNED  
WORKSHOP REPORT



ADAPTATION

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## MAIN AIMS



REVIEW AND DOCUMENT KEY EXPERIENCES, CHALLENGES, AND SUCCESSES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IFRC'S PILOT PROGRAMMATIC PARTNERSHIP (PPP), WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON LOCALIZATION AND ITS INTEGRATION WITH OTHER SECTORS.



FOSTER KNOWLEDGE SHARING AMONG STAKEHOLDERS TO ENHANCE FUTURE PROGRAMMING AND COORDINATION AMONGST LOCAL AND GLOBAL PARTNERS ON CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE (CVA), NATIONAL SOCIETY PREPAREDNESS AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION.

# Who was there?

Baphali Eswatini Red Cross Society



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society



Honduran Red Cross



Belgian Red Cross



Cameroon Red Cross



Croix Rouge Burkinabe



Croix Crouge Congolaise



Croix Rouge de la Republique



Democratique du Congo



Croix Rouge du Tchad



Croix Rouge Malienne

Cruz Roja Guatemalteca



Cruz Roja Panamena



Cruz Roja Salvadorena



Finnish Red Cross



Honduran Red Cross



Niger Red Cross



Norwegian Red Cross



Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan



Somali Red Crescent Society



South Sudan Red Cross



The Netherlands Red Cross



Uganda Red Cross Society



Zambia Red Cross Society



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



*Thank you for all of your contributions*

# Workshop Expectations

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SUCCESSFUL  
NEW PARTICIPATORY  
EXPERIENCE DISCUSSION  
**LEARN** DISCUSSION  
FOCUS  
SHARING  
LESSONS  
AGEMENT SHARING BEST  
STRATEGY SOLUTIONS  
STRATEGY  
SOLUTIONS

*“High interest to learn and share best practices/ challenges amongst colleagues in the RCRC Movement.”*

*“Understand the principal challenges of other National Societies and how they overcame these challenges.”*

*“Learn how other National Societies will ensure sustainability of activities after project closure.”*

*“Commitments towards sustaining AA into region. Collaborative efforts with actors.”*

*“Review the big successes of the DG ECHO PPP programme. Share best practices, for example, in post distribution monitoring.”*

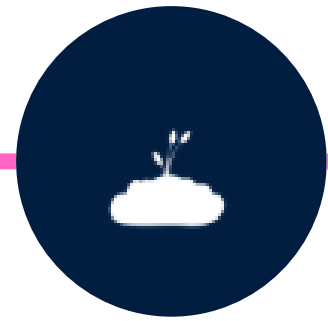
*“Understand better the the challenges of coordination and the integration of Preparedness, AA and CVA.”*

# Pilot Programmatic Partnership

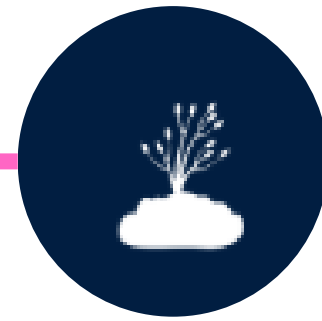
## TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS



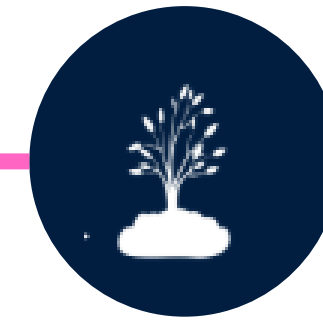
PILOT  
2020-2021



YEAR 1  
2022-2023



YEAR 2  
2023 TO 2024



YEAR 3  
2024 TO 2025



BEYOND PPP

# KEY TAKEAWAYS-PPP TIMELINE

Participants reflected on the milestones for Pilot Phase (2021–2022) which served as a pilot phase in 10 countries. This was followed by the Roll-Out Phase implemented in three successive years—Year 1 (2022–2023), Year 2 (2023–2024), and Year 3 (2024–2025) allowing for scaling in the following 3 areas of focus (National Society Preparedness, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and Anticipatory Action (AA).

## What We've Learned

- Integration across pillars (Preparedness, CVA, and AA) is increasingly evident, but still fragmented in implementation timelines.
- Multi-country harmonization efforts in the Americas and Africa have created valuable opportunities for replication and standardization.
- Capacity building and simulations have moved from theoretical planning to real-time, operational testing (e.g., Mobile EOCs, flood simulations).
- CVA systems maturity is a strong enabler for AA, providing a rapid response mechanism linked to forecast-based triggers.

## Sustaining Beyond PPP

- Countries like Chad and South Sudan have developed formal anticipatory action protocols and roadmaps. These should now be embedded into **national disaster risk governance systems**.
- Sustainable AA and CVA models require **decentralized logistics**, data infrastructure (e.g., IM systems), and prepositioned financing mechanisms at **branch and local government levels**.
- Governments recognizing climate hazards (e.g., heatwaves) mark a crucial shift. Sustained advocacy is needed to **formalize risk profiles into national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Disaster Risk Management frameworks** and budgeting cycles.
- The Impact-based Forecasting (IBF) protocols and Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Uganda provides a benchmark for sustainability on **integrating forecast-based financing into domestic budgets and funding instruments**.
- The PPP nurtured peer-to-peer exchanges between countries with similar contexts. These should evolve into **permanent regional peer networks**, possibly under the stewardship of regional IFRC.
- National Societies prioritize **core systems investment** (data systems, SOPs, training pipelines) over fragmented pilots, ensuring scalability and continuity beyond PPP funding support.



PPP Timeline Session Notes

BEYOND  
PPP

Year 3  
2024 - 2025

Year 2  
2023 - 2024

Year 1  
2022 - 2023

Année Pilote  
2020 - 2021

Preparedness

IFRC  
National  
Society  
Contingency  
Plan

Preparedness

Preparedness

IFRC  
National  
Society  
Contingency  
Plan

Preparedness

Preparedness

Preparedness

IFRC  
National  
Society  
Contingency  
Plan

Preparedness

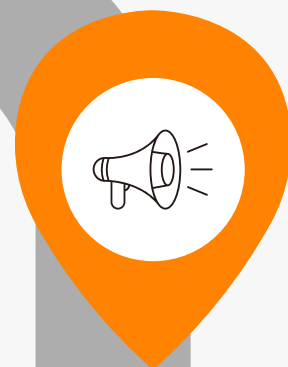
Preparedness

Preparedness

Preparedness

# PATHWAY TO INTEGRATION

National Societies are still exploring what an integrated approach would look like for their National Society.



## National Society Preparedness

Ensuring that Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies (NSs) have the systems, staff, procedures, and coordination mechanisms in place to deliver timely and effective responses, including CVA and AA.



## Cash and Voucher Assistance

Modality to deliver assistance in a dignified, flexible, and efficient way. CVA can support basic needs, shelter, livelihoods, and other sectoral outcomes.



## Anticipatory Action

Pre-planned and pre-financed humanitarian interventions triggered by forecasts or risk information, implemented before a disaster strikes to reduce impacts



## Integrated Approach

National Societies appear to still be exploring the way forward with the integrated approach in these 3 areas, as well as with other sectors (CEA, MIGRATION, PGI etc). Each is at a different stage and the way forward will be dependent upon the needs on the ground, local context, resources available, National Society interests/strategy etc.

# KEY TAKEAWAYS-NS PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness is a foundational element to enhance locally lead response, whether it is response to an anticipated crisis, response to an ongoing crisis, a response through modalities such as CVA. This session reflected on National Society Preparedness achievements and lessons under the PPP, in order to strengthen future collaboration, locally-led response and integration of preparedness across IFRC programming.

## Key successes:

- The PPP supported National Societies to take a more integrated approach to preparedness.
- Preparedness actions supported more locally led responses, by enhancing response capacities at district and community levels.
- It supported coordination and influence with Government ministries and agencies,
- Locally lead response was also supported by coordination with other files such as AA, CEA, CVA, PGI, EW, health.

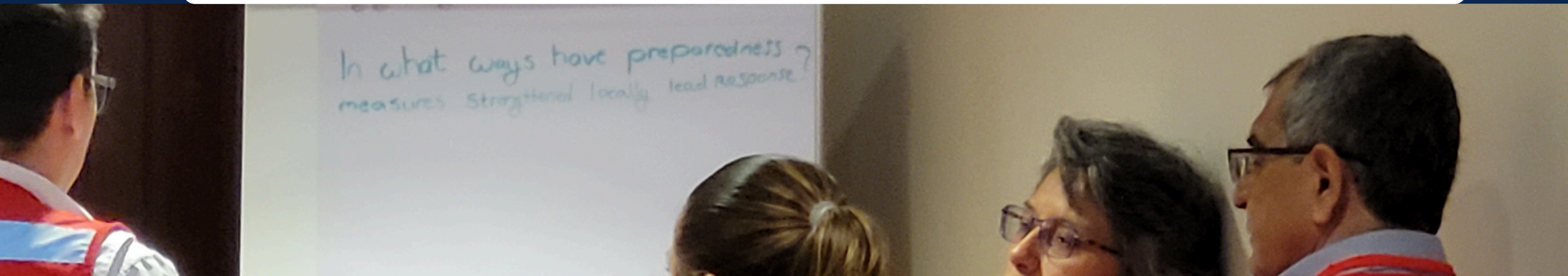
## Key challenges:

- Limited funding for implementing preparedness actions.
- Many different partners in the same county, challenges in coordination.
- Preparedness and response to multiple hazards.

Lessons Learned: Need for flexible funding. The importance of ensuring harmonized approaches. Importance of coordination.



[NS Preparedness Session Notes](#)

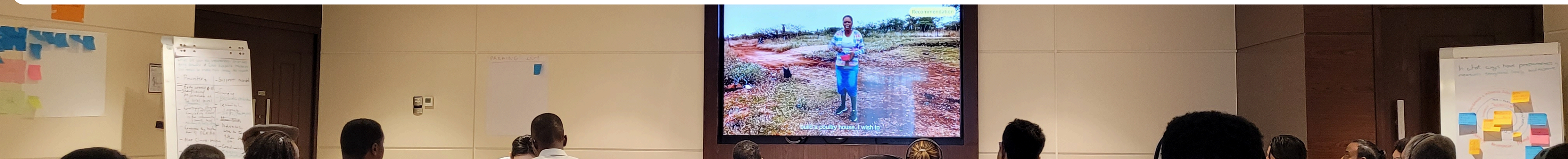


# KEY TAKEAWAYS-CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

Baphali Eswatini Red Cross Society's INDABA participatory video presentation highlighted the importance of community trust and empowerment in programme success. The community-led selection process in cash was an important path to localization.

- Baphali Eswatini Red Cross Socceity's INDABA participatory video presentation highlighted the importance of community trust and empowerment in programme success. The community-led selection process in cash was an important path to localization.
- In Eswatini, the National Society faced significant initial resistance from the Government. However, by piloting the cash programme and proving its effectiveness, the National Society successfully reversed this opposition and even influenced the government to adopt CVA for its own social programmes.
- Eswatini program's partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture for technical training is a prime example of how this integration can deliver quality support and strengthen local systems. Rather than creating parallel systems, programmes should leverage existing government expertise.
- Engaging with government social programmes offers a major opportunity to speed up aid delivery by using existing beneficiary lists. However, this must be managed carefully due to political complexities; a standardized "how-to" guide is needed to manage risks and ensure validation.
- There is a growing trend of authorities banning CVA in many countries where National Societies work, for example, Burkina Faso. A multi-level advocacy strategy, using the collective voice of the Cash Working Group (CWG), is urgently needed to keep CVA viable.

 [CVA Session Notes](#)



# KEY TAKEAWAYS-ANTICIPATORY ACTION

The IFRC Operational Framework on Anticipatory Action 2021-2025 has a vision whereby Anticipatory Action is implemented at scale to enable vulnerable people at risk communities to protect their lives and livelihoods. Cartoons and group work was used to capture important learnings from National Societies on Anticipatory Action.

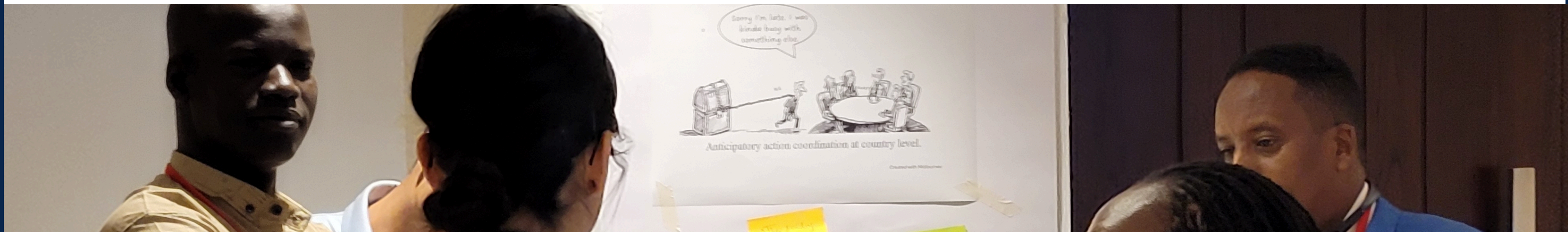
-Clarification of terminologies needed on what Anticipatory Action (AA) IS and IS NOT.

-Key AA-related activities across National Societies reported are strengthening Emergency Operations Centre, delivery of cash in anticipation of disasters, setting up regional contingency plans, developing Early Action Protocols, feasibility studies on AA, prepositioning regional warehouses, supporting forecast agencies.

-Under ECHO PP, key anticipatory action in National Societies were prepositioning in high-risk areas, developing Impact based Forecasting portals, capacity strengthening of National Society staff through trainings and equipping National Society branches.



AA Session Notes





# KEY TAKEAWAYS-LOCALIZATION

This session aims to explore how localization strengthens humanitarian action within the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement. Participants will gain insights into how localization contributes to ensuring accountability to communities through mechanisms such as feedback systems, participation, transparency, and inclusive decision-making processes. The session will also feature practical experiences that highlight key barriers and enablers in implementing localization and accountability, taking into account organizational, cultural, financial, and operational dimensions. Finally, it will foster dialogue and knowledge-sharing among Movement partners by showcasing good practices, innovations, and lessons learned in advancing localization and community accountability.

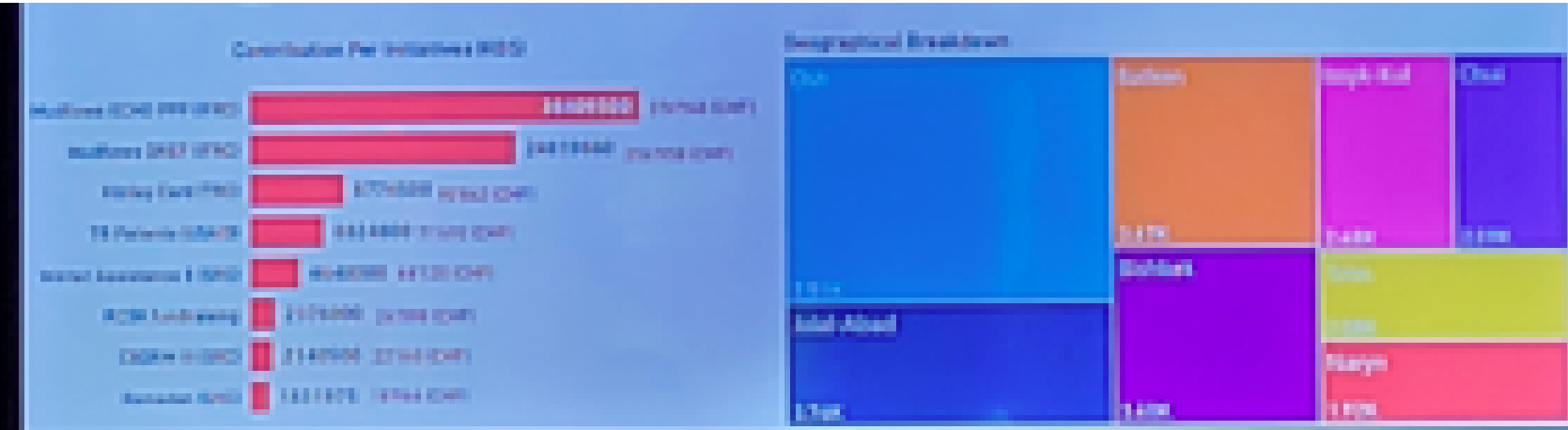
1.Improve accountability to the community by ensuring inclusive and transparent participation throughout the project cycle—this means designing with clear goals and indicators, involving communities and National Societies in decision-making, using local structures, integrating feedback, and prioritizing protection, gender, and inclusion at every stage.

2.There are strong opportunities to advance localization through working as one Movement, building capacity at all levels, strengthening community ownership, improving coordination, accessing diverse funding sources, advocating for auxiliary roles with Governments, and leveraging global and regional agreements like the Seville 2.0 Agreement.

3.Localization faces key challenges such as limited and conditional funding, weak administrative systems, low political engagement, volunteer and staff retention, the need to strengthen community structures, limited involvement of local Governments.



## Localization Session Notes



# WHAT WOULD AN INTEGRATED APPROACH LOOK LIKE FOR A NATIONAL SOCIETY?



Belgian Red Cross



Finnish Red Cross



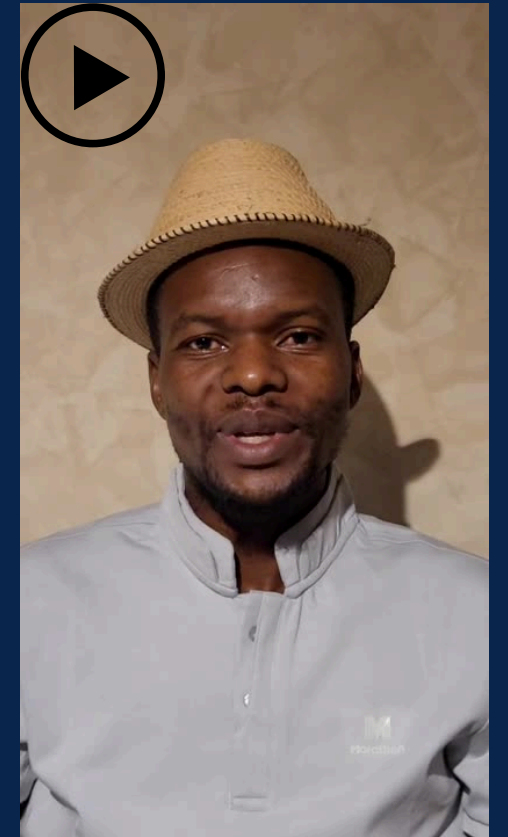
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society



Panamanian Red Cross



Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo



# Key Messages to Stakeholders

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1

## IFRC SECRETARIAT

- Ensure HNS voice is heard and that they are at the center of decisions being made.
- Better communication and coordination amongst PNS, IFRC and HNS so that decisions are appropriate and aligned to HNS strategy and needs.
- Include HNS from the start from the design to delivery of planned activities.
- Be the link between the HNS and Donor and identify funding opportunities for NS Preparedness, CVA and AA.
- Help reduce bureaucracy and improve and lead on the administrative management of contracts (PNS-IFRC-HNS).
- Help harmonize and standardize tools and procedures and support HNS in the Unified Planning Process.
- Promote localization for these type of activities and promote and empower HNS in their National Society Development.
- Support HNS to have systems in place that promote transparency and accountability.
- Support regional meetings to allow for a better coordination amongst HNS for programmes like the PPP.

2

## PARTNER NATIONAL SOCIETIES (PNS)

- Alignment to respect the Seville 2.0 Agreement.
- Better coordination/standardization of project management approaches, tools and procedures. Simplify procedures and ensure localization aspects. Take into consideration Host National Society (HNS) existing strategies and project management procedures.
- Support the IFRC in its work on National Society Development and promoting sustainable approaches.
- Invest in Preparedness and Anticipatory Action activities for HNS.
- Increased transparency with the Host National Society on PNS financial management and PMER procedures.
- Invest and compliment HNS's technical capacities needed to deliver activities
- Ensure due diligence and value for money

3

## DONORS

- Build on PPP learning and localize/integrate approaches.
- Flexibility needed in financial and administrative procedures for National Societies
- Request for flexible earmarking and allow for co-creation in the design of funding instruments
- Long term and more sustainable funding needed for humanitarian assistance as well as humanitarian development
- Support a harmonized and holistic approach for activities to ensure a smoother distribution of resources
- Increased strategic planning, monitoring and standardization to ensure programme effectiveness
- Focus on Preparedness activities for National Societies which will support them in time of disasters.

4

## OTHER

- Technical support and better collaboration/coordination
- Localized design/planning and harmonization of approaches amongst all relevant stakeholders (Authorities, communities, NGOs, RCRC Movement etc)
- Understand National Society mandate and support an inclusive and integrated approach in the way forward.
- Equal partners: Do not see National Societies only as implementers
- 'Ministries should coordinate and form policies that provide RCRC Movement with space to carry out their humanitarian work
- Further support National Society Preparedness and Anticipatory Action through adequate funding mechanisms.

# Individual Commitments

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I will support localization in our NS through my work with communities and increased volunteer capacity from DG ECHO PPP.



I will work towards achieving better coordination within the RCRC Movement in support of the Seville 2.0 Framework Agreements.



I will strengthen the activities in the area of AA and cash transfer for the communities.



I will engage in strategic partnerships that will foster growth in financing of long-term National/Regional/Global preparedness activities.



I will design a proposal that will support the priorities and principles from the PPP and continue to further the development of activities initiated.



I will improve accountability towards communities, donor and stakeholders. I will work towards improving coordination at all levels. I will reflect and make thoughtful decisions.



I will share the knowledge I have gained here with my National Society to ensure that the NS is better equipped in the implementation of NS Preparedness, CVA and AA activities.



I will maintain an integrated vision when looking at activities related to preparedness in my National Society.



I will work with IFRC, PNS and donors to overcome challenges and work towards NSD to allow that activities remain relevant to the context of El Salvador.

# Individual Commitments

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I will improve and focus on the sustainability of an integrated approach in programming. I will promote better participation of partners and National Society in decision making.



Finnish Red Cross strategic drivers are: Impact, Inclusivity, Adaptability and Locally-led. FRC will support to have funding (adaptable) to help NS achieve these priorities.



To continue serving the affected population through localized, integrated and harmonized assistance.



I will make myself available to propose a plan that will help my NS become one that is capable to anticipate and respond effectively to disasters.



I will plead to HNS partners to take into consideration the preparation needed by HNS to design and implement projects and/or programmes.



I commit to foster localization by prioritizing the need of the vulnerable people through a bottom-up approach in responding and preparing for hazards. I will encourage AA systems to be put in place-ready for any eventuality.



I will put the communities at the center of our work/interventions. I will develop community friendly communication and feedback mechanisms. I will improve accountability mechanisms and include the community. I will involve the community in resource mobilization.



Share with my National Society the results from this workshop.



I will promote the digitalization of Cash and Voucher Assistance in my National Society.

# LET'S MAXIMIZE OUR FOCUS AND BUILD ON STRENGTHS FROM THE PPP

