Global Summit 2018
Stronger Together:
Connecting Communities

Outcome Report

Prepared by:
GNDR Secretariat

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Summary

The 2018 GNDR Global Summit ‘Stronger Together: Connecting Communities’ builds on a history of facilitated learning and understanding of the work undertaken by GNDR on behalf of the members. This year’s Summit objectives, designed to benefit all members and stakeholders, including civil society and governments, provided practical actions for the benefit of people at the frontline of disasters. The summit was attended by 120 participants from 70 countries. We celebrated diversity, inclusion, participation and culture with a very engaged, global audience in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 22-25 May 2018.

GNDR’s Secretariat worked hard to ensure that the key principles of inclusion, sustainability and participation were reflected in the organisation of the summit. Special consideration was given to gender balance, diversity in terms of geographical representation, and inclusion of different groups of society (e.g. people with disabilities). Bilateral donors and other stakeholders from government, UNISDR, and the private sector, were present during the summit: their active participation provided significant reassurance of the faith they have in the work of GNDR.

“By supporting your work […] the EU aims to contribute to make the people-centred approach as operational as possible. We believe your work is crucial and we want you to succeed.”

- Carl-Henrik Hall, EU Delegation in Malaysia

The Global Summit was designed around the themes of: Comprehend-Connect-Collaborate-Communicate. To enhance outreach and encourage online participation, all plenary sessions were livestreamed. For the first time ever, participants had the opportunity to lead sessions under each of these four themes, providing an opportunity for a wealth of experience to be shared. Sessions covered a wider range of topics, such as climate information services, advocating for a local DRR bill, climate change in the SIDS, and resilience in protracted crises in the Arab region. As a result, 99% of participants took away more knowledge about the work being done across the entire network and not just in their country/region/continent. Often left alone to solve problems, the local CSOs realised the strength of sharing. They learnt that while similar problems have different geographical contexts, issues remain the same and approaches can be replicated.

“At previous summits I met few people, and the selective programmes that I went to were not interactive enough, on this one I have been involved in every activity. […] Today I have learnt, you don’t stand alone out there, you’ve got people that will actually help you along the way!”

- Naa Luse Taiala, Tonga Community Development Trust, GNDR member

Highlights included a visit to the Selangor State Command Centre to learn about the ‘SMART Selangor initiative’, where participants learnt more about disaster risk management policies and the application of new technology in various elements of resilience.
During the Summit, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development shared a message on the role of civil society and its importance in sustainable development and DRR, acknowledging GNDR as an important partner and talking about multi-stakeholder collaboration for DRR. The European Commission announced a new multi-year, multi-country grant. A new partnership with the German government, addressing the coherence between global development frameworks, was also formed.

Lastly, the Summit was an opportunity to update GNDR members on some important changes in membership and governance structure that will enhance the network’s effectiveness to achieve its vision: ‘a vibrant, active, collaborative civil society supporting people and their communities, particularly poor and vulnerable groups, to prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from disasters, and adapt to hazards and a changing climate’.

“The role of the civil society in national DRR strategies is enormous”
- Animesh Kumar, Deputy Head of UNISDR Asia-Pacific.
Introduction

Every 2 years, GNDR holds a Global Summit, bringing members together to enhance collaboration and knowledge-sharing across the network. The Global Summit is a key component of GNDR’s 2016-2020 strategy ‘Stronger Together’, which has three objectives: i) increase the impact of civil society in influencing policies and practices at local, national and international levels; ii) enhance collaboration capabilities of civil society and cooperation with other stakeholders; and iii) strengthen the creation, analysis and sharing of knowledge. The Summit contributes to all three objectives by providing capacity-building on advocacy and collaboration, and facilitating knowledge exchange.

Funded by the German government, and organised with the support of Mercy Malaysia, GNDR’s 2018 Summit ‘Stronger Together: Connecting Communities’ brought together 120 participants from across 70 countries around the world; 89 of these participants were fully funded by GNDR. This year’s focus on collaboration has allowed the network to work in depth on strengthening and facilitating partnerships between civil society and other actors in resilience-building. The Summit is also a key opportunity to check in with a diverse portion of our members and assess joint progress towards our strategy aims, and identify priorities for the next year’s workplan and indeed the next global strategy.

This year’s Summit had 4 objectives:

1. To improve understanding of the work undertaken across GNDR and the benefits of being a member, and provide an update on changes made to the Secretariat
2. Facilitate collaboration between members and (i) other members; (ii) donors, governments and the private sector; and (iii) the Secretariat
3. Enhance accountability of GNDR’s governance structures and advisory bodies (the Board, Regional Advisory/Steering Groups) to members
4. Empower members to share knowledge and experience with each other.

In line with our values, GNDR’s Secretariat worked hard to ensure that key principles of inclusion, sustainability and participation were reflected in the organisation of the Summit. Special consideration was given to gender balance, diversity in geographical representation, and inclusion of different groups of society (e.g. people with disabilities). As well as being more geographically diverse than previous Summits, this year’s event was more member-driven and more participatory in the design and implementation of the agenda, directly addressing member’s needs and requests, and empowering participants to be leading the achievement of the Summit’s objectives: for example, a training session was organised for participants on partnership brokering, responding to a request from members to include more training. This year’s Summit also provided more opportunities to engage with and learn from other stakeholders, including UN agencies, donors, and national and local government representatives. In addition, the sustainability of the event was maximised by limiting the amount of printed material, and distributing reusable water bottles to Summit participants.

The sessions were grouped under four themes. ‘Comprehend’ covered learning, monitoring and evaluation, and updates from the Secretariat. ‘Connect’ focused on networking, including governance, membership and opportunities to connect with Board members. ‘Collaborate’ covered information-sharing and partnerships with all stakeholder groups, including CSOs, government agencies, donors and the private sector. ‘Communicate’ focused on communication in the network, advocacy and fundraising. All plenary sessions were
livestreamed to encourage online participation. Over 100 applications were received to lead sessions, but this figure had to be whittled down to only 16. These sessions followed one of the following formats:

- **Perspectives** explore a particular issue and highlight different perspectives on it, with a particular focus on giving voice to those typically ‘left behind’ in Disaster Risk Reduction
- **Policy dialogues** aim to bring together government officials and civil society representatives on specific policy issues
- **Case studies** are focused around specific case studies, including good practices and learnings
- **Capacity-building** sessions aim to provide formalised training on particular subject areas.

For the first time ever, participants had the opportunity to run sessions under each of the four themes. Members were able to share their knowledge and expertise on themes more relevant to their areas of work, thus providing an opportunity for participants to tap into each other’s knowledge and expertise in a wide variety of areas. Summaries of all member-led sessions, and key learnings, are available in this report.

The report summarises what was discussed across GNDR’s 4-day Summit, highlighting some key messages and next steps. It also highlights some of the key findings from the final evaluation, identifying what went well and what can be improved for the next Summit. It suggests some next steps for the GNDR network moving forward.

**Spotlight on Opening Session**

The Summit was opened by GNDR Global Board Chair Farah Kabir, who welcomed participants and shared some thoughts on how the network overcame some past difficulties and managed to reconvene 2 years after the previous summit. After recalling commitments made at the 2016 Global Summit (such as collaborating around designing national and regional plans, strengthening regional presence and overall Secretariat coordination of the network), she presented this summit’s objectives and checked on participants’ expectations. She also expressed GNDR’s gratitude to those who supported the organisation of the Summit, namely the German government and Mercy Malaysia, who also gave some opening remarks.

Mercy Malaysia’s President, Dato’ Dr Ahmad Faizal Mohd Perdaus, appreciated that the Summit was organised in Malaysia, and congratulated GNDR for becoming a world-wide network with members all around the world: he appreciated how remarkable the size and depth of the network are. He reflected on the theme of the Summit (Stronger Together: Connecting Communities) and highlighted how collaboration needs to come with stronger engagement among partners: without engagement, collaboration will not be effective. He touched on the importance of ensuring that the work CSOs do is and remains relevant in the face of changing conditions in the communities and countries of activity. Lastly, he stressed the need to strengthen the nexus between humanitarian and development work as a new way of working.

Carl-Henrik Hall (Head of Political Affairs, Press and Information at the EU Delegation in Malaysia) then took the floor and gave a few remarks on the importance of networks such as GNDR in representing local people. He then outlined the EU’s newly adopted policy on resilience in external action, which expands the EU’s approach by enhancing state and
society resilience. Building on Dr Faizal’s remarks, Mr Hall stressed the importance of mobilising people to ensure government’s accountability: inclusive risk governance is considered by the EU to be a central element in enhancing resilience of countries and communities. He also highlighted the value of actionable risk information generated by local actors in supporting better government decision-making.
Comprehend

One of the four themes from the Summit was ‘Comprehend’. The aim of this theme was to highlight the wealth of knowledge and experience available throughout the network, and to encourage members to learn from each other in different ways. Various sessions throughout the Summit were designed to encourage sharing and learning from each other’s experiences in different fields.

The main plenary session within the Comprehend theme was designed to give an overall sense of the wealth of knowledge that the network has to offer. This interactive session saw participants raising challenges they face in their work, and crowdsourcing advice from other participants from organisations across the world. The session highlighted that there are a lot of similarities in everyday work challenges that members face in their activities, and an exchange with fellow members can result in useful ideas to overcome those challenges.

Spotlight on “Learning Together: Global interactive exercise”

The session aimed to highlight the wealth of knowledge GNDR members have to offer, by providing examples of how this knowledge could benefit participants’ work. An exercise of crowdsourcing ideas to respond to challenges that were put forward by each participant provided a space to share experiences and best practices on various topics. Among others, Aina, a participant from Madagascar, managed to successfully crowdsource some useful pieces of advice to a problem she has been facing with her work, related to integrating scientific knowledge into DRR work at community level. She explained that there is a lot of scientific research being done on DRR which is not embedded in resilience programmes at the local level. After a brief table discussion, participants identified pieces of advice based on their experiences, which ranged from creating multi-actor collaboration frameworks, to initiating internship programmes with university students to ensure that their research is grounded in local level needs, to suggesting a change in scientific research methodology to ensure a more participatory approach to data collection and results validation: Aina pledged to develop a project that would include all the advice given by the participants during this session.

“Each problem had six or seven solutions which means all the problems we might have, might have answers already, (...) I realised that most of the problems that we are keeping to ourselves have a solution within the network, so we just have to bring them to the group, we need to discuss them and sharpen each other in terms of solving problems.”

Lewis Makurumure, Action 24 Zimbabwe, GNDR member.

From this initial taste of knowledge-sharing among member organisations, several member-led sessions provided participants with the opportunity to learn more about inclusion of vulnerable groups, especially women, people with disabilities and refugees, in disaster risk management directly from the experience of network members. Other members presented their experiences in ensuring resilience of health workers and infrastructure in the face of disaster risks such as earthquakes. Strategic sessions on integrating climate change adaptation into DRR work and effective collaboration with governments, gave participants the opportunity to learn more about how civil society’s role can be strengthened.
These member-led sessions highlighted how GNDR members have very diverse areas of work within the DRR umbrella: learning about other organisations’ areas of work, be it gender perspectives, infrastructure resilience, or inclusion of people with disability, encourages the adoption of a more holistic approach to local resilience.

Learning can also stem from activities implemented through joint projects: for example, results and lessons learned from the Frontline programme (a programme rolled out by GNDR and several partner member organisations) were on display for participants. The display featured key impacts and learnings from GNDR’s Frontline programme. There was also an interactive dashboard for participants to explore data surrounding the primary threats, consequences, actions and barriers in their countries and regions.

The Frontline programme: impact and learnings.

The Frontline display presented impacts and learnings from the programme implementation. The Frontline programme has contributed towards facilitating multi-sectoral, holistic approaches to DRR as partners worked hard to bridge gaps between communities and the local and national governments. Local data on risks was collected in 22 communities around the world and this information was used to plan action and advocacy at local and national level.

The programme implementation resulted in a better understanding of the threats beneficiary communities faced, sometimes uncovering threats or issues that were new to the programme’s local partners and led to substantive changes in their work. The data collection had the effect of stimulating reflection and action at the community level, and resulted into the development of risk profiles based on the communities’ perspective.

An analysis of the 21 case studies collected during the programme shows that there were a number of common success factors that contributed towards effective action and advocacy: these factors are explained in a learning publication that was available for participants at the Global Summit. These factors include: leveraging knowledge of the unique local context, encouraging collaboration on evidence-based action, adopting a holistic approach in addressing threats, and diversifying targets and actions based on identified needs and actors.

Highlighting the value of knowledge-sharing and learning within the network, the GNDR Secretariat also presented its plans to continue to strengthen facilitation of learning: a new learning strategy is currently under development to further enhance learning and knowledge-sharing between members.
Summit participants also had a chance to learn more about each other’s cultures, thanks to an Iftar celebration and a ‘talent show’. During the first evening, participants took a moment to learn with those following Ramadan about the meaning behind it as GNDR’s Global Board Chair Farah Kabir along with Dr Emad Adly said a few words before all participants broke the fast together. The evening was followed by a ‘talent show’ in which participants were provided with the opportunity to showcase certain talents or elements of their culture.

Next steps

The GNDR Secretariat has committed to enhance mutual learning and sharing of knowledge among the membership, in line to Objective 3 of GNDR’s Global Strategy, related to strengthening the creation, analysis and sharing of knowledge. A learning strategy based on four approaches (bottom-up, top-down, peer-to-peer and collaborative learning): this will be the basis of the Secretariat’s commitment to ensure that this wealth of knowledge is leveraged and offered to the network in a systematic manner.

In addition, the upcoming online Community Platform will provide a space for interaction and discussion among members, allowing for the possibility to replicate the crowdsourcing exercise carried out during the Summit.

Lucy Pearson and Andrew Bidnell facilitating a session during the Summit
Connect

The ‘Connect’ theme of the Summit looked at networking, including governance, membership and opportunities to connect with Board members.

Summit participants had the opportunity to connect at different levels: globally and regionally, among each other and with their Board representatives, but also nationally with the host country institutions, thanks to a visit to the sub-national government facilities of the Malaysian State of Selangor.

The Selangor State Command Centre is a sub-national agency in Selangor State, which is overseeing the implementation of an innovative project called the SMART Selangor initiative. This initiative aims to leverage technology to improve the quality of life of people living in Selangor, by connecting them to the resources they need (such as waste disposal units and pothole repairs to reduce the risk of an accident): new technology is embedded in a wide range of aspects of Selangor citizens’ life, including disaster management and risk reduction.

The visit helped participants learn more about the disaster risk management policies and the application of new technology in various element of resilience. Building on the elements learnt during the visit, participants shared their reflections, which included an appreciation of the wide range of possibilities technology offers in various domains, and a discussion on how this model can be replicated in other environments. In addition, there was a general reflection on the use of data and
privacy aspects, as well as the inclusion of citizens in the feedback mechanisms of the SMART activities.

While exchanging and connecting during the Summit sessions, participants also had the opportunity to connect informally during the breaks by engaging in social activities typical of different regions in the world: whether with a cup of maté (an herbal drink popular in Latin America), a game of Mancala or a domino session, the “Meet around the World” corner provided an additional informal space for interaction.

Mindful of the different regional priorities and needs, GNDR Secretariat and Board members decided to have some dedicated sessions on connecting within the regions. GNDR’s Regional Development Coordinators (RDCs), Board members, Regional Advisory/Steering Groups and members met within their regional grouping and exchanged updates and priorities.

**Spotlight on “Meet your Regional Representatives”**

**Americas** The Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) regional discussion was chaired by María Verónica Bastías, GNDR’s LAC RDC based in Chile. Panellists included Board members Graciela Salaberri, Jose Ramon Aguila and Rod Snider, along with Regional Advisory Group members Sussana Urbano and Pedro Ferradas. During this session, RAG members highlighted that the RAG has made an action plan to provide advice in different areas across the region. There were discussions surrounding how to unite with the RAG to ensure that the LAC region speaks with one voice and whether it would be possible to have a regional strategy. There was mention of the roles projects such as the VFL and CBDRM projects play in strengthening the network and unifying its members and, in the case of VFL, earning GNDR a place at the table with the UN. There was also acknowledgment of GNDR leading civil society at the regional level, though there is still room for improvement in terms of civil society engagement.

**Outcomes of the regional discussion**: The RAG proposed that they have a concrete role more connected to the Regional Secretariat; providing advice as the RDC requires. They realised they were perhaps overly optimistic in thinking that they were going to accomplish the ambitious plan of work designed in Quito in 2017, and they want to come up with a more realistic proposal. They will hold a meeting after the Regional Platform, to discuss the role of the RAG according to time realities and limitations, due to their commitments to their own organisations.

**Africa/West and Central Asia** This regional discussion was chaired by Kossivi Adessou, GNDR’s West and Central Africa RDC based in Togo. Panellists included Board members Kheswar Panray, Emad Adly and Peter Akanimoh, along with Regional Advisory Group member Prime Nkezumukama. After introductions, panellists were asked about their role and the successes and challenges in their regions. Discussions surrounded the progress GNDR has made in the region, though challenges surrounding a lack of resources remain. Prime also explained the role of the RAG in mobilising members. There were questions around how countries with fewer members, such as Liberia, can benefit from GNDR, along with suggestions of GNDR going into partnership with other NGOs/CSOs in order to increase funding opportunities. It was highlighted that the strength of the network comes from the strength of the membership and that, though not everything’s perfect, progress is being made in the region.
Outcome of the regional discussion: The Board Members expressed their interest to become more involved and keep up-to-date with the activities of the members and the network, to ensure they play an effective steering role. The Board Member from Northern Africa and West Asia expressed some concerns related to the role of GNDR and of the Board in the region.

- There was a call for increasing GNDR presence and more active role of the network in Northern Africa and West Asia region.
- Members expressed the urgent need to have a RDC for East Africa to support activities in the region.
- Board members expressed their hope to be more engaged with members in their region.

Asia/Pacific

Chaired by Mohammad Abdur Rouf, Asia and Pacific RDC based in Thailand, this session included Board members Loreine dela Cruz, Farah Kabir and Papiloa Foliaki, along with Regional Steering Group member Sarwar Bari. The session started with brief introductions of the panellists and insight into their roles as Board and RSG members. Over the course of the session, members shared concerns surrounding capacity building and strengthening/opening up of regional and national networks. There were questions surrounding how GNDR can facilitate discussions among members and how GNDR can consolidate national networks and promote partnership among existing regional networks. There were also questions surrounding the role of GNDR at the upcoming AMCDRR, along with whether GNDR has a role to play in responding to the Rohingya crisis.

Outcome of the regional discussion: Apart from raising questions and concerns, the members had the opportunity to hold their leaders to account. More clarity on the roles and responsibilities of different network functions was achieved from the session. Participants discussed a series of issues, related to regional coordination in the run up to the Asia Ministerial Conference for DRR, the need for stronger national networks, and the relationships with other regional networks such as ADRRN. The discussion also proved helpful in informing the strategy implementation (current status) and deciding on short-term and medium-term national/regional priorities (such as considering a stronger presence in the Pacific, as well as exploring broadening the network’s scope to better include issues of DRR and conflict and climate change). Members made a number of suggestions which GNDR would look to prioritise according to resources. For some of these suggestions the Chair proposed that members form a consortium to act on the issues raised, or make a proposal to GNDR. Among them:

- GNDR should focus on conflicts and on regional disasters.
- A concerted effort with ADRRN was needed to ensure a civil society statement was prepared for the forthcoming AMCDRR. More generally GNDR should have a strategic approach to working with Asia-based networks.
- There should be more GNDR-coordinated work at national level and a ‘roadmap’ for strengthening existing national networks.
- There was a plea for expertise to be shared within the network e.g. on approaches to clean climate.
- Pacific-based members want opportunities to meet in their region.
Next steps
Activities under the Connect theme were an opportunity for GNDR Secretariat to gather the membership’s feelings on how the network is progressing in terms of membership development and strengthening. GNDR will continue strengthening its membership and ensuring that there are close links at regional and global level.

The network’s governance mechanisms are being updated to ensure they reflect the directions given by the membership. Membership manuals and policies are under development or review to make sure the network is equipped to best respond to the needs of its members, and that members have a clear understanding of the benefits and responsibilities of joining the network.

Participants attending one of the parallel sessions.
Collaborate

The ‘Collaborate’ theme focused on information-sharing and multi-stakeholder partnerships, including CSOs, government agencies, donors and the private sector.

Examples of multi-stakeholder collaboration were brought to the Summit in various ways: by using collaboration scorecards, participants took some time to reflect on their own levels of collaboration, and exchanged their experiences at their tables. The sessions further expanded the scope of the discussions to multi-actor collaboration at the local level by showcasing a successful collaboration case study from the Philippines.

Panel discussion on “Lessons learnt and principles of multi-stakeholder collaboration”.

As part of this, Michelle Halse from the Partnership Brokers Association led a session on lessons learnt and principles of multi-stakeholder collaboration among CSOs, local government agencies and INGOs in the Philippines. During the session some key principles and challenges in collaboration were highlighted by providing real-life examples: the panel discussion provided participants with the perspectives of the various actors involved in this partnership, as well as their lessons learnt.

Spotlight on “Lessons learnt and principles of multi-stakeholder collaboration: a best practice case study chaired by the Partnership Brokers Association”

This session’s panellists were Diosdado (Dong) Waña from the Humanitarian Leadership Academy, Philippines, Baltazar Tribunalo, Provincial DRRM Officer of Cebu, Philippines, JJ De Guzman, Project Coordinator of CODE-NGO, Philippines, and Mercedes Castillo, Administrator of the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Philippines. Topics of
discussion included the importance of building a community of learning and how partnerships are ‘often a fertile ground for trying something new’. Key elements of effective partnerships discussed during the session were equity, mutual benefit, transparency and accountability: these are essential to making partnerships work, but there are challenges to achieving these that need to be considered. Challenges highlighted included the need to be willing to adapt and expand on a regular basis as new partnerships develop. Collaborating remotely can also be a challenge sometimes. Questions from the floor included how to keep relationships alive, along with several related to managing funds and availability of funding. However, Michelle pointed out that resources go beyond just money and that different partners have different things to bring to the table. Following on from this, the Partnership Brokering Association ran three sessions of training on how to broker partnerships to participants who wanted to learn more.

**Key learnings:**

- There is a lack of understanding of the key elements of successful partnerships and an openness to adapt and expand on a regular basis as new partnerships develop.
- Key elements identified for successful partnerships were equity, mutual benefit, transparency, accountability.
- It was highlighted that a period of trust-building needs to be specifically factored into the workplan and initiated.

Collaboration is also essential to achieve the targets set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In particular, multi-stakeholder collaboration is key in effectively achieving Target E of the Sendai Framework, on increasing the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies. We thus further expanded our journey into the collaboration aspect with a session dedicated to taking stock of Target E implementation.

In this session, co-led by UNISDR Asia-Pacific Office and GNDR Secretariat, several speakers were invited to contribute to the discussion, which revolved around the entry points for coherence and collaboration in planning, implementing and reporting on international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, Agenda 2030, and others. An open discussion followed where participants shared their experiences and concerns related to civil society engagement and translation of international frameworks into practice at local level: some participants highlighted that providing multi-stakeholder trainings on developing DRR strategies was beneficial to increasing civil society engagement in policy-making, while others said that implementation at local level is often hindered by mismatches in legislation between national and local level on who has responsibility for DRR measures.

**Spotlight on “SFDRR Target E: designing a DRR strategy collaboratively”**

Under the ‘Collaborate’ theme, there was a Secretariat-led session on SFDRR Target E: Designing a DRR strategy collaboratively. Mareike Bentfield from GIZ discussed the importance of increasing coherence in planning, implementing and reporting on all post-2015 agendas (SFDRR, Agenda 2030, Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda). Using the example of the Philippines where different ministries are responsible for implementing different agendas and the need for the government to report on all of them, she informed everyone in the room that there is a process in place to increase coherence and collaboration between these different ministries. Animesh Kumar from UNISDR Asia-Pacific introduced Target E of the Sendai Framework (‘Substantially increase the number
of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020’) and mentioned the importance of using local knowledge in policies that integrate SFDRR implementation into development. This led to discussions surrounding Target E implementation, and Lucy Pearson from GNDR Secretariat presented preliminary results from a survey on civil society participation in the development of local and national DRR strategies: although several countries do have national and local strategies in place, involvement of civil society rarely happens at the very beginning of the policy-development process. There were also contributions from the floor regarding the status of Target E implementation, which were mixed. Whereas DRR practices in Indonesia are participatory, there is a lack of local involvement in DRR strategies in Pakistan, for example. Participants were challenged to put themselves into someone else’s shoes to understand the realities faced by government agencies in trying to develop national and local DRR strategies. We heard from these agencies that they are facing pressures from multiple priorities and limited resources and that CSOs can help relieve these pressures if they can fill knowledge gaps with local evidence and coordinate in national and local networks so as to provide a ‘one-stop-shop’ for them to consult with civil society.

**Key learnings:**

- There is still limited understanding of how DRR can be effectively integrated into development policies, and very limited availability of baseline data to evaluate progress towards risk-informed development.
- The existence of local or national DRR platforms doesn’t necessarily mean they are given space to engage in policies.
- It was highlighted how governments need to engage with civil society in the process of translating international frameworks into national and local policies: by getting inputs from the local level, governments will ensure that DRR policies reach the most vulnerable.
- According to GNDR members consulted through a survey, there is still limited involvement of civil society in the early stages of DRR strategy development.

Member-led sessions that fell under the ‘Collaborate’ theme looked at the need for inclusive, people-centred approaches to DRR that include local voices, with a focus on how to best communicate one’s messages, along with the importance of promoting the participation of local actors. There were also sessions looking at the importance of partnerships between CSOs and with communities, including the creation and management of networks at national level. The need for a coherent and collaborative approach to the implementation of international frameworks was also highlighted in member-led sessions.

Throughout the Summit there was much discussion around how GNDR can continue to strengthen collaboration, and the new Community Platform was introduced, highlighting some of its features and how it will facilitate collaboration between members.

Collaboration was encouraged also at the individual level, through the display of all participants, their organisation and their area of work on a world map that could be easily consulted. Participants said that the map helped them identify other GNDR members to whom they wanted to speak.
Next steps

As we learned the importance of collaboration and how to effectively translate it in practice, the GNDR Secretariat is committed to creating a space for collaboration among its members, as reflected in Objective 2 of GNDR’s Global Strategy (“Enhance collaboration capabilities of civil society and cooperation with other stakeholders”). The online community platform will provide members with the space to exchange and engage in collaborative work. In addition, the GNDR Secretariat is reaching out to the network members to assess the level of multi-stakeholder engagement in the process of developing national and local DRR strategies.

The Secretariat is also advocating for recognition of the need to increase capacities of CSOs and governments to collaborate: a guidance document will be produced, aimed at highlighting some key factors and success stories of partnerships for resilience.
Communicate

The fourth and final theme of the Summit was ‘Communicate’. Risk communication is a key priority for people at the frontline of disaster risks. This theme focused on Views from the Frontline (VFL), one of GNDR’s flagship programmes, aimed at collecting, communicating and supporting progress towards resilience at the local level.

There was a panel discussion chaired by Zenaida Willison, GNDR Global Board member, in which partners spoke about the impacts of both the VFL and Frontline programmes on community resilience, policies and partnerships, organisational capacities, and government involvement in DRR. The new VFL 2019 methodology was presented and discussed in a plenary session, where participants had the chance to try out the programme’s survey. During this session, Lorna Victoria, GNDR’s VFL Coordinator, provided an update on the VFL pilot, highlighting that the survey collection stage has been completed, and Lucy Pearson further explained this edition of VFL, highlighting potential roles as the initiative is rolled out to an additional 48 countries. Participants from other countries also expressed their interest in implementing the programme in their communities. Though some countries had to be prioritised because of limited funding and donor priorities, there was a discussion on how member organisations could get involved in the programme.

The parallel sessions following this plenary focused on how to engage in VFL from different angles: a capacity-building session on fundraising provided participants with tools and insights on how to develop good fundraising proposals; an advocacy-focused session outlined how to design advocacy campaigns based on the evidence collected from
communities at the frontline; while a session on the use of social media provided guidance to participants on how to leverage these media to maximise the impact of one’s communication.

Outside of the sessions, participants had the opportunity to communicate their stories during the breaks through a Speaker’s Corner. Case studies, impact stories, and resilience activities were showcased during short 3-minute presentations and participants had the opportunity to listen to fellow colleagues’ experiences on a variety of DRR topics, ranging from building resilience of the most at-risk groups to experiences in the Sierra Leone mudslide to the realities surrounding the application of early warning systems on the ground.

**Spotlight on fundraising, advocacy and social media sessions**

**How to write a winning proposal** This was a capacity-building session led by GNDR’s Fundraising Coordinator Rohit Badhwar, in which members analysed two fundraising proposals and shared lessons learnt in terms of how to write a successful proposal for institutional fundraising. The session started with a game: participants were challenged to get their partner to open their clenched fist. This represented the process of finding your way to a donor and persuading them to be open to what you have to say. Rohit presented some ideas in terms of how to write successful proposals, such as (i) researching the donor and including reference to their priorities in the proposal; (ii) referring to the relevant SFDRR target and SDGs; (iii) specifically identifying different types of risk including social, adaptation and political; (iv) trying not to commit to an exact month in budgets unless required (i.e. refer to Month 1, Month 2, etc. instead of June, July); and (v) if possible, focus on a single objective. When it came time to score the example proposals, participants had very different perspectives. While some scored one proposal highly, others identified a lack of definition of the project, lack of community involvement and unacceptably high risk. So what makes a winning proposal? The session defined it as one that is focused on both outcomes and donor priorities, with participants pointing to the importance of sustainability, inclusion of grassroots organisations from beginning of the proposal, and having exit strategies and risk analyses.

**Key learnings:**

- Successful funding proposals need to be an inclusive process, involving different departments within one’s organisation, as well as focusing on outcomes and donor priorities.
- Risk analysis and SMART objectives (specific, measurable, actionable, result-oriented and time-bound) were highlighted as key elements for successful proposals.

**How to design a national advocacy campaign** Facilitated by GNDR’s Advocacy and Learning Coordinator Valeria Drigo, this session aimed to provide participants with insight into how to design an advocacy campaign at the national level. Starting with an introduction to elements and tools that are used in designing a successful campaign, this hands-on session provided participants with opportunities to share their experiences and expertise. Valeria ran through the principles of advocacy from GNDR’s *Frontline National Advocacy Toolkit* and used examples and case studies from Tearfund’s advocacy work to discuss tools and guiding questions for the main steps of the advocacy development
process. Through the use of an activity in which participants had to put steps of a process in developing advocacy activities in order, participants were challenged to think about what needs to be considered in doing advocacy. Participants worked together to develop a campaign based on the findings of GNDR’s Views from the Frontline programme. There was also discussion on how to ensure that policy change advocated for is not only taken up by the target governments, but is also implemented effectively.

**Key learnings:**
- Finding simple and concise wording to develop messages for DRR advocacy campaigns is often difficult and requires strategic thinking: after thorough issue analysis, one group opted for a message focused on planning and budgeting (“DRR into development planning and budgeting!”).
- There are often challenges surrounding effective implementation of policy change: for example, even if the most effective DRR policy is adopted, corruption can often hinder its implementation and lead to increases in disaster impacts.

**How to maximise your campaigns with social media** Facilitated by GNDR’s Communications Officer Nisma Le Boul, participants discussed different types of social media and how they’re used. In addition to providing some statistics on Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook messenger and WhatsApp, this session explored ways social media can be used to make an impact. It looked at the importance of identifying a target audience, identifying a communications strategy, using the most appropriate communications platform and assessing impact once the message has been sent. In small groups, participants discussed how content can be promoted on Facebook, the use of WhatsApp and Snapchat as new communications mediums, and what makes content more engaging.

**Key learnings:**
- Social media platforms are essential in enabling low capacity organisations to promote their activities and increase visibility towards key stakeholders and the public.
- It is crucial to build a clear message and identify the appropriate communications platform(s) for disseminating that message in order to have an impact.
- Understanding an organisation’s audience is a must to tailor its engagement.

**Next steps**

In an effort to advance the effective use of local knowledge in resilience work, GNDR has launched Views from the Frontline 2019. The VFL programme not only collects local perspectives on risk and resilience, but will also collect data on the extent to which local people are included in resilience processes. It will then support communities, CSOs and governments to reflect and act on this local data in order to more effectively build resilience.

As presented during the Summit, this programme will provide insights on which countries are sufficiently including local knowledge and actors in risk assessment processes, design of resilience policies and plans, implementation and monitoring of activities. This will ensure accountability, as actors will be responsible for collaborative and inclusive design of resilience-building activities.
Although GNDR will be able to roll VFL out in a selected list of 50 countries, participants were encouraged to get involved and use the VFL methodology in their own countries. There are several ways for GNDR member organisations to get involved in the implementation of VFL 2019:

**Local level: Take part in Views from the Frontline 2019 at community level.** This involves going to the community members and engaging them in conversations about their perception of risk using the surveys, and supporting the community to design local action plans based on the findings. Let us know if you are interested in being a local participating organisation and we can try and connect you with a national coordinating organisation.

**National level: Coordinate Views from the Frontline at national level.** This involves a little bit more work, as you will have to coordinate survey collection and subsequent resilience actions in multiple communities. If you are an INGO for example you may already have the resources for that but if you need help or resources: get in touch with us and we can help you organise the work and identify fundraising options if needed. If you are in one of the 50 implementing countries, you can apply to become the National Coordinating Organisation (NCO) to lead VFL in your country. The application process will be launched in July 2018.

**Global level: Raise your voice for resilience.** A global advocacy campaign is coming up soon, building on the findings of the VFL programme. Keep an eye on our website and on social media for more information on how to engage and to add your voice to many other local voices calling for resilience.

Panel discussion on experiences from the Views from the Frontline programme.
Member-led Sessions

Perspectives
Perspective sessions led by GNDR members explored particular issues and highlighted different perspectives on it, with a particular focus on giving voice to those typically ‘left behind’ in DRR practices.

Working in areas not prioritised by donors
Led by: Roger Mendoza, Paz y Esperanza (Peru)
This session looked at the impacts of El Niño in Peru, and how DRR could be addressed by working with communities that are not often the focus of donors. It discussed how the country is often experiencing flooding and the political environment for prevention is weak and policies inadequate. The session looked at the consequences of not investing in disaster prevention in Peru, and participants identified actions that need to be taken in order to reduce disaster risk, including developing coordinated humanitarian response capabilities at the sub-national level. The session focused also on finding ways to work in communities that are not prioritised by donors: suggestions included seeking partnership with organisations at the grassroots (such as church groups) and community fundraising.

Key learnings:
- There is a weak political culture in disaster prevention in Peru
- There is a lack of coherence between development policies and disaster management in Peru
- Partnerships with local level groups and community fundraising are helpful tools to increase activities in communities where there is limited donor support.

Local perspectives and lived experience: Resilience in protracted crises from the Arab region
Led by: Becky Murphy, Action Aid (UK), Hadia Ghadban, Action Aid (Lebanon) and Roula Zeaiter, Lebanese Democratic Women Gathering (Syria)
This session provided women from Lebanon and Syria with an opportunity to share local experiences. The session introduced a project focusing on protection, localisation and empowerment of local communities and refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine. It identified the main factors defining protracted crises to include poor governance, poverty and informal economies, and key elements for resilience to include localisation, inclusion and access to information. During the session, it was revealed that there was a lack of CSO presence in Syria before the crisis, so this project provided the space for community consultations. It focused on economic empowerment and raising awareness of women’s rights. One of the participants who was part of this project discussed the challenges of coming to a different country (Lebanon), including language and cultural barriers she faced. During the Q&A part of this session, questions topics included the difference between Lebanese and Syrian culture and how they can be used to complement each other and leverage change and how to build the feeling of refugees being welcomed by the host country rather than an ‘imposition’. Much of this conversation surrounded cultural norms of rural women and the need for them to be empowered to get their voices heard.
Key learnings:

- Syria did not have civil society working in the country before the current crisis
- Most volunteers who participated in trainings were able to find jobs with NGOs or local organisations, highlighting the use of the skills learnt for employment opportunities
- Women want to be active in both their home and host communities, holding service providers and local authorities accountable for their actions

Policy dialogues

Policy dialogues aimed to bring together various stakeholders with different perspectives to discuss specific policy issues.

Ensuring safe building construction practice: A key for disaster reduction

Led by: Surya Shresta, National Society for Earthquake Technology – NSET (Nepal)

This session discussed the high death and injury rates resulting from building collapses during earthquakes. It pointed to the lack of safe buildings being constructed despite the knowledge and technical solutions existing. Surya shared the work of the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) in Nepal in bringing key stakeholders to a common platform to improve the knowledge and practice of the construction workforce, institutionalise the building permit process to ensure the construction of safe buildings and ensure sufficient budget to allow for better construction of buildings. Noting the key role that networking, collaboration and cooperation among the homeowners, the municipality and the construction workforce played in the programme’s success, this programme is now being scaled out to other areas in Nepal.

Key learnings:

- Building collapse is the primary cause of death and injury during an earthquake
- Though the knowledge and technical solutions exist, safe buildings are not being constructed
- Collaboration between homeowners, the municipality and construction workers is key in ensuring the construction of earthquake-resistant buildings

Making policies work and trackable at the local level: Evidence informed decision-making

Led by: Lewis Makurumere, Action 24 (Zimbabwe)

This session looked at how those living at the frontline of disasters view policy. Taking the format of a presentation followed by a question and comments session, Lewis discussed the different roles of different stakeholder groups in policymaking, such as national government being in charge of decision-making, local government responsible for implementation and CSOs focusing on evidence. It was revealed that communities often believe that policies can fail, as they tend to just lead to additional policies, lead to nowhere or come too late to help the community, and that successful policies are those that lead to action (practice). The session highlighted that the most successful policies are those that have (i) full community participation; (ii) equity; (iii) community volunteers; and (iv) partnerships between
government, the community and the private sector. It identified the need for inclusive, people-centred approaches to DRR, including alignment across development and climate change. Over the course of the session, participants were asked about their experiences of local contributions (or lack of) to policymaking. It was revealed that though all countries in SE Asia have ratified the Sendai Framework and are meant to be implementing it, the reality is that there is a lack of budget allocated to supporting implementation at the local level, though some countries such as India are more successful at collaborating with CSOs to reach the ground. There was also discussion surrounding how people can be more involved in DRR in one-party states that claim they represent the people and say that others don’t need to be involved in gathering views.

Key learnings:

- A successful policy at the local level is an action plan, turning policy into practice
- It is essential to tap into community experience in order for a policy to work for the community
- In South East Asia, all countries have ratified the SFDRR, but due to a lack of synchronisation with national budgets, there are no tools to implement it at the local level

Case Studies

Case studies sessions focused around the presentation of experiences from specific case studies, including good practices and learnings.

Engaging community health workers in disaster risk management (Case study from District Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan)

Led by: Falak Nawaz, Network of Disaster Management Practitioners - NDMP (Pakistan)

This session presented the case study of a project to build the capacities of community health workers (CHWs) to promote proactive approaches to DRR. The session was based on a training module developed by WHO Pakistan and provided a context of the area, including its disaster risk profile, along with an explanation of who community health workers are and their capacities. Questions from participants included what CHWs are responsible for, how this model can be institutionalised and/or replicated and how it can be scaled up to the national level.

Key learnings:

- Health-based DRR can be used in parallel to the regular streams of DRR and school-based DRR, as a reinforcing system

Climate change adaptation and risk management in Africa

Led by: Joe Bongay, Young Volunteers for the Environment – YVE (The Gambia)

This participatory session was designed to encourage thinking and sharing among participants on the implications of a changing climate. After a brief overview about climate risk in Africa and the changing intensity of disasters worldwide, participants were divided into groups to address 5 key questions: (1) the remaining barriers to accessing adaptation finance and how to overcome them; (2) what integrating adaptation into development means and what it takes in terms of adaptation finance; (3) the role of the private sector and how
private finance can incentivise resilience building; (4) the role of climate information and effective measures to build resilience in Africa to adapt to climate change; and (5) enabling environments – national institutional arrangements for effective deployment of adaptation finance. This session revealed that adaptation funds such as the Green Climate Fund are complicated and that governments are often not eligible or have strict procedures in place, and that many climate funds have strict criteria for CSO financing.

Key learnings:
- The private sector does not favour climate change adaptation as it does not make a business case.
- It is often difficult for governments and CSOs to access funds such as the Green Climate Fund as they are either ineligible or there are strict criteria and procedures such as adaptation funds for climate financing.

Unleashing the power of local associations to influence DRR laws: The use of neighbourhood assemblies

Led by: Catherine Kanabahita, Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations – DENIVA (Uganda)

This session highlighted the success of GNDR’s Frontline programme in Uganda, which has led to the development of a DRR legal framework with input from local voices from all stakeholders. Using the example of the influence of local neighbourhood assemblies (community groups), the session highlighted the need for people-centred approaches to DRR, which are based on community voices and empower people to continue activities beyond the end of the programme, thus achieving sustainability. There were questions surrounding how to ensure this empowerment and sustainability, along with how communities are selected.

Key learnings:
- Neighbourhood assemblies provided evidence of floods, droughts and landslides in local communities to push for the development of a legal framework for DRR in Uganda.
- VFL voices fed into the drafting of the DRR bill in Uganda.
- The local government views the neighbourhood assemblies as a threat.

Innovations in climate information services from Small Island Developing States

Led by: Antonio Palazuelos, SIDS Youth AIMS Hub (Cabo Verde)

This session started with small group discussions to identify reasons why Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are particularly vulnerable to climate variability and hazards. Responses included: (i) sea level rise; (ii) SIDS are isolated and remote; (iii) hard to evacuate; (iv) limited capacities for response; (v) limited infrastructure; (vi) volcanic/systemic activities; and (vii) hydro-meteorological hazards, among others. Antonio presented the situation in Cabo Verde, before opening the floor to other participants from SIDS to hear the challenges they face and what’s happening in their countries to address them. For example, in Madagascar CSOs are now working with the government to conduct trainings at the local level in order to build capacities to face local risks. Several suggestions were made.
surrounding different strategies to tackle risks at different levels, including how to better link existing climate change and DRR frameworks rather than creating new ones.

**Key learnings:**

- Small Island Developing States include the Caribbean and Pacific islands, as well as the islands between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans
- Acidification and sea level rise is affecting fisheries and livelihoods in Cabo Verde

**Community mobilisation in a riverine community**

*Led by: Sarwar Bari, Pattan Development Organisation (Pakistan)*

This session looked at the work of the Pattan Development Organization with the Basti Rindan community along the Indus River. He pointed to the major impact river erosion has had on the community, such that only 10% of their land remained at the time of the *Action at the Frontline* programme in 2013, by which point it was deemed too late to rebuild the old community, as many had relocated elsewhere, leaving behind the Ahmadiyya people, who had been marginalised due to their religion and ethnicity. However, the session pointed to the *Action at the Frontline* programme as helping the community build partnerships with other nearby groups, and Pattan continues to use their story to raise awareness about the disastrous effects of river erosion in Pakistan so that other riverine communities can be helped before it is too late.

**Key learnings:**

- The Ahmadiyya people in Pakistan have had no choice but to disperse, as riverbank erosion has destroyed all but 10% of their land.
- GNDR’s *Action at the Frontline* programme helped the Ahmadiyya community build partnerships with other like-minded groups in Pakistan.
- There is a need to recognise and list river erosion as part of the list of disasters taken into consideration by the government. This would contribute towards having a policy that addresses the issue of river bank erosion.

**Capacity-building**

Capacity-building sessions aimed to provide trainings and outline useful tools and approaches on particular subject areas.

**Inclusive CBDRM model and tools**

*Led by: Carlos Kaiser, ONG Inclusiva (Chile), and Sussana Urbano, RET International (Panama)*

In this session participants explored what is meant by ‘inclusion’ and how disability is different from other types of discrimination. The session also discussed the differences between exclusion, segregation, integration and inclusion and how, when it comes to disability, most people think in terms of ‘how we can help them’ instead of ‘how we can include them’. With a focus on community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM), participants discussed the need to consider people as participants rather than beneficiaries. The session identified barriers to CBDRM to include (i) scarce access to resources for people with disabilities; (ii) the difficulties for interpreters to interpret sign language for DRR;
and (iii) the lack of DRR text available for the blind. As a result, there is a need to generate tools to facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities in DRR.

**Key learnings:**

- People with disabilities face environmental barriers, which are different from other types of discrimination.
- Interpreters struggle to interpret sign language for DRR and there’s a lack of DRR text available for the blind.
- In order for CBDRM activities to be institutionalised and sustainable, they must consider people as participants rather than beneficiaries.

**Participatory governance**

*Led by: Belisario Nieto, Independent Consultant (Colombia)*

This session was organised last minute due to the original member being unable to make it to the Summit. This session explored what is meant by ‘participatory governance’ along with elements to consider and favourable factors for effective participatory governance. Participatory governance was defined as a way to extend participation beyond simply voting. Belisario highlighted that participatory governance is mostly implemented at the local level and that it aims to facilitate policy implementation, but that participatory processes take a long time to develop. The session also discussed the important role of civil society in leading participatory governance and pointed to the World Bank’s definition of the process as a replicable one. Questions surrounded how CSOs can influence participatory governance and challenges in representing communities. There was also a comment made about the importance of participatory budgeting (engaging all groups of society, including women and youth): unless the budgeting process is participatory, the implementation process will not be either.

**Key learnings:**

- Participatory governance is a process in which all voices are considered in an effective and sustainable manner
- Participatory governance processes can be very long
- It is important to clarify the role of women and youth from the start of the process and ensure their role is well understood by all involved.

**Girl Power! Integrating girls into disaster risk reduction**

*Led by: Dr Kylah Forbes-Biggs, Gender and Disaster Network (South Africa)*

Starting the session with the question of ‘Who are you and what makes you who you are?’, Dr Kylah Forbes-Biggs challenged participants to think about social stereotypes, particularly of women. She highlighted increased vulnerability of women when they are pregnant, migrants, younger, disabled, indigenous or HIV+ and pointed to 4 recommended approaches to bringing women into social development: (i) rights-based approaches; (ii) gender and development approaches (policies to integrate gender); (iii) participatory approaches that engage girls in risk analysis; and (iv) DRR approaches in which multiple stakeholders, including girls, come together to address risk. Kylah proposed 5 critical actions to integrate girls into DRR: (i) consulting; (ii) training and mobilising; (iii) targeting services; (iv) funding for protection; and (v) gathering disaggregated data. During the session, community maps were presented, showing the differences in the hazards identified by men and women,
revealing that women experience different hazards and focus more on the present rather than the future. Questions arose surrounding whether there are practical examples of when girls’ views have changed policy and ActionAid made the valid point that society can overpower any effort to empower women.

**Key learnings:**

- Vulnerabilities increase when girls are pregnant, migrants, younger, disabled, indigenous or HIV+
- Talking to girls about disasters is less useful to those working on girls’ integration into DRR, than asking them about their experiences. Talking about their experiences elicits the information required: for example, instead of describing a flood, they would talk about the skin disease they would get by walking through dirty water.

- 5 critical actions to integrate girls into DRR were identified:
  - Consulting. Ask girls directly rather than someone else.
  - Training and mobilising: informing policy makers and community members about girls’ needs.
  - Targeting services: creating support services fulfilling girls’ needs.
  - Funding for Protection: GBV increases after disasters (including trafficking) so need targeted funding.
  - Gathering disaggregated data.

**Gender mainstreaming in GNDR: Leaving no one behind**

*Led by: Farah Kabir, ActionAid (Bangladesh)*

This session took the format of a facilitated discussion in which participants shared their experiences, issues and challenges with gender mainstreaming. Statistics on gender parity within the GNDR network were shared and different potential measures were explored to improve the situation further. The discussion identified the need to take ‘third’ gender into consideration when talking about gender, along with the need to look at gender mainstreaming in terms how relevant issues are being addressed rather than purely in terms of numbers. It was highlighted that gender mainstreaming strategies will not work if only women are involved; all genders need to participate in developing such policies. Questions arose surrounding how to address systemic limitations such as situations in which the current construct doesn’t support gender mainstreaming, as well as how to scale up gender mainstreaming efforts within the network.

**Key learnings:**

- Gender discussion also needs to take ‘third’ gender into consideration.
- There is a general crisis of women leadership in the development sector: GNDR should encourage women participation on RAGs and support capacity development activities around gender issues.
- Gender mainstreaming should be encouraged in budgeting discussions (to ensure there is adequate consideration towards gender issues in programmes’ budgets).
- In order to encourage gender participation, there is a need to take into account women’s different schedules (in particular when responsible for child care)
Building national networks for a stronger GNDR

Led by: Peter Akanimoh, Global Relief & Development Mission (Nigeria), and Tosin Victoria Apiriola-Ajayi, Women (Environment) and Youth Development Initiative (Nigeria)

This session focused on building the capacity of GNDR members to develop and maintain GNDR national networks in their respective countries. Using examples from Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria, it discussed the roles of national networks and why they're important. It also explored the benefits and challenges of having networks at the national level. Benefits included the ability of national NGOs to operate more independently and manage their own resources, along with the ability for national networks to serve as building blocks for regional networks. Challenges included difficulties surrounding organising face-to-face meetings, fights over resources and integration within existing structures.

Key learnings:

- A national level 5-member steering committee of GNDR members in Nigeria has been working as an emergency management committee in the country
- GNDR members are part of a DRR unit, serving as a national platform in Mali
- Most of the GNDR members in Burkina Faso are part of a national platform formed after the 2013 floods

Understanding drivers and motivations in multi-stakeholder partnerships

Led by: Carolina García, Sociedad Colombiana de Geología (Colombia)

This session looked at the need to promote participation of all local actors in addressing social issues. It highlighted that in order for such participation to happen, it is important to understand the motivations of different actors to establish strategic alliances. As part of the session, there was a group exercise in which each participant assumed the role of a specific actor and tried to identify the motivations of the other actors in the room in order to establish an effective alliance. These actors included government, academia, NGOs, private sector and CSOs. Three factors were identified as key to forming partnerships: dialogue, transparency and common goals.

Key learnings:

- Dialogue, transparency and shared goals are essential to forming effective partnerships

Making good practices your movie stars: Use video effectively to communicate risk and resilience strengthening

Led by: Bob Alexander, Rural Livelihood Risk Management Consulting and Good Practices TV

This participatory session aimed to engage participants in using existing videos or creating new videos to communicate with stakeholders about local-level risk. Using examples of songs he’s written to promote best practices in building resilience and reducing disaster risk, Bob suggested that simply mass media awareness-raising is not enough to change policy and practice and that there is a need for more meaningful interaction with community members and communication through a wide range of channels, including video. This led to small group discussions about videos, including how to determine whether videos are good
or bad, where to find or produce good videos and how to use videos to effectively encourage two-way communication.

**Key learnings:**

- Awareness-raising not enough to change practices
- There is a need for participation with social interaction and experiential learning that take into account context-specific risks and actions
Conclusion and way forward

Over the four days of the Global Summit, participants had various opportunities to strengthen their knowledge and relationships. The Secretariat was able to gather the general feeling of participants about the Summit through an evaluation questionnaire that was handed out during the last day.

Overall, participants were satisfied by the organisation of the Summit and its sessions, and acknowledged that it helped strengthen their understanding of how the GNDR network can be leveraged in support of their work.

“It’s an honour for me to be here and have the opportunity to meet more than 100 network members working on the same theme all around the world!”

Sani Ayouba, President of JVE Niger

Results show that 99% of the respondents know more about the work of other members than they did before the Summit, and over 90% of them had a better understanding of the ways in which GNDR’s structure can support their work. Similarly, over 90% of respondents learnt more about DRR and how it can be applied in the organisation’s programming. Respondents also felt that they had better collaboration skills thanks to the Summit sessions: 91% of them agreed that they have now a better understanding of the approaches that one can take to collaborate effectively with multiple stakeholders, and 95% of them stated that they plan to collaborate with other members after the Summit.

Some of the Summit takeaways from participants included better understanding of the importance of well-thought and well-structured partnerships, awareness of the opportunities to strengthen civil society’s inputs in the development of DRR strategies, and increased understanding of GNDR’s structure and the role of the Board.

When asked about interesting learnings from the Summit, participants had a wide range of answers, from new approaches to working with local communities, to essential elements of effective partnerships, to using technology for development.

“The business planning example from the Philippines inspired me to think of a similar process targeting the housing value chain” (anonymous written comment)

Many left Kuala Lumpur with new ideas to apply directly into their organisation’s work. Participants mentioned they would utilise the learnings from the summit in activities related to
strengthening collaboration, organising multi-stakeholder forums, and lobbying for greater involvement in the development of DRR strategies, among others.

“I will conduct an awareness session for my colleagues on partnership development”

(anonymous written comment)

**Spotlight on Closing Session**

During the closing session of the Summit, there were a couple of videos shown, including a summary video of the Summit and a message from BMZ on the role of civil society and its importance in sustainable development and DRR, acknowledging GNDR as an important partner and talking about multi-stakeholder collaboration for DRR. GNDR’s Executive Director Jonathan Potter talked about GNDR’s strategy and progress towards achieving its objectives, acknowledging the desire of our members for national networks and capacity-building trainings among others.

GNDR’s Network Development Manager Emma Kerr provided statistics to participants, recognising the competitive process for the selection of participants and member-led sessions. The 100 participants in the room were selected out of 400 applicants and the 16 members who led sessions were picked out of 100 applicants. She highlighted the progress GNDR has made in terms of ensuring online participation and the availability of all sessions, as well as the balance of age, gender, disability and new versus old members at the Summit.

Way forward

This Summit was an opportunity for members to connect and learn more about each other as well as GNDR’s structure and work: the summit programme was articulated in a way to respond to the objectives put forward by the Global Strategy 2016-2020, with the goal of
informing the membership about the collective work of the network towards achieving these objectives.

The network is undergoing some important changes in membership and governance structure that will enhance its effectiveness to achieve its vision: a vibrant, active, collaborative civil society supporting people and their communities, particularly poor and vulnerable groups, to prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from disasters, and adapt to hazards and a changing climate.

We will now focus on systematising the network’s advocacy, collaboration and learning, especially through the new Community Platform, which will see the impact of the network spread even further and deeper. A wide range of projects have started and continue for members to engage in, including, Institutionalising Sustainable CBDRM, Civil Society IMPACT DRR in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Strengthening Collaborative Capacities for Resilience. We also look forward to identifying new projects for our members to be a part of, addressing emerging themes in the resilience agenda.

GNDR is conducting a mid-term evaluation of our strategy in August. This, coupled with the feedback from members at the Summit, will help us to determine priorities and streams of work for next year. As the network continues to grow, and opportunities for learning, joint advocacy and joint actions continue, we hope that the network as a collective maintains the high momentum and energy seen at the Summit so that we may achieve our strategy objectives together.

“In the EU we think you are extremely relevant, because you represent the local people”
(Carl-Henrik Hall, EU Delegation to Malaysia)
## Annex

### List of participants

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<td>Agnes Mangoche</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Initiative</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
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<td>Ahmad Fairuz Bin Mohd Yusof</td>
<td>Head of Disaster Management Unit, Selangor State, Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>Aina Sylvia Andrianjakatina</td>
<td>Centre de Recherches Economiques pour le Développement (CERED)</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Albert Joe S Bongay</td>
<td>Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE)</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
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<td>Animesh Kumar</td>
<td>UNISDR Deputy Head of Asia Pacific Regional Office</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Antonio Palazuelos Prieto</td>
<td>SYAH Cabo Verde</td>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
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<td>Asetash Haile</td>
<td>Mercy Corps</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Ayewomu Cyrille Djowamon</td>
<td>Promotion Jeunesse Une pour le Développement</td>
<td>Benin</td>
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<td>Becky Murphy</td>
<td>Action Aid International</td>
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<td>Belisario Nieto</td>
<td>Independent Consultant</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>Benjamín Phillips</td>
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<td>Bob Alexander</td>
<td>Rural Livelihood Risk Management Consulting &amp; Good Practices TV</td>
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<td>Bruno Haghebaert</td>
<td>Risk and Vulnerability Lead, IFRC</td>
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<td>Carlos Andres Moreira Arajio</td>
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<td>Catherine Guma Kanahabita</td>
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<td>Catherine Mella</td>
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<td>Eliette Joseph Tidor</td>
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<td>Josh Ayers</td>
<td>Food for the Hungry</td>
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<td>Gender and Disaster Network (Africa Region)</td>
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<td>Organization for Saving the Children and Empowering Women</td>
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<td>Magdalena Cortez</td>
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<td>Matsoombou Kiounda Gaëlle Ahoucha</td>
<td>Action Jeunesse pour le Développement (AJED-Congo)</td>
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<td>Md. Duke Ivan Amin</td>
<td>JAGO NARI (Fighting For Women Empowerment)</td>
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<td>Melano Tikladze</td>
<td>CENN - Caucasus Environmental NGO Network</td>
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<td>Menaka Wijesinghe</td>
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<td>Michelle Halse</td>
<td>Partnership Brokers Association</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Mihir Kanti Majumder</td>
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<td>Mitulo Silengo</td>
<td>Disaster Management Training Center</td>
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<td>Mohamed Sheikh</td>
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<td>Mr. Baltazar S. Tribunal</td>
<td>Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office</td>
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<td>Mr. Haleed Ullah</td>
<td>Project Implementation Unit, PDMA Punjab</td>
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<td>Association pour la Protection de l’Environnement et le Développement Durable de Bizerte (APEDDUB)</td>
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<td>Nasrullah Thahim</td>
<td>Sustainable Environment and Development Foundation</td>
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<td>Disaster Management Unit, Selangor State Malaysia</td>
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<td>Pedro Ferradas Mannuci</td>
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<td>Peter John Amara</td>
<td>Africa Youth Coalition Against Hunger Sierra Leone/Economic Justice Network Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Pradeep Mahipatra</td>
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<td>Development for Accountability for Tanzania</td>
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<td>Roger Alonso Mendoza Contreras</td>
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<td>Roula Nawaf Zeaiter</td>
<td>Lebanese Democratic Women Gathering</td>
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<td>Rovshan Abbasov</td>
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<td>Beam of the Environment Association – BEA</td>
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<td>Samuel Chanchan</td>
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<td>Sani Ayoubia Abdou</td>
<td>Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement</td>
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Agenda

Day 1 – 22 May

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<th>Session</th>
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<td>9.00-10.30</td>
<td><strong>Welcome and getting to know each other (EN-ES-FR)</strong>&lt;br&gt;The conference will open with talks from the Chair of GNDR’s Global Board, and our hosts Mercy Malaysia and the Malaysian Government. This will be followed by an interactive game which will give participants the opportunity to learn about the network and each other.</td>
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<td>11.00-12.30</td>
<td><strong>Learning together: Global interactive exercise (EN-ES-FR)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Relates to SDG 17&lt;br&gt;The GNDR network is made up of 1000s of individuals across the world, each with unique insights and experiences to help make your programming more effective. In this interactive session, participants will be able to raise challenges they are having in their work and crowdsource solutions and advice from across the world, replicating our new online learning platform. Members can share their lessons learnt to help others, becoming ‘gold contributors’, and will be competing in their tables to provide the best advice to their peers.</td>
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<td>14.00-14.45</td>
<td><strong>Inclusive CBDRM model and tools (ES-EN)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Relates to SDG 5, 10 and 11&lt;br&gt;Inclusive resilient community based disaster risk management model and methodology is about vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, gender, the elderly, migrants, etc. This session will explore a participative model with indicators, management tools. With a focus on inclusive approaches to DRR, it will reflect upon the importance of formal and non-formal education in DRR proposals and sustainable development.</td>
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<td><strong>Ensuring Safer Construction Practices: A Key to Disaster Risk Reduction (EN-FR)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Relates to SDG 9 and 11&lt;br&gt;This session will focus on experiences and lessons of promoting safer construction practices, with a particular emphasis on the monitoring and ensuring results and</td>
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impacts. The critical elements to ensure safer construction of buildings will be
highlighted and discussed. This session will try to bring in lessons from other
countries.

**Strengths and challenges of a regional network - South-South Cooperation**
(FR-EN)
**Relates to SDG 17**
Networks management reveals a complexity according to its status and vision of
each member. For this reason, it is important for members to share their
experiences in a “collaboration” spirit through events around Disaster Reduction
issues. The members communicate on their activities in order to compile best
practices through data monitoring for future replication and dissemination between
members.

**14.45-15.30**
**Working in areas not prioritised by donors (ES-EN)**
**Relates to SDG 5, 10, 11 and 17**
The paradox of closeness: In 2017 Peru was affected by a climate phenomenon
called the ‘niño costero’, which left more than a million people affected and
economic losses of $3.1m USD. These figures reveal the limitations of DRR
policies. To work on this emergency in Lima meant to overcome the paradox of
closeness: for aid workers, Lima should have been the remit of the authorities, and
they didn't allocate funds. Local government was present with limited resources.
The result was a part of the population that was left unprotected. We put in place 'la
chanchita' (collecting money from various parties), which is the total of efforts from
universities and academia, social organisations and small donors, to be able to lend
humanitarian support.

**Girl Power! Integrating Girls into Disaster Risk Reduction (EN-FR)**
**Relates to SDG 5 and 11**
This presentation will describe the concept of integrating girls as a unique group
within the broader framework of disaster risk reduction. We will start by presenting
the rationale for this integration examining why girls should be regarded as different
from women as well as children or boys. This overview with allude to the notion of
intersectionality of gender and age and the need to create inclusive avenues for
engaging vulnerable groups. The presentation will continue to define approaches to
integration as well as framing actions/activities to this end. The presentation then
serves to present a brief discussion of opportunities for facilitating the integration of
girls into risk reduction.

**Engaging Community Health Workers in Disaster Risk Management (Case
study from District Dera Ismail Khan, PAKISTAN) (EN-ES)**
**Relates to SDG 3 and 11**
With funding support from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
(UNTFHS), the Department of Health District D.I.Khan & WHO aimed to build the
capacities of Community Health Workers (CHWs) to promote culture of DRR as
proactive approach. Under the title, “Health Focused Disaster Risk Management”,
series of activities were conducted to build the capacities of CHWs. Closely working
with the District Disaster Management Authority and Health Department, 40 master
trainers are now providing training services (in Community Based Disaster Risk
Reduction and emergency response) not only to their communities and health
department but also to surrounding districts. The session will focus on the approach
followed, lessons learnt, ensuring sustainability and follow-up action to mobilize
further resources to develop health-focused disaster resilient communities at
grassroots level.

**15.50-16.30**
**Gender mainstreaming in GNDR: Leaving No-One Behind (EN-ES-FR)**
**Relates to SDG 5 and 11**
Farah Kabir is the Chair of GNDR’s Board and Country Director of ActionAid
Bangladesh. She has previously won the Nawab Ali Chowdhury National Award (in
2012) for her significant contribution to women’s empowerment and she has
extensive experience in Governance and Gender. This session will break down how
members can go about mainstreaming gender throughout their governance
structures in order to ensure that women's voices are heard and addressed in their DRR efforts.

**Local Perspectives & Lived Experience: Resilience in Protracted Crises from the Arab Region (AR-EN)**
**Relates to SDG 11 and 16**
Women from ActionAid programmes in the Arab Region, including refugees, will offer their perspectives on the protracted crises in which they live. They will offer some principles for resilience building in protracted crises and ask the audience to be reflecting on these principles as they hear the women’s lived experiences.

**Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management in Africa (EN-ES)**
**Relates to SDG 13**
Climate change poses serious threats to sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, the quality of life, and political stability in the world. According to the IPCC, Africa is the most vulnerable continent to climate change and climate variability; and the situation is aggravated by the interaction of multiple stresses occurring at various levels, compounded by low adaptive capacity. The Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management in Africa presentation session and its various group sessions will help present situational analyses, the recommendations and lessons learned from practice to explore the implications of our knowledge about changing climate risks for risk management.

**16.30-17.00**  **Wrap up: How can GNDR continue to strengthen its facilitation of learning?**  
**Introduction to learning strategy (EN-ES-FR)**
This session will provide opportunities for participants to share what they’ve learnt during the day. It will also introduce GNDR’s learning strategy.

**Evening**  
**Breaking the fast celebration**  
**Cultural night in hotel**

**Day 2 – 23 May**

**9.00-12.30**  **Site visit to nearby government DRR structures & community activities**  
**Relates to SDG 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17**
During this half day visit we will learn more about the disaster risk management policies and environment in Malaysia: we will visit the Selangor State Command Centre, a sub-national agency in Selangor State, and learn more about the SMART Selangor initiative, that aims at leveraging technology to improve the quality of life of its citizens in various domains.

**14.00-15.00**  **Reflection on site visit (EN-ES-FR)**
What did we take away from our visits in the morning? How can we change our work in light of what we learnt? What first step could we take when we get back to our offices to start applying the lessons we observed? A facilitated discussion will help us identify lessons and actions as a network and as individuals.

**15.00-16.10**  **Meet your Regional Representatives (EN-ES-FR)**  
**Relates to SDG 17**
At these sessions, which are divided by region (Americas, Asia/Pacific and Africa/West and Central Asia), members will have a chance to pose their questions to the people that represent them on the Global Board and in the Regional Advisory Groups. Members can find out more about the backgrounds of their representatives, what motivates them, and their vision for GNDR in the coming years. Do you have a burning question about your region that you would like to ask? Confused about who your Board member is or how to get in touch with them? This is the session for you!

**16.30-17.00**  **Wrap up: Feedback from each region**
Following from the 'Meet Your Representatives’ session, the Regional Development Coordinators and Board members will feed back to everyone a summary of the main discussion points that arose in their rooms.
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| 9.00-10.30   | Lessons learnt and principles of multi-stakeholder collaboration: a best practice case study chaired by the Partnership Brokers Association (EN-ES-FR)  
Relates to SDG 17  
This panel session will be chaired by Michelle Halse of the Partnership Brokers Association and will examine and analyse a successful partnership on DRR undertaken by the Humanitarian Leadership Academy, Unilever, and a number of other partners from local government, academia and civil society. Michelle will help us to examine what the critical success factors in the partnership were and the challenges along the way, as well as exploring the different partners’ motivations and perspectives. |
| 11.00-12.30  | SFDRR Target E: Designing a DRR strategy collaboratively (EN-ES-FR)  
Relates to SDG 11 and 17  
Target E of the Sendai Framework for DRR calls for the substantial increase in the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies. These strategies will only build resilience of the most vulnerable if they are informed by the priorities and capacities of the bearers of risk – local communities. Civil society has a role to play in working with government to ensure these DRR strategies are well informed and have an impact. This session will discuss global progress in achieving Target E of the Sendai Framework; share challenges, entry points and tips for civil society to engage in the design process; and provide an opportunity for us to ‘get into the shoes’ of governments and CSOs to help us think through how we can collaborate together effectively. |
| 14.00-15.30  | Training: Partnership Brokering Led by the Partnership Brokers Association (EN-ES-FR)  
Relates to SDG 11 and 17  
This is a session facilitated by Michelle Halse of the Partnership Brokers’ Association and will give members a better idea of what is needed to broker successful partnerships. Michelle will run through the partnership cycle and will encourage members to think about partnering challenges and good practice examples, as well as what it takes to partner effectively. There will also be some time for members to start self-reflection about the mindset and skills needed for partnerships. |
| 14.00-14.45  | Unleashing the power of local associations to influence DRR laws: the use of Neighbourhood Assemblies (EN-FR)  
Relates to SDG 11 and 17  
Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA) is a Ugandan Network Organization founded in 1988 by 21 NGOs and currently has over 700 NGOs located in all regions of the country. DENIVA uses Neighborhood Assemblies as an approach to provide a platform to indigenous communities for reflection, voice and collective action to address local concerns. The interventions are in the thematic areas of disaster risk reduction, democratic governance and sustainable livelihoods. This session will include discussion on how Neighborhood Assemblies have catalysed advocacy for the DRR Bill in Uganda, and lessons learnt for other countries wanting to replicate similar structures. |
### Building national networks for a stronger GNDR (EN-ES)
**Relates to SDG 11 and 17**
This session is designed for GNDR Network members with the objective of building their capacity on strategies for setting, maintaining and sustaining viable GNDR National Networks in their respective countries. The session will feature presentations on what national networks are, their roles and why it is important in individual member countries, strategies to set up functional and viable national networks and ways of sustaining the networks.

### 14.45-15.30
#### Understanding drivers and motivations in multistakeholder partnerships (ES-EN)
**Relates to SDG 11 and 17**
In order to achieve effective partnerships among multistakeholders, it is essential to understand their decisions drivers, as well as their motivations for making alliances. The inability to understand our partner often leads us to work in isolation, reducing the action effectiveness and negatively affecting local communities. In this session we will identify and analyze the motivations and constraints of making alliances, specifically, with private companies, academia and government. We will also discuss how our perceptions and prejudices can affect these alliances and we will share positive experiences on how to overcome this.

### Innovations in Climate Information Services from Small Island Developing States (EN-FR)
**Relates to SDG 13 and 11**
The session provides key information and practices-sharing on innovative grassroots sensitization and co-production of Climate Information Services (CIS) in Small Island Developing States, based on SYAH Cabo Verde experience. The session will focus on the specific case study of Cabo Verde and it will show how to foster interaction for climate & DRR knowledge exchange and prevention awareness placing communities at the centre.

### 15.50-16.30
#### Make Good Practices Your Movie Stars: Use Video Effectively to Communicate Risk & Resilience Strengthening (EN-ES-FR)
**Relates to SDG 9, 11 and 17**
Wouldn't it be great if we could take households, communities, and the organisations working with them on field visits? This way, they could learn about successful approaches implemented by others with similar problems in similar contexts, and then discuss replication of those most appropriate for their context. Well, we can do it with videos! This session focuses on how to do it with existing or new videos, according to guidelines developed for the Good Practices TV’s website. After guidelines the presentation of the guidelines illustrated by sample videos, session participants will share in an interactive activity for using video effectively to promote good practices.

### Making Policies Work at the Local Level, Evidence informed decision-making (EN-ES)
**Relates to SDG 11, 4, and 8**
Policy formulation and decision making powers are centralised up the hierarchy ladder, whilst risk and impacts are mainly felt at the other end of the line. Our role of civil society is to actively engage both ends of the spectrum by bringing evidence to the front, amplifying the voices of the communities and creating dialogue. The session provides an overview of what policy and policy formulation looks like from a community perspective and how the experts by experience can contribute to this process. We all know what needs to be done, we just need to encourage each other to do it.

### Community Mobilisation in a Riverine Community, Pakistan (EN)
**Relates to SDG 1 and 11**
This is a tale of Basti Rindan - a remote village situated on the right bank of river Indus. In 2005 it counted 300 households. In the aftermath of the super floods in 2010, almost all houses had collapsed and riverbank erosion was accelerating. The community had nowhere to rebuild the houses needed. In 2013, GNDR
launches Action at the Frontline, and partners with the local CSO Pattan Development Organisation becomes in Pakistan, to mobilise local action by the communities on the riverbank. While fatalism chains the community, erosion continues to eat the land. By 2016 two-third of the people have left the village. But then, a miracle happened: a nearby spur collapsed, it inundated a huge area, and triggered protests all over the community at a time when incumbent government was under huge stress. From that moment onward, civil society started working to prevent erosion.

16.30-17.00 **Wrap up: How can GNDR continue and strengthen our collaboration?**

Introduction to new Community Platform (EN-ES-FR)

Relates to SDG 17

GNDR is entering an exciting new phase of collaboration. In 2018 the Secretariat will roll out its new online Community Platform, where you will be able to connect with other members, hold group discussions, share documents and engage others in your work. Come and join this session to find out more about all of the exciting things you will be able to do on the platform to enhance your collaboration with other members!

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**Day 4 – 25 May**

9.00-10.30 **Views from the Frontline: roles in the global initiative (EN-ES-FR)**

Relates to SDG 11, 5, 10 and 17

*Views from the Frontline* 2019 combines lessons learned by GNDR members from the implementation of previous VFLs and the *Frontline* programme. While a citizen-based participatory monitoring process measures progress in the implementation of the SFDRR and post-2015 frameworks, local risk information generated is used in community action plans to improve wellbeing and strengthen resilience.

In the session, participants will be have an experience of the VFL survey. A panel of VFL/Frontline champions will discuss its various impacts. Participants will then reflect on what collaborative actions and contributions they can contribute to the roll-out of VFL 2019 in 50 priority countries and GNDR’s report at the Global Platform in Geneva in 2019.

11.00-12.30 **How to write a winning proposal** (EN-ES-FR)

Relates to SDG 11 and 17

A successful proposal outlines the plan of the implementing organization about the project, giving extensive information about the intention, for implementing it, the ways to manage it and the results to be delivered from it. In addition, there is a need to be able to access the knowledge of where to find the most relevant information and how to decipher the ever-changing development landscape.

**How to design a national advocacy campaign (EN)**

Relates to SDG 11 and 17

This hands-on session will focus on designing an effective advocacy campaign: after a short introductory session on elements and tools that can be used to design a successful campaign, we will work together on a real scenario to develop a campaign based on the findings of *Views from the Frontline*. We will tap into each member’s experience and expertise, and mix it with a good amount of creativity and fun.

By the end of the session, you will have gained more insights on the process of designing an advocacy campaign, and you will have learned from fellow participants some good practices that can be replicated in your contexts.

**How to maximise your campaigns with social media** (FR-EN)

Relates to SDG 11 and 17

Social media is the number one tool for organisations to promote their activities and raise their brand awareness. This session will outline the most recent trends in campaigning, increase understanding of the different types of social media outlets.
by providing guidance and tips on how to use these outlets effectively but most importantly how to devise a strategy with low capacity.

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<tr>
<th>Training: Partnership Brokering Led by the Partnership Brokers Association (EN)</th>
<th>Relates to SDG 11 and 17</th>
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<td>This is a session facilitated by Michelle Halse of the Partnership Brokers’ Association and will give members a better idea of what is needed to broker successful partnerships. Michelle will run through the partnership cycle and will encourage members to think about partnering challenges and good practice examples, as well as what it takes to partner effectively. There will also be some time for members to start self-reflection about the mindset and skills needed for partnerships.</td>
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<th>12.30-13.00</th>
<th>Wrap up and Closing (EN-ES-FR)</th>
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<td>After time for personal reflection on what we have accomplished during the week, we will hear from representatives of GIZ, the German Development Agency, as well as the Executive Director of GNDR on the direction of the network and the roles we can all play. This will be followed by lunch and departures.</td>
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