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Credit: Srijan Nandan

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Credit: Srijan Nandan

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Credit: Lambert Coleman

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Various donors have contributed to the continuing growth of our global network in different ways

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GNDR's 1200+ current full members in different regions around the world

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all our members, partners, supporters, staff and other stakeholders who have contributed their time, expertise and advice during this member-led strategy development process, facilitated by our Independent Strategy and Communication Advisor, Andrew Bidnell from InsideOut Consulting.

During an 8-month period we invited all our members to share their thoughts on priority areas for focus over the coming 5+ years. Our Strategy Facilitating Team facilitated this process using a combination of our online Community Platform and 12 face-to-face regional workshops. 550 affiliate and associate members contributed to our all-members survey, and nearly 200 people attended the workshops run around the world between July-September 2019. We also met with, and received extremely valuable input from a range of other expert stakeholders, including donors, academic partners, NGO groups, UN institutions and of course, our staff. Our Strategy Drafting Committee, comprising Board and Secretariat members, consolidated the various inputs which were then shared with the Technical Advice & Strategy Steering Committee, staff and Regional Advisory Group members.

This member-led process has been a real team effort which in itself has been a valuable learning process with different conversations taking place and ideas being shared around the world. We are grateful to everyone involved and look forward to continuing these conversations over the coming months as we share, implement and deliver this strategy together.

Approved by the GNDR Global Board on February 6th, 2020.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW GNDR STRATEGY: LOCAL LEADERSHIP FOR GLOBAL IMPACT



Farah Kabir



Bijay Kumar

For more than a decade our network of civil society organisations, working to strengthen resilience and reduce risk in communities most at risk worldwide, has steadily grown in size and impact. We are now more than 1,200 organisations, many of them grassroots and local community groups who are working in over 120 countries. We are excited to share this member-led global network strategy that will guide our collective work over the coming five years.

Over the past year, together we have been reflecting on the world in which we live and looking ahead to the next decade to identify current and emerging risks, threats, challenges and opportunities. We have been seeking to understand the difference that we as a diverse network can make. In developing this strategy we have sought to build on the strong foundations that have been created.

We set ourselves the challenge of consulting worldwide, listening, learning and developing a clear direction for the next five years, and we are now excited to share this member-led strategy. It is designed to help guide activities, project planning and points of focus so that together we can support the people most at risk in strengthening their resilience and preventing hazards from becoming disasters. We are enormously grateful to the hundreds of members from across the globe who have actively participated in the development of this strategy, along with the input from a range of important stakeholders, including donors, academic partners, NGO groups, UN institutions and of course, our Board members and Secretariat team.

An overriding conclusion from this strategic exercise has been that our work as a network is needed more than ever. While media headlines capture some of the large-scale disasters that occur, the communities living in vulnerable circumstances, with whom our members work, are experiencing disasters that are out of the spotlight and increasing in intensity and impact on a day-to-day basis. People living in poverty are not only disproportionately affected by these everyday disasters, but are also often excluded from decision-making processes when development options are considered. The multiple global development frameworks contributing to Agenda 2030 offer important steps forward; however, from the perspective of communities most at risk, greater coherence is required to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and desired impact. At the same time, space for civil society to connect, share and influence is shrinking in many places around the world. Urgent change is needed, and this strategy maps out

three particular goals that we have set ourselves for the next five years: we must strengthen the collaboration, mobilisation and solidarity of civil society organisations; we must champion a localisation movement; and together we must strive for risk-informed development.

Many of the successful activities developed over GNDR's past decade will continue, particularly our *Views from the Frontline* programme, which is playing a key role in amplifying local voices and experience to influence approaches to risk-informed development. Members have also identified a range of new and innovative ways in which we can support each other and deliver changes that will increase the impact we are having at the disaster frontline. We are continuously struck by the positive difference that many, often small, organisations are making. It is incredibly inspiring to see the improvements that can be made, which gives us hope and

motivates us to continue our efforts to develop our unique network and provide the interface between civil society organisations at the frontline and local, national and international policy-making institutions and governance structures.

Thank you for joining us in this journey. Together let us ensure that the views and voices of people most at risk are heard, and that their experience, knowledge and expertise are used to influence policies and practices that make a positive impact at the local level.

In solidarity,

Farah Kabir, Chair of the Global Board

Bijay Kumar, Executive Director

6th February 2020

“

Together let us ensure that the views and voices of people most at risk are heard, and that their experience, knowledge and expertise are used to influence policies and practices that make a positive impact at the local level.

Our vision

**A WORLD IN WHICH
EVERYONE WORKS
TOGETHER TO
STRENGTHEN THE
RESILIENCE OF PEOPLE
MOST AT RISK AND
PREVENT HAZARDS
FROM BECOMING
DISASTERS**



Esther Muwereza, 24, lives in Namwongo, a slum in Kampala, Uganda and was a participant in *Views from the Frontline*. Credit: Jjumba Martin

OUR NETWORK

GNDR is the largest international network of civil society organisations working to strengthen resilience and reduce risk in communities worldwide. We are more than 1,200 organisations, many of them grassroots and local community groups as well as national, regional and international organisations and networks.

We support the interface between civil society organisations at the frontline and local, national and international policy-making institutions and governance structures. GNDR members work together to amplify the voices of people most at risk and to influence policies and practices. We strengthen our capacities by creating knowledge, and through collaborative learning and action. Together our network is working to make an impact in over 120 countries.

“

Your work is essential because you are actually bringing the voices of the communities to the national policy...if we don't have organisations such as yourselves their voices will never be observed.

Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for DRR

OUR VALUES

GNDR members believe that we can achieve more through collaboration. Our core values bind us together:

Commitment to work together in a collaborative, inclusive and participatory manner



Transparency and accountability



Equity and respect for diverse identities, needs and perspectives



Trust and openness to listen, share and learn from one another



OUR JOURNEY SO FAR

GNDR's origins can be traced back to the UN 'World Conference for Disaster Reduction' in January 2005. The need for a global network of civil society organisations working together towards disaster reduction was identified during the conference to support a more coordinated voice for civil society in DRR policy, and to focus on bringing voices from communities affected by disasters into global policy fora. This embryonic idea was made a reality in 2007, when our network officially started its journey.

2007 > 2020

1,200+

GNDR Members

120+

Countries

Since then, together with the support of various donors, partners and a growing membership of over 1,200 organisations in more than 120 countries across the world, we have built a dynamic, collaborative civil society network. Capacity is being strengthened at different levels, policy and practice is being influenced using a variety of tools and methodologies including the innovative *Views from the Frontline* (VFL) approach, and focus is being maintained on the reality of communities most affected by disasters.

We have developed from a disaster risk reduction advocacy network seeking to influence policies, to conducting innovative research, partnering on capacity strengthening programmes, contributing to the coherence debate, and bringing a risk lens to development. Our focus on unreported and unsupported 'everyday disasters' has informed mainstream thinking and there has been a growing emphasis on localisation to understand local needs and to support members with their work.

Over the past decade, important progress has been made to connect with a range of different stakeholders who value partnering with GNDR members as an effective way of reaching out to, and learning from, the local level. We value the growing partnerships with donors and will continue to develop a collaborative approach. Using our convening capabilities internationally, and increasingly regionally and locally, members have led a range of activities including evaluations, community-



GNDR's approach to build resilience is very wide and inclusive, by gathering perspectives from all stakeholders, not just from civil society.

Jozijs Blok, DEVCO



GNDR has been instrumental in encouraging UNDRR to establish a mechanism for civil society to formally input into the Sendai process. The group has now recently been established.

Mid-term evaluation of 2016-20 strategy conducted by INTRAC, 2018

based disaster risk management (CBDRM) work, community exchange visits, an influential 'Everyday Disasters' campaign, connecting communities most at risk live to Global Platforms, and the development of Cookbooks on Coherence and CBDRM.

Governance has been an important point of focus and our network has evolved from being steered by trustees, to establishing a globally representative governance structure that is collectively providing oversight to the network's membership. This is supporting greater accountability and closer communication and connection to members. Members have elected regional board representatives; we have convened regional advisory groups, established national focal points, and encouraged participation of members in a range of international, regional and national gatherings. Use of technology is also improving and

helping communication, as well as reducing our carbon footprint. The recent launch of the Community Platform – an online forum that enables communication across the membership – is a valuable platform that offers exciting opportunities for the coming years.

As more civil society organisations learn about GNDR and the benefits of contributing to, and learning from, a growing global network, the number of members continues to increase. With this growth comes increasing demands from members who value the impact that GNDR can make. Our small Secretariat team based across Bangkok, Dakar, London, Nairobi, New Delhi and Santiago is helping to support members as effectively as possible. Meeting the demands of members remains an ongoing challenge and securing further resources is a priority. Continuing to enhance our connection to members will be a feature of this next strategic period.

The experience and learning from our journey so far has helped to inform GNDR's strategy for the next five years.



There is much more awareness of DRR than fifteen years ago – more of an interest at high level discussions where Sendai planning raised that awareness and GNDR has contributed in bringing community voices to those high level discussions.

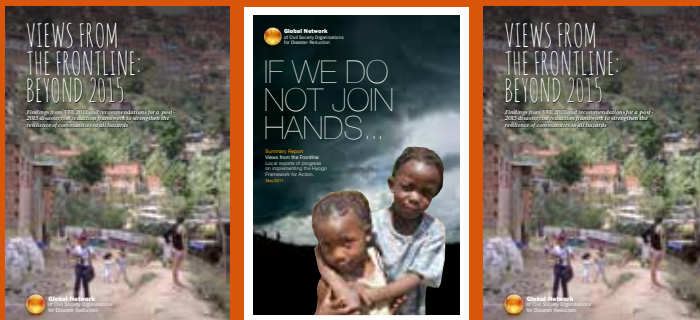
Respondent interviewed in the Frontline evaluation, 2018

“

GNDR Members have stated they understand their own communities better because of the Frontline programme.”

Mid-term evaluation of 2016-20 strategy conducted by INTRAC, 2018

Views from the Frontline



Launched in 2009, the original focus was a community survey to gather frontline data and perceptions of the Hyogo Framework for Action,¹ to amplify local voices and influence international decision-making. The VFL concept has since expanded to include more countries, more communities and has deepened the understanding and analysis possible when hearing the first-hand realities of life on the frontline of disasters. Members can use the survey findings in different ways: convening community meetings; designing action plans; facilitating national multi-stakeholder workshops with governments, private sector and NGOs to develop national workplans; influencing other international frameworks such as Sendai, Sustainable Development Goals; and more.

An indicator of the progression and growing influence of VFL can be seen in the 2019 programme which aims to strengthen the inclusion and collaboration between people at risk, civil society and governments in the design and implementation of policies and practices to

reduce risks and strengthen resilience. VFL is the largest independent global review of disaster risk reduction at the local level and the data is free and openly available online at www.vfl.world. Using this knowledge, members will be implementing 750 community action plans focussed on building resilience across 50 countries in 2020. The continued development of the VFL approach, and associated learning from the process and findings, provides a strong platform on which to build further activities and enhance our advocacy.

750 Community action plans focussed on building resilience across 50 countries in 2020

RESILIENCE

Definitions

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.

UNDRR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017

Resilience is the capacity of a system, be it an individual, a forest, a city or an economy, to deal with change and continue to develop. It is about how humans and nature can use shocks and disturbances like a financial crisis or climate change to spur renewal and innovative thinking.

Stockholm Resilience Centre

SEVEN PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE OUR APPROACH

At the heart of the growing local, national and international influence of our members are seven guiding principles

1

Start at the local level

Recognise the local context and understand community perspectives of risk

It is vital that the experience of different challenges faced by people across the world is used to inform not just global frameworks and national policies, but also the approaches to implement these policies at the local level. The realities for people on the disaster frontline, living with fragility, insecurity and informality, need to be understood so that policies and practices are appropriate and effective.

LOCAL VIEW



Inclusion of communities most at risk in the planning and implementation of actions ensures the most appropriate intervention.

In the Dominican Republic, communities' assessments of threats, consequences, actions and barriers indicated that what the local government was focusing on (flood risk), was not what communities most at risk perceived as their main threat (water pollution). The local disaster risk reduction committee is now prioritising anti-pollution measures instead of flood preparedness.^{LV1}

2

Partner and collaborate

Work with and across all groups and levels to pursue the interests of people at risk

At the heart of the creation and continued development of GNDR is the belief that civil society organisations are stronger together. Partnering with organisations within and across different regions and sectors on shared actions provides solidarity, increases the opportunity to secure political space and enhances impact. Collaboration goes beyond civil society partnerships: an all-society approach is needed to include a range of state and non-state actors such as communities most at risk, different community groups, government departments, international agencies, faith groups, other networks, the private sector, media, academia, and more. The way forward is to connect with each other, form partnerships, learn and work together.

3

Include all groups

Ensure the inclusion of all groups, particularly those most at risk

People and groups within society are often affected in different ways by the impacts of extreme hazards and threats. Different levels and types of vulnerability are often a consequence of disparities and inequalities within countries. We must recognise the intersectionality of discrimination that leads to vulnerability, including gender, ethnicity, disability, LGBTQI+, religious minorities, elderly, youth and children. In particular, special attention must be given to people living in poverty and in vulnerable situations who have limited access to government planning and decision-making processes. They are the most impacted by the effects of these processes and who possess substantial local capacities, indigenous knowledge and expertise.

“

We used to work in a participatory way. Now we work in an inclusive way.

**Lidia Ester Santana,
Community member,
Haina, Dominican Republic**

4

Promote gender equality

Implement gender-transformative approaches

Gender-transformative approaches recognise that one of the major barriers to sustainable risk-informed development, which interconnects with all other drivers of risk, is gender inequality. Without challenging and transforming deeply embedded norms and customs that perpetuate unequal power relations between women and men, we are not living up to our commitments of building resilience. Working together effectively requires us to recognise the power and influence of women's leadership. Where communities most at risk face heightened vulnerability, we must strive for approaches that actively empower women so that they are less likely to lose their livelihoods, more able to access services and increase their food security, are better equipped to support their communities' resilience, and more able to find solutions, mobilise, act, and advocate for changes that will reduce risks in the longer term. Ensuring a clear gender lens is part of the design and delivery of our work, and promoting gender equality across our network as a whole and challenging member organisations to do the same, is all part of bringing this principle alive.

5

Mobilise different resources

Share resources, build on existing capacities, knowledge and other sources of resilience

It is important to recognise and mobilise local knowledge, expertise, and experience which are often ignored. Sharing and combining expertise, decision-making and commitment at all levels is vital. Communities most at risk and frontline organisations must have space to influence, along with the capacity and power to take decisions. A consistent challenge for communities most at risk is the lack of access to finance, which in turn influences power dynamics. The transfer and sharing of resources is essential for successful localisation; not only directing international funding to local actors, but

also community resources being gathered together for collective action. Various funding channels should be mobilised, ranging from institutional sources such as international donors, bilateral cooperation agencies, UN and INGOs, to individual-based sources such as individual contributions or diaspora groups' contributions. In addition, the private sector (from multinationals to small and medium enterprises) has a role to play in mobilising resources for community resilience.

GNDR is in a unique position to support the resource mobilisation aspect of a localisation movement: the Secretariat can act as a liaison between big institutional donors and its member organisations, while the diversity of the network membership can be leveraged to strengthen knowledge, expertise and experience in taking the lead in policy-making and planning for resilience.

LOCAL VIEW



Resources should be channelled to the local level.

Chilean municipalities have been supported by external donors and the government to improve their work on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. They have set up a national network to advise the government on these issues. Locally, they are engaging communities most at risk in knowledge-sharing and dialogue in order to improve municipal capacities.^{LV2}

6

Align policies with practices

Ensure coherence across disaster risk reduction, climate change and other development frameworks and activities

GNDR believes that the perspective of communities at risk must be part of all international frameworks.

In complex, uncertain and unpredictable situations, vulnerable households adopt coping strategies that are holistic, flexible, and iterative. People do what they can to both protect and enhance lives, livelihoods and assets. The complex, intertwined nature of the threats and hazards to which people are exposed cannot be adequately addressed with a focus on single-issue solutions. Coherence starts with taking the perspective of communities most at risk and ensuring that coherent approaches across different levels and the various post-2015 agreements meet at the frontline - where policies result in practices.

7

Be accountable to local communities most at risk

Ensure that we are accountable and challenge others to do the same

Community accountability is about engagement with communities most at risk, with whom our members work, and being responsible to local people and responsive to their needs and the risks they face. GNDR members are ultimately seeking to strengthen the resilience of people most at risk, and we are therefore accountable to them for our actions. A strong civil society, accountable to local communities, can then play a vital role in supporting, facilitating and demanding that governments and other actors fulfil their mandates, duties and obligations and are accountable to populations at risk.

“

We have had the opportunity to attend meetings to exchange ideas and experiences with other African members. We now keep in regular communication, which has helped us in our planning and implementation and also with our fundraising.

Alzouma Mounkaila, Bonferey Action Directe pour la Protection de l'environnement (ADPE), Niger

OUR ROLES

A core strength of our network is the diversity of experience and expertise that members bring. This creates an ability to undertake different roles and work across different levels (local to global), and to span the different development frameworks and agendas. Here are six interconnected roles that our network plays.



Catalyst

We spark action and energy across and beyond this movement of civil society organisations to speed up an all-society approach for resilience; we facilitate and support local action by working in solidarity with people most at risk



Capacity Strengthener

We strengthen capacities and capabilities through member-to-member and member-to-partner support



Convenor

We develop and strengthen relationships and partnerships by connecting local, national and international actors, working across different levels, agendas and frameworks

“

GNDR brings a much needed bottom-up approach to the multilateral policy dialogue. A network such as GNDR, by the people and for the people, provides valuable evidence that helps to raise the communities' voices.

Sergio Perez Leon, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



Thought leader

We research, gather, generate and share knowledge, including indigenous expertise and innovations



Amplifier

We mobilise, we harness local voices and we use our collective influence to lobby and campaign for the needs and priorities of people most at risk



Reporter

We strive to ensure greater accountability and transparency through monitoring, reporting and evaluating local-level progress

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Disasters are increasing in intensity and impact and they are having a disproportionate impact on communities living in poverty, with whom GNDR members are working around the world.²

Some large-scale disasters make global headlines, but most disasters take place out of the media spotlight. Cyclone Idai in Southern Africa, the 2018 tsunami in Sulawesi, Indonesia, the ongoing Rohingya crisis in South Asia, Typhoon Hagibis in Japan, and displaced populations in Syria are reminders of the importance of our work. But 68.5% of all economic losses in the period 2005–2017 were attributed to extensive risk events. These are the 'everyday'³ unseen disasters that cause much of the vulnerability faced by low-income households and communities on the disaster frontline.⁴ Every year since 2000, over a quarter of a billion people have lost their home, livelihood or health as a result of a disaster.⁵ For people living in poverty and in vulnerable circumstances, the consequence of multiple hazards and threats is the loss of lives and livelihoods. The world in which they live is one where experiencing disaster is a regular occurrence.

Global economic systems produce and perpetuate economic inequality. This inequality means that economic growth is not reducing relative poverty. It heightens risk and intersects with age-old forms of systematic exclusion and discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, race, religion, disability, age, caste, and more. Access to appropriate technology, knowledge and other resources is unequal. Growing economic inequality exacerbates social problems such as youth unemployment and gender-based violence, and denies people their dignity and their rights. Violence, insecurity, and vulnerability to hazards and threats are all part of the inequality equation. Last year the richest 26 people owned the same as the poorest 3.8 billion people - half of humanity. Almost half of the world's population barely escape extreme poverty, living on less than \$5.50 a day.⁶

G20 countries hold 84% of global wealth and this inequality entrenches wealth and power in the hands of a few, creating societies and structures that are shaped to represent the interests of the elite minority at the expense of the majority of society. This growing inequality at an international level is also seen at national and local levels.

With disasters having a disproportionate impact on those living in the poorest and most vulnerable situations, it is important that international focus is

“

We are using the Frontline findings in our conversations with government about a Disaster Risk Reduction Bill in Uganda, and our advocacy efforts have finally been taken to the next stage.

Frederick Olinga, Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations, Uganda



Mary Asienzo, 35, from Kanyogoga, Kampala, Uganda. She took part in *Views from the Frontline*. Credit: Jjumba Martin

placed on global agreements. These include the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Agenda for Humanity, the New Urban Agenda, and the Global Compact for Migration. Taken individually, none of these frameworks engage with the full spectrum of threats and risk drivers that affect communities at the frontline. But taken collectively, they reflect the range of risks and means of addressing risks

and securing sustainable development. Yet greater coherence is needed to increase efficiency, effectiveness, and the achievement of common and respective goals. Taking a frontline perspective, by looking through the local lens and coordinating actions, will help to avoid duplication, maximise gains and achieve the desired impact.

The ‘localisation agenda’ emerging from the World Humanitarian Summit process has highlighted four areas for focus: capacity strengthening, funding changes, coordination and measurement. Whilst there are a range of views as to what

really constitutes ‘localisation’, the experience of GNDR members is that policies and practices must be informed by the realities on the ground, otherwise development will be ineffective and may even exacerbate threats and vulnerability further. Communities most at risk and local civil society groups, who can amplify these local realities, are often not given the opportunity to play these leading roles. Since our launch in 2007, GNDR has been consistently campaigning for a greater local focus and our continually developing ‘*Views from the Frontline*’ programme has helped to sharpen this focus.



Two-thirds of local civil society organisations say they are unable to advocate community priorities at their National Platforms for DRR.



Nearly half of local governments think that local investment projects do not take local risks into account.

Source: VFL 2019

COHERENCE HAPPENS IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Integration

At the local level there is integration:

actions that address multiple threats at the same time, informed by the perspectives of people most at risk.

Coordination

At the national level there is coordination:

different departments coordinate their activities so that there is no duplication, or one activity that hinders another.

While political pledges have been made to 'leave no one behind' and common goals have been agreed to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030, the reality in many countries across the world is that local government institutions are responsible for enacting these pledges. The experience of members is that often local governments are dependent on active support from civil society organisations to turn policies into practice and to effectively bring the voice of communities most at risk up to the national level. However, in many situations, the space for civil society to share, learn and lobby is shrinking. The global alliance of civil society organisations and activists, CIVICUS, highlights a trend towards 'presidential sovereignty', which is undermining the mandate of constitutions, national rights-preserving institutions and international agreements.⁷

In this context, now perhaps more than ever, is a critical time for GNDR to continue building and strengthening advocacy, learning, and local action on risk-informed development.

“

Now perhaps more than ever, is a critical time for GNDR to continue building and strengthening advocacy, learning, and local action on risk-informed development.

Communication

At the international level there is communication and alignment:

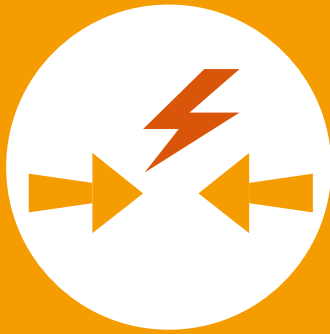
the various frameworks and the implementation plans for these frameworks are known across sectors; and goals, targets, and indicators are aligned

Effective coherence requires strong local, national and international connections that uphold the interests of people who are most at risk

SIX DRIVERS OF RISK



1
**Climate
change**



2
Conflict



3
**Gender
inequality**

Looking ahead to the next five years, there are many established, and also emerging, threats and challenges affecting the lives and livelihoods of people living in vulnerable situations with whom our members work. As well as natural hazards, these include climate change, pandemics, economic and financial instability, terrorism and transnational criminal networks, cyber fragility, geopolitical volatility, various forms of conflict and much more. Six interconnected drivers of risk have been emphasised by GNDR members and stakeholders for particular focus in this next strategy:



4
**Food and
water
insecurity**



5
Urbanisation



6
**Forced
displacement**

1. Climate change

Climate-induced disasters accounted for 90% of all major disasters between 1998 and 2017 and are now happening at the rate of one a week – mostly out of the international spotlight. Climate change threatens to annihilate the development efforts that the world has made in recent times.⁸ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report that limiting global warming to 1.5°C goes hand in hand with reaching world goals set for sustainable development and eradicating poverty, and unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society are required to keep warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C or higher.⁹

Extreme weather events and rising sea levels are the new norm and the frequency and intensity of sudden-onset hazards is predicted to increase, and worsen the impacts of slow-onset

hazards. Patterns of weather and rainfall will change around the world with droughts becoming more common and severe in some places, and floods in others.

Environmental degradation seen in deforestation, loss of biodiversity, deterioration of drainage patterns, unscientific development and other factors, is increasing risks to society and the land. Climate and environmental risks are clearly priority challenges that drive risk in a multitude of ways: rising sea levels, desertification, wildfires, water scarcity, extreme weather, crop failures, displacement, migration and increased risk of different types of conflict. In one way or another these affect all the communities with whom GNDR members work with.

The impacts of climate change mean that disaster losses are rising. The last 20 years have seen a rise of 251% in direct economic losses from climate-related disasters, and it is the people most at risk who are often disproportionately impacted – particularly those in the global south¹⁰. Our focus on risk-informed development requires us to provide the frontline perspective to the climate justice debate on loss and damage, to identify methods to further converge climate change adaptation into disaster risk reduction, to advocate for climate and disaster risk-informed investment, and campaign for action at an all-society level. GNDR members in all regions have highlighted this important challenge which would benefit from the collective strength of our network.

LOCAL VIEW

Ensure local-level monitoring so that the effectiveness of interventions can be assessed by those who aim to benefit from these interventions.

Communities in Cadiz, Philippines were involved in a participatory planning process to develop the city's 5-year DRR and CCA plan. The process involved communities' participation from the very start of the intervention, but also their engagement in steering the activities (through the creation of a locally-led steering group) and in monitoring their success (through participatory Monitoring and Evaluation structures).^{LV3}



90%

of all major disasters between 1998 and 2017 were climate induced and are now happening at the rate of one a week

2. Conflict

Many GNDR members operate in fragile states, and in contexts where democracy is unstable or under threat. The impact of climate change, as well as other threats, exacerbates this fragility, and 58% of deaths from so-called 'natural disasters' occur in the top 30 most fragile states, with numbers of people affected often unreported or vastly under-reported. For every \$100 spent on response in fragile states, only \$1.30 was spent on DRR between 2005 and 2010.¹¹ Disasters are increasingly happening in conflict areas and when conflict, including political violence, is part of the local reality, traditional approaches to risk reduction are challenged.

The experience of many GNDR members is that communities in their countries are faced with violence and fragility which increases their vulnerability to disasters. Recognition of how conflict, in various forms, drives vulnerability is therefore critical when designing

frontline risk-reduction strategies. Conflict and socio-political confrontations also challenge the notion of the centrality of the state in establishing policies and mechanisms as the primary entry point to reducing risk. With a growing occurrence of fragility and conflict in different forms, members are expressing an urgent need for our network to better understand and prioritise the link between conflict and risk-informed development. The issue of integrating development, humanitarian, and peace-building actions is one that has gained relevance in the international space. While the importance of the so-called 'triple nexus' (development - humanitarian action - peace) is well understood, its operationalisation remains a challenge. Our contribution as a global network is to learn from the local reality, to share and amplify this learning. This is an area in which members are requesting greater focus.

For every

\$100

spent on response in fragile states, only

\$1.30

was spent on DRR between 2005 and 2010.

58%

of deaths from so-called 'natural disasters' occur in the top 30 most fragile states

LOCAL VIEW

Policy coherence.

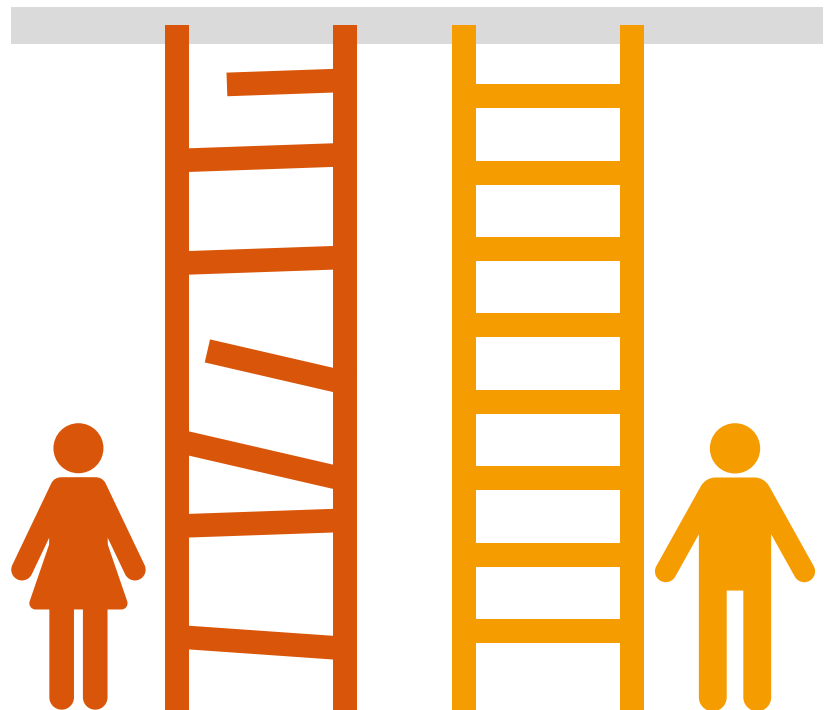
In Honduras, communities most at risk identify conflict as a barrier to reducing the impact of floods.^{LV4}

3. Gender inequality

One of the major barriers to risk-informed development, which interconnects with all other drivers of risk, is gender inequality. Unless development is systematically gender transformative, we will see disasters placing women into intractable cycles of poverty.

Research across the world shows that women and girls remain discriminated against in education, employment, health, political representation, and much more. In addition, women and girls are disproportionately affected by disasters and, whilst often being the first responders, are regularly discriminated against when recovery and rehabilitation efforts take place. The consequences are damaging not just for individuals, but for families, communities and society as a whole. Patriarchy is manifested in various forms and societies are losing out by not harnessing the diversity of skills, experiences and perspectives from the whole of humanity, rather than just half of the population. While the World Economic Forum highlights that progress is being made, it still predicts that globally, gender parity is a long way off and there are enormous gaps to be closed, particularly in the economic and political empowerment dimensions.¹²

Experience of GNDR members working with local communities is that, for transformative progress to be made in the reduction of risk and strengthening of community resilience, a focus on gender inequality is critical when understanding the drivers of risk,



identifying points of focus and designing and developing different activities. It means ensuring that women who face risks and are in vulnerable situations are empowered to provide solutions, demand rights, services and increased access to information, and participate in decision-making processes. In the next five years, this means us standing together to bring about a shift from women being viewed as a homogenous group with a 'one size fits all' approach to reducing their risk, to developing distinct ways of building resilience relevant to the diverse contexts and factors which women are experiencing, including age, culture, class, caste, and more.

4. Food and water insecurity

Food and water insecurity are seen by many to be the biggest threats to our future.¹³ A lack of nutritious food, harmful water management and water scarcity, are all connected to multiple socio-cultural factors and economic policies, and this increasing threat has been highlighted by GNDR members in different parts of the world as an area for particular focus.

Food security is defined when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. However, the fact is that while enough food is produced in the world to feed each person 2,800 calories every day, more than most adults require, one in nine people are chronically malnourished. Water security is considered 'the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks.'¹⁴ More than a billion people live in water-scarce regions and predictions are that 3.5 billion could face water scarcity by 2025.¹⁵ 700 million people worldwide could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030.¹⁶ The availability of freshwater has fallen short of adequately meeting its demand in most parts of Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and nearly two billion people in the world lack access to clean water.

Land encroachment, unplanned expansion, over-exploitation of

resources, deforestation, corruption and the corporatisation of land and water are all contributing to increasing food and water insecurity. It is the communities living in poverty, with whom GNDR members are working, who are most at risk. They face the challenges of availability, accessibility and affordability of nutritious food and clean water. GNDR members report that a lack of these basic necessities is causing deaths, malnutrition, disease and conflicts around the world.



**700
MILLION**

people worldwide could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030

3.5 BILLION

could face water scarcity by 2025

**1 IN 9
PEOPLE**

are chronically malnourished

5. Urbanisation

More than half of the world's population are now living in urban areas – increasingly in highly-dense cities. Urbanisation across many low-to-middle income countries has increased rapidly over the last 50 years. Nepal and Mali, for example, have seen the share of people living in urban areas more than quadruple; in Nigeria and Kenya, they have more than tripled. When this urban growth is unplanned, slums develop and risk increases with a lack of access to basic resources.¹⁷ Furthermore, 80% of the world's largest cities are vulnerable to a variety of hazards, with flooding, earthquakes and windstorms being the biggest threats. 379 million urban residents are at risk of river flooding, 283 million urban

residents are at risk of earthquakes, while 157 million are threatened by windstorms. Adding to this, sea-level rises are threatening millions of people living in coastal cities less than 5 meters above sea level.¹⁸

Increasingly, more and more disasters are reported from the urban areas of low and middle income countries, and with many GNDR members working with communities most at risk in these urban settings, this trend of growing urbanisation and the associated risks that this can entail is an important area for future focus.

379M

Urban residents are at risk of river flooding

157M

Urban residents are at risk of earthquakes

LOCAL VIEW

Development increases existing risk or creates new risk.

The 2019 water crisis in Chennai was the result of multiple factors. These included climate change, population growth and poorly planned urban development over water reservoirs.^{LV5}

6. Forced Displacement

UNHCR reports that 2018 saw the world's forcibly displaced population reach a record high: 70.8 million people were forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations, or other reasons.¹⁹ On a daily basis 37,000 people are fleeing their homes because of conflict and persecution. With the average length of displacement reaching 25 years, it is critical that it is

not only the short-term needs of internally displaced people and refugees that are met, but also that they are able to build longer-term resilience. Large-scale population movements within and across borders can reduce access to essential services and livelihood options, and increase exposure to violence, poverty and insecurity, not just for displaced populations but also for host communities.²⁰

Building resilience when people are on the move is inherently difficult. How can we support communities most at risk to withstand and transform in spite of shocks, when their livelihoods have been left behind? How can we build disaster resilience of communities who have lost connection with their support networks? Many of GNDR's members work with both host communities and displaced people to reduce that risk in extremely challenging circumstances. This growing trend is another challenge for our network: we need to consider how we work together, across and beyond our membership, to support those people most at risk.

37,000

are fleeing their homes every day because of conflict and persecution



70.8M

people were forcibly displaced worldwide in 2018 due to persecution, conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, or other reasons.



THEORY OF CHANGE

WHAT IS OUR VISION?

A world in which everyone works together to strengthen the resilience of people most at risk and prevent hazards from becoming disasters

WHY IS THIS NOT HAPPENING?

Instead, disasters are increasing in impact and they are disproportionately impacting the most marginalised because:

CSOs have shrinking space to amplify local realities

Actions are not appropriate as they are not informed by local realities

Development is often not risk-informed and creates more risk as poverty, disasters, and climate change are addressed incoherently

OUR VISION CAN BE ACHIEVED IF:

Partnerships and joint actions between CSOs are created or strengthened, and civic space is widened

There is an increase in local actors deciding on resilience priorities and securing sufficient resource

Development takes into account the range of threats at the local level

TO BRING ABOUT THESE CHANGES, GNDR WILL NEED TO:

Strengthen the collaboration, mobilisation and solidarity of CSOs

We can achieve this goal if:

CSOs recognise the benefit of collaboration over competition

CSOs are able to collaborate

Mechanisms and policies are in place to enable collaboration

CSOs are held to account to collaborate

Champion a localisation movement

We can achieve this goal if:

Governments and INGOs believe CSOs should lead

Local CSOs have capacity to lead and be accountable to communities most at risk

The enabling environment for local CSOs to lead exists

Global and national actors are held to accountable for localisation

Strive for risk-informed development

We can achieve this goal if:

Different sectors believe they must build resilience whilst advancing development

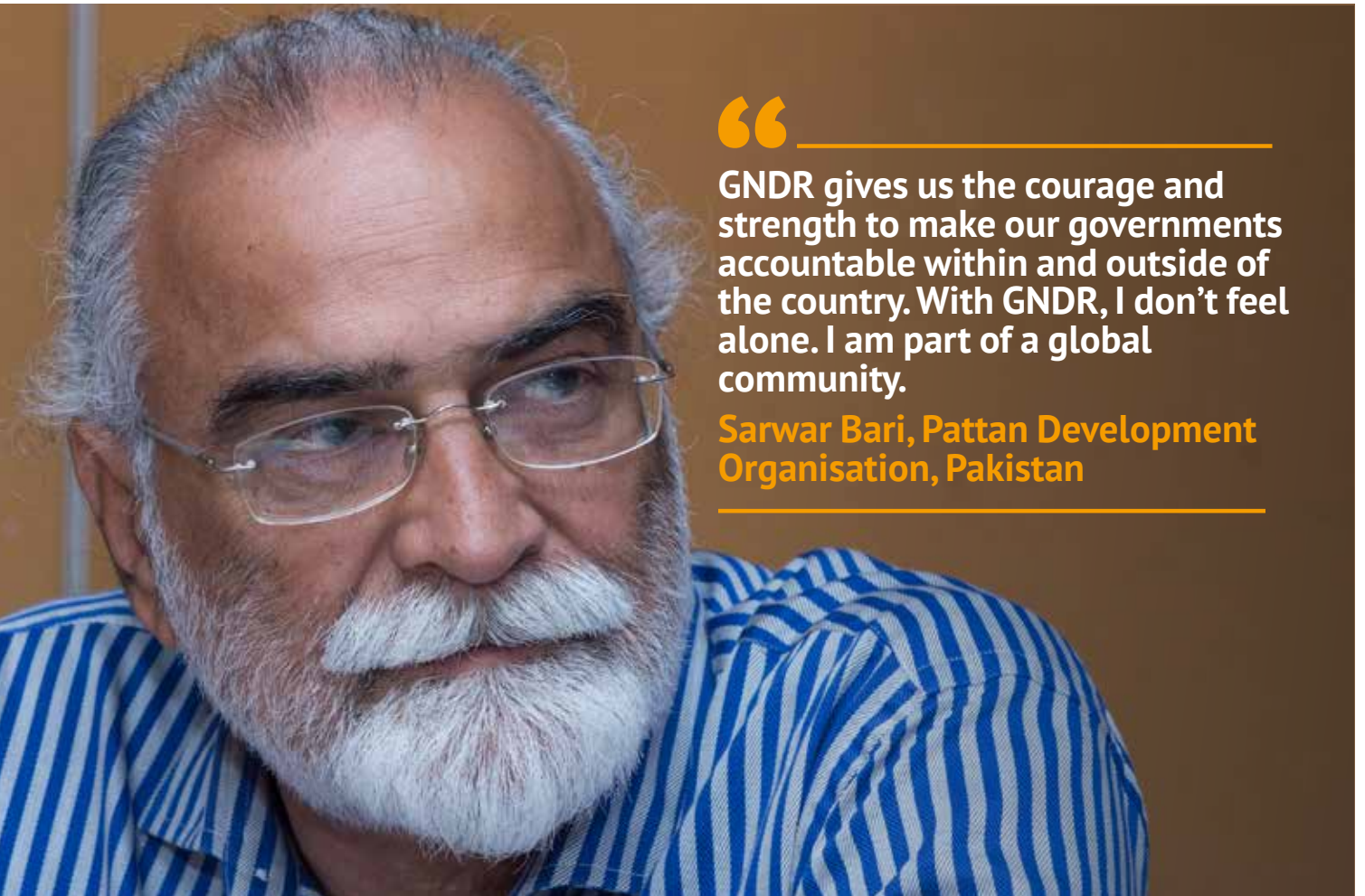
Evidence-based knowledge exists and is applied on how to do effective risk-informed development in six critical contexts

Different sectors at different levels have the opportunity to collaborate

All actors, not just DRR practitioners, have clear roles for taking risk into account

OUR GOALS

Looking ahead, we have three interlinked goals:



“

GNDR gives us the courage and strength to make our governments accountable within and outside of the country. With GNDR, I don't feel alone. I am part of a global community.

Sarwar Bari, Pattan Development Organisation, Pakistan

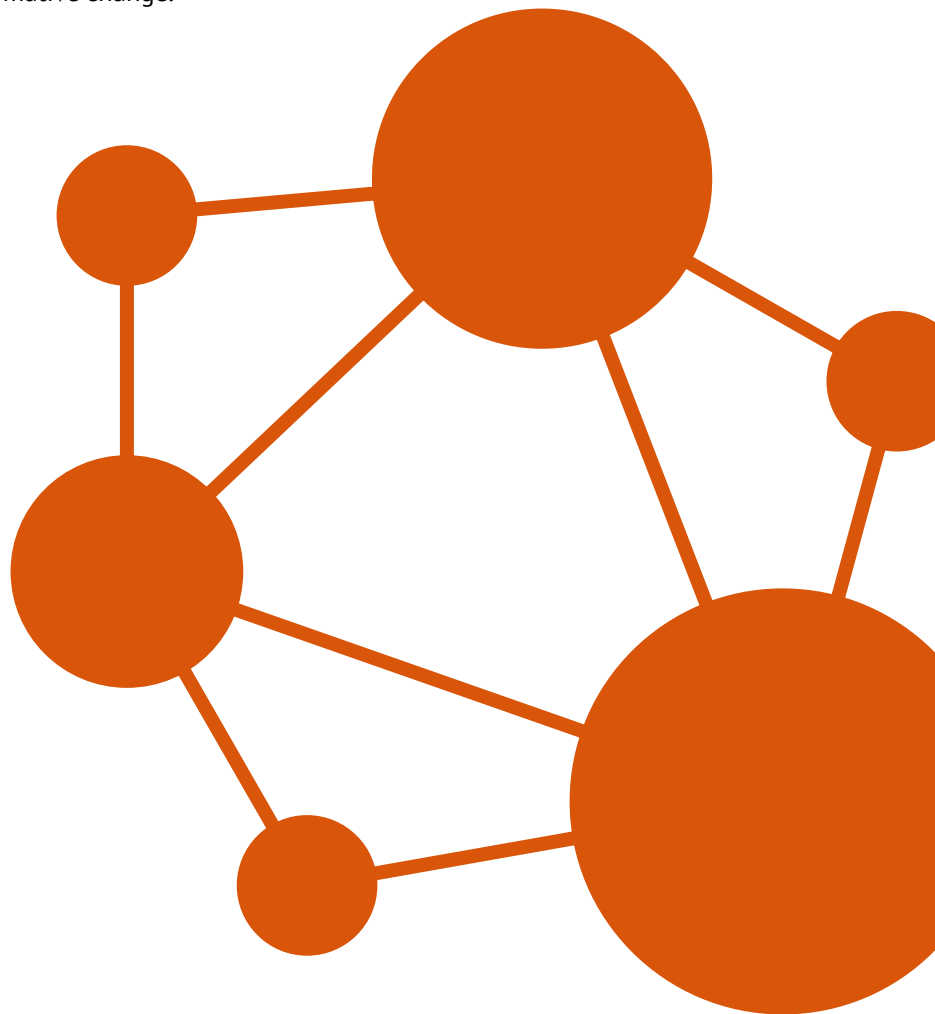
1

Strengthen the collaboration, solidarity and mobilisation of civil society organisations

Over the past decade our network has grown in numbers, diversity and strength. We are establishing ourselves as truly global and increasingly influential in pursuing risk-informed development. Now we must realise this potential by ensuring members have the mechanisms, resources and commitment to work collaboratively across and beyond our network.

We must continuously re-energise and harness the commitment and dynamism that members bring to the work they do around the world. To ensure our network is able to effectively represent people living in poverty and vulnerable situations in some of the most challenging places on earth, we must also strengthen our accountability and governance structures.

There is a need to transform the way society interacts and place greater emphasis on citizens disproportionately impacted by disasters. We need to enhance and maintain a clear focus on collaboration and solidarity so that we are able to work together effectively across countries and continents and build a global movement for transformative change.



LOCAL VIEW



Development increases existing risk or creates new risk.

In Malaysia, the local authority of Seberan Perai took a participatory approach to developing its new strategy. Following recommendations from the community, the strategy includes a common set of actions that aim at simultaneously increasing environmental protection, DRR, inclusive governance and local economic development.^{LV6}

2

Champion a localisation movement

For GNDR, localisation does not solely focus on channelling humanitarian assistance funds to local actors. It refers to structural changes at local, national and international level, where local actors (local authorities, CSOs, small businesses, communities most at risk) have the capacity, resources and power they need to decide how to strengthen their own resilience.

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without local level leadership. Local communities most at risk must be enabled to participate, influence and take decisions on risk-informed development policies and practices because they are the people most at risk. They have critical knowledge and experience of the threats they face and their consequences, the actions which help to reduce risk and barriers to those actions. For GNDR members working at the frontline of disaster risk, the idea of localisation is a revolutionary approach that turns traditional hierarchical global thinking on its head. It means strengthening the capacity of local communities most at risk in terms of knowledge and skills; establishing effective systems and procedures in terms of governance and accountable management practice; supporting an enabling policy environment of the national/sub-national governments, donor agencies, INGOs and private sector; ensuring there are linkages among local actors at the horizontal level and across the local, national, and international levels, to engage, influence, implement and enforce accountability; and transferring financial resources so that actions match words.

A localisation movement connects local communities in all countries around the world and amplifies their voices at the relevant national and international levels. It emphasises upholding the human rights of people most at risk and recognises that there is knowledge, expertise and commitment at all levels, but local communities most at risk and frontline organisations must have space to influence, access to resources and the power to take decisions. A localisation movement with these characteristics is needed to make the transformative change that is required for a world in which people most at risk are able to prevent hazards becoming disasters.

LOCAL VIEW

Inclusion of local communities in the planning and implementation of actions ensures the most effective intervention.

In Somalia, elderly people were consulted in the development of plans to improve water access in their community. Their knowledge of traditional underground water sources supported the project activities. The identification of these water sources and assigning their use to nomads or pastoral groups helped to reduce the potential for conflict between the two groups.^{LV8}



3

Strive for risk-informed development

For GNDR, risk-informed development is about prioritising risks faced by communities living in the most vulnerable situations, and taking account of these risks when designing and delivering development plans and actions. A risk-informed approach from the perspective of people most at risk enables more sustainable and resilient development and challenges everyone involved to recognise that development choices create risk as well as opportunity.

Sustainable development can only be achieved when local risk is fully understood. Risk is potential for adverse impacts on the lives, livelihoods and assets of people. And levels of risk are determined by the threats people face, their vulnerability, and their capacities. When development is not risk-informed, communities report that far from offering progress, this so called 'development' is actually creating risk, increasing existing risk and wiping out any potential gains.

Critical to understanding and assessing the complex threats and risks, challenges and opportunities, uncertainties and options faced by communities most at risk, is the need to partner with those people who are most at risk. Where these partnerships happen, the need for coherence among sectors and policies is clear, especially in crisis or post-crisis contexts: violence, hazards and political instability are all part of the same equation for communities living in vulnerable circumstances. If we understand the need for humanitarian action as a failure of development, a stronger integration of development, humanitarian, peace-building policies, actions and actors is required. Further understanding and implementation of the triple nexus approach is essential to achieve sustainable development which is risk-informed and builds the resilience of people most at risk.

Through a range of member-led activities, GNDR is ideally placed to ensure that local knowledge, expertise and realities are contributing to the development plans of all actors, including government, international institutions and the private sector, so that policies and practices are more risk-informed. Even in one location, a community can face a diversity of needs and risks. Those needs and the means to reduce risk are all connected.

This challenge is not just locally, but also nationally and internationally. Governments have committed to implementing a range of international frameworks and, taken together, they reflect the range of risks and needs of a community. But often these frameworks lack coherence at the local level and are implemented in isolation, by different government departments. This not only creates inefficiencies and the potential to reduce, rather than build resilience, but also misses the connections between these needs and the underlying causes of risk.

LOCAL VIEW

Risk-informed development.

In Chad, communities most at risk have identified corruption as a barrier to preventing floods in many regions.^{LV9}



ACHIEVING OUR GOALS



A community member in Haina, Dominican Republic, tells of her experience of the Riesgolandia project during a GNR country exchange visit. Credit: Lidia Santana/SSID

CULTURE

OUTCOMES

CSOs recognise the benefit of collaboration over competition

Indicators of success:

Increase in CSOs' understanding of the benefits of collaboration, as measured by annual membership survey

ACTIVITIES

Run 'Collaboration not Competition' campaigns highlighting the benefits of working together

Disseminate success stories of collaboration to help CSOs see that collaborative resilience building is achievable

CAPACITIES

OUTCOMES

CSOs have the necessary skills and capacities to collaborate

Indicators of success:

Increase in collaboration capacities of members, as measured in annual capacity assessment.

ACTIVITIES

Assess and strengthen capacities to collaborate, including how to develop partnership strategies, how to work in consortium fundraising bids, and how to broker and maintain partnerships with different types of actors. This could be done through trainings, mentorships, and guidebooks

Produce a guidebook on How to Build Resilience Collaboratively

1

**Strengthen the
collaboration,
mobilisation and
solidarity of CSOs**

STRUCTURES

OUTCOMES

Mechanisms and policies are in place to enable collaboration

Indicators of success:

National and regional coordination groups meet annually, as measured by meeting reports

Increase in use of Community Platform, as measured by Salesforce Analytics

ACTIVITIES

Hold National Coordination Meetings of our members so that they can mobilise around shared issues and establish collective work plans

Run regional collaboration workshops every two years to create space for CSOs to meet regionally and design joint actions

Further develop the Community Platform as an online platform for organisations with shared interests to connect and collaborate

Strengthen cross-language working spaces, including by trialling innovative interpretation options

ACCOUNTABILITY

OUTCOMES

CSOs are held to account to collaborate

Indicators of success:

Increase in proportion of donor funding that is delivered to consortiums that include local organisations, as measured by Partner Survey

All GNDR projects assess partners based on collaboration principles, as measured by GNDR annual reports

ACTIVITIES

Design criteria to assess levels of collaboration for donors to use when selecting projects and for GNDR to use when selecting partners

IMPACT

What will success look like?

Partnerships and joint actions between CSOs are created or strengthened, and civic space is widened

How will we measure this?

Quantitative indicator(s)

- Increase in % of local CSOs who report they can amplify priorities of communities most at risk to national platforms
- Number of partnerships created
- Number of partnerships strengthened
- Number of joint workplans implemented

Qualitative indicator(s)

- Stories of collaboration from all GNDR regions

Source(s)

- Annual membership survey
- VFL survey conducted at the end of strategy

Baseline(s)

- 55% of local CSOs report being able to amplify voices at national platforms effectively, with some limitations or occasionally (VFL 2019)

CULTURE

OUTCOMES

Governments and INGOs believe local CSOs should lead

Indicators of success:

Increase in government and INGO understanding of the benefits of localisation, as measured by Partner Survey

Number of government policies with reference to local evidence on risk, as measured by policy analysis

ACTIVITIES

Establish a Campaign for Local Leadership which will include the social and financial benefits of local actors leading

Profile innovative work of CSOs on GNDR website in a Spotlight Series

Hold Evidence Festivals showcasing the vast range of local data and stories local actors hold

CAPACITIES

OUTCOMES

Local CSOs have capacity to lead and be accountable to communities most at risk

Indicators of success:

Increase in the capacity of CSOs to lead (financial management, project management, gender mainstreaming, representation skills), as measured by the annual membership survey

ACTIVITIES

Organise roundtables with donors and local CSOs to understand the capacities they want to see in local organisations and realities on the ground

Assess and strengthen institutional capacities of CSOs, including around how to access and manage grants, donor reporting, and gender mainstreaming. This may be through trainings, webinars, and mentorships, and will necessitate mobilising and exchanging existing capacities across the members and partners

Run local action planning workshops and seek funds to support community actors analyse evidence and design small projects

2

Champion a localisation movement

STRUCTURES

OUTCOMES

The enabling environment for local CSOs to lead exists

Indicators of success:

Increase in awareness by donors of individual local CSOs and their work, as measured by Partner Survey

Number of donors revising reporting requirements to make it easier for local organisations, as measured by Partner Survey

Number of government policies outlining clear roles of local actors, as measured by policy analysis

ACTIVITIES

Create a Member Match programme to promote spaces for local actors and global actors to meet at online and face-to-face connection events

Increase visibility of members and their work through social media, Spotlight series, and stronger branding as GNDR

Design advocacy initiative calling for simplified reporting requirements from donors, and policies to outline roles and responsibilities of local actors

ACCOUNTABILITY

OUTCOMES

Global and national actors are accountable for localisation

Indicators of success:

Number of people accessing localisation monitors, as measured by Google Analytics

ACTIVITIES

Monitor inclusion of local actors through our Views from the Frontline programme

IMPACT

What will success look like?

Increase in local actors receiving funds and decision-making responsibilities from governments and multi-lateral institutions

How will we measure this?

Quantitative indicator(s)

- Increase in % of members from communities most at risk who say they can access resources for DRR
- Increase in % of local actors who say they have a say in resilience decision-making processes

Qualitative indicator(s)

- Stories of collaboration from all GNDR regions

Source(s)

- Annual membership survey
- VFL survey conducted at the end of strategy

Baseline(s)

- 22% of members from communities most at risk say they can access funds easily, with some limitations, or occasionally (VFL 2019)
- 16% report being included in assessing threats, preparing policies and plans, and taking action to reduce threats (VFL 2019)

CULTURE

OUTCOMES

All sectors believe they must build resilience whilst advancing development

Indicators of success:

Number of humanitarian and development actors reporting understanding of the benefits of risk-informed development, as measured by Partner Survey

Number of international documents that mention the importance of risk-informed development, as measured by policy analysis

ACTIVITIES

Campaign on coherence looking at the full picture of the experience of a most at risk community when designing development initiatives, showcasing the benefits (in economic and non-economic terms) of risk-informed development

CAPACITIES

OUTCOMES

Evidence-based knowledge exists and is applied on how to do effective risk-informed development in the context of six drivers of risk

Indicators of success:

Increase in knowledge of how to do risk-informed development in all six contexts, as measured by post-activity evaluations and annual membership survey

Application of new knowledge on how to do risk-informed development in all six contexts, as measured by post-activity evaluations and annual membership survey

ACTIVITIES

Launch 'A Decade To Get It Done' – a series of local action-research programmes on some of the biggest barriers and challenges for risk informed development, producing cookbooks on subjects such as 'How to build resilience for people on the move?' and 'How to build resilience in conflict settings?' These research programmes will be linked with regional universities to create incubators of knowledge

Strengthen capacity of members and others to implement approaches to risk-informed development in these complex contexts. This will be through a Community Exchange programme and the development of cookbooks, trainings, webinars, and mentorships

Establish an Innovative Solution Bank to allow members to deposit new approaches online and learn from others

3

**Strive for
risk-informed
development**

STRUCTURES

OUTCOMES

Different sectors at different levels have opportunities to coordinate

Indicators of success:

Increase in coordination between different departments, as measured by Partner Survey

ACTIVITIES

Hold national collaboration meetings between different sectors and departments

Campaign on flexible national budgeting that allows for resources to be allocated for risk in an integrated way

Establish 'A Seat at the Humanitarian Table' initiative to allow local CSOs bringing a resilience perspective to be a part of humanitarian decision-making processes

ACCOUNTABILITY

OUTCOMES

All actors, not just DRR practitioners, have clear roles and responsibilities for taking risk into account

Indicators of success:

Humanitarian and development standards include consideration of risk, as measured by policy analysis

Number of governments that are aligning their reporting process for global frameworks, as measured by policy analysis

ACTIVITIES

Support institutions to integrate risk perspectives into development and humanitarian standards

Encourage governments to align their national and local targets and indicators for development, DRR and climate change adaptation

Design online platform or app for people to report when development is not risk-informed

IMPACT

What will success look like? Development takes risk into account

How will we measure this?

Quantitative indicator(s)

– Increase in % of members from communities most at risk who perceive that development plans and activities consider risk

Qualitative indicator(s)

– Stories of risk-informed development from all GNDR regions

Source(s)

– VFL survey conducted at the end of strategy
– Annual membership survey

Baseline(s)

– 33% of members from communities most at risk think that local investment projects and local development plans take into account risks in some way (VFL 2019)

SPOTLIGHT ON TEN ACTIVITIES

Members have identified various activities that will take us towards our three goals. Some relate to previous work that has taken place and some are fresh ideas for which fundraising will be required. Here is a look at ten of these activities:

A visit to Penciahue in the Maule region of Chile, as part of a reciprocal exchange between members from Dominican Republic and Chile to share and learn community-based disaster risk management practices.

Photo: Diego Alejandro Bravo Majin

A decade to get it done

There are 10 years left to achieve the ambitious goals of the SDGs, SFDRR and Paris Agreement. Yet many challenges stand in the way of the world collectively reaching these goals. As a network we will identify some of the biggest challenges preventing successful risk-informed development. These may include: *How do you build resilience of communities on the move? As megacities grow, how can we strive for risk-informed development in informal settlements? How can we effectively utilise ecosystems to protect the most marginalised from emerging and increasing threats? How can we reduce disaster risk without the presence of a stable government, as is common in conflict-torn states?* We will undertake local action

research around these intractable challenges, tapping into members' experience and connecting CSOs with universities to create regional incubators for knowledge creation. We plan to add to our current Cookbook range with the outcomes of this research.

Views from the Frontline

We are passionate about bringing local voices to national and international conversations. As such, for the last 10 years we have been collecting local perspectives on risk and resilience and sharing this disaggregated data with the world. In 2019 we surveyed 100,000 people and this research will inform local actions, national plans, and global monitoring. You can find the most recent data, stories and findings at www.vfl.world

Evidence Festivals

There is such a wealth of stories, data, and insights inside communities and grassroots organisations. Yet all too often this is left sitting on shelves. National and international actors crave this evidence to help them design more tailored, and therefore more effective, risk-informed development. We want to showcase this local evidence in festivals to bring it into the public domain. These events may have different themes year-to-year, including eco-DRR, women's voices, or urban risk perspectives, and use different virtual, online and offline formats.



Innovative Solution Bank

On our Community Platform, members will be able to deposit a new approach for others to withdraw, adapt and replicate. Each year we may focus on one of our six risk drivers, such as food and water insecurity, urbanisation or gender inequality.

Local institutional strengthening

Many donors want to fund local CSOs as part of the localisation agenda. However, these funding institutions often require accountability mechanisms that many small organisations do not have the structures to fulfil. GNDR will support institutional strengthening of members, including through webinars on accessing and managing grants, mentorships on gender mainstreaming, and personalised training on other organisational needs. Part of strengthening is to increase visibility as the world needs to hear more about the work of local civil society organisations and their positive impact on communities most at risk. We will highlight specific community projects from different members, raising awareness of potential partners and funding institutions. We will also support members to increase their profile by creating a strong GNDR identity and brand that helps build credibility, locally, nationally and internationally.



Activist in Puchuncavi, Chile, exposing the health risks brought by development to local communities.
Photo: Srijan Nandan

A Seat at the Humanitarian Table

We want to make sure that risk is not created or exacerbated by any action. Instead we want to see all actions actively building resilience. This is critically important in the aftermath of a disaster. The mechanisms to design response and recovery all too often exclude local CSOs, and yet it is these actors who can provide insights on community realities, including how to ensure humanitarian interventions strengthen the longer-term resilience of livelihoods and buildings. GNDR will endeavour to connect local CSOs to humanitarian coordination mechanisms, helping them get a seat at the table.

National Coordination Meetings

In order for members to align actions and advocacy, GNDR has been supporting meetings for GNDR members to get together in their countries. We will continue supporting these national coordination meetings and help members use them to share skills gained through our other activities.



Community Exchanges

What can a CSO from one region learn from a CSO in another region around preventing losses in lives, livelihoods and assets? Continuing from our first set of south-south exchanges held in 2018, the network would like to hold further immersive opportunities for members to learn from each other's contexts and work. This could include exchanges between communities most at risk from different parts of the world that share the challenge of water scarcity, or two communities trying to build the resilience of people who have been internally displaced.

Member Match

There is a huge variety of organisations in GNDR, ranging from large INGOs to grassroots organisations. We want to connect likeminded members who complement each other's strengths. We will hold face-to-face events and create online spaces for INGOs to identify local partners in the areas they work, for community-based organisations to find institutions with necessary resources, and for national NGOs to find new regional networks to join.



Campaign for local leadership

With over 1,200 members across over 120 countries, we are able to mobilise a movement of people to highlight the financial and social benefits of shifting responsibilities and funds for risk-informed development to local organisations. We will utilise joint advocacy skills, produce shared campaign materials, and maximise our position at national, regional and international events to bring about change. We will particularly empower youth to lead the way in these campaigns.

Balram Sethi, 38, takes part in a discussion about resilience building with members of a self-help group in Odisha, India. Balram, who works for a local civil society organisation, was a surveyor for *Views from the Frontline*. Credit: Sarika Gulati



DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY

For our members around the world to gain maximum benefit from being part of GNDR we need to ensure our internal structures, resourcing and organisation are as strong as possible. Four key points of focus for the coming strategic period are Funding, Governance, Accountability and Organisational structure and capacities.



Rukmani Adikati (back) and her mother in law Bagyvati Adikati (front) from Nuwakot district, Nepal, live now safe in Rukmani's earthquake-resistant home, with support from GNDP member NSET, after the 2015 earthquake destroyed it.

Photo: Lambert Coleman

Funding



For our network to have its desired collective impact, funding is crucial – for member organisations and for the Secretariat. Since the adoption of the last strategy, GNDR's Secretariat has been working to support members to increase their funding, and to increase funding for the coordination role. We have recruited a full-time fundraiser; created an online portal where grant opportunities are shared; run training sessions on how to mobilise local resources and how to write impacting grant proposals; transferred 42% of our 2019/20 income to partners; and established partnerships with six new donors. To broaden opportunities of continuing to receive European funding, an organisation has now been established in the Netherlands called Stichting GNDR.

As GNDR membership grows and civil society space shrinks around the world, the expectations of the network are increasing. Our network needs to reach more members with our capacity strengthening, create more innovative and inclusive coordination mechanisms, mobilise larger campaigns, and implement joint research and monitoring projects with a larger

knowledge base and reach. This requires more financial and human resources to play these convening, knowledge brokering and amplifying roles.

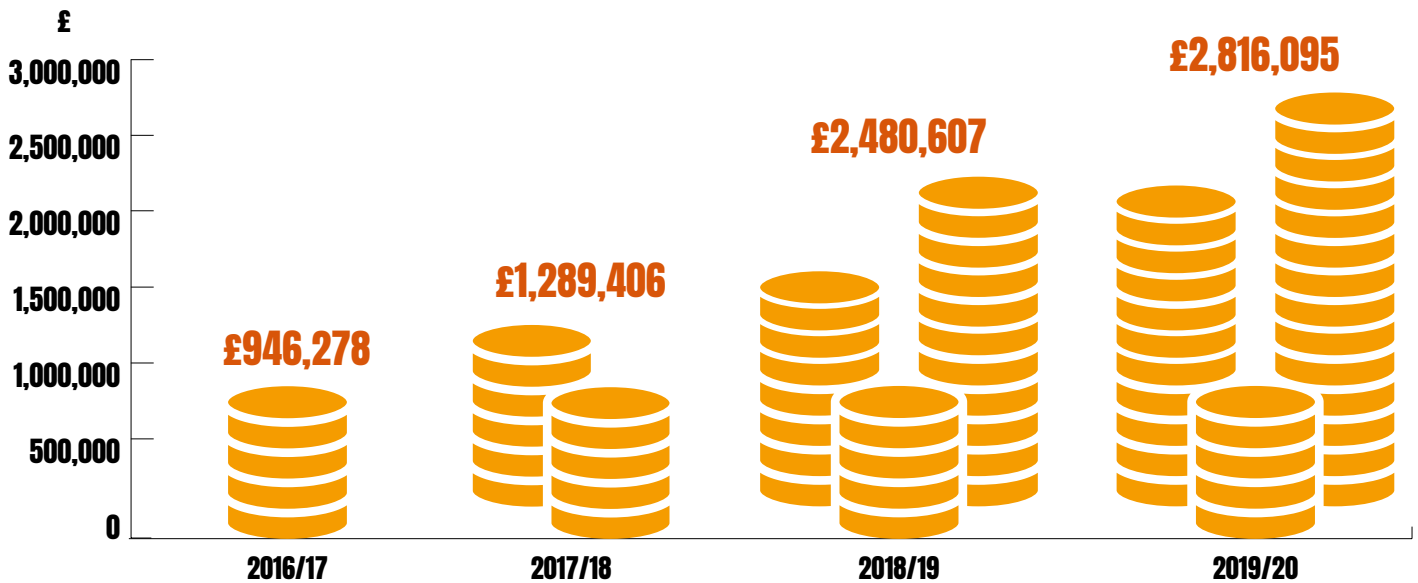
This 2020-2025 strategy represents a new phase of thematic focus and ambition for the network, and to enable delivery we need to secure committed and adequate funding - funds for specific activities, untied funds to support implementation of this strategy, and core funding to enable support across a growing membership. An analysis of GNDR's current fundraising structures, capacities and context has highlighted strengths and opportunities on which to build and maximise, and weaknesses and threats to take into account and strengthen:

- We have strong relationships with an expanding group of institutional donors, yet a relative lack of contacts with potential non-institutional donors.
- Institutional funding for DRR is decreasing, but our new strategy broadens out from the silo of DRR and has six specific areas of focus that align with global trends and so appear in donor funding streams.
- Most funds come from project grants, but the need for core costs is increasing due to rising demands for convening and research from the growing membership.
- The size, profile and diversity of our membership is something to mobilise and showcase for fundraising, but

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The Secretariat helped us receive modest funds that allowed us to purchase stabilising cord for anti-erosive works at the Feri Feri hill - an area prone to flooding in our community.

Alzouma Mounkaila, ADPE, Niger



there is inconsistency of the brand and identity of GNDR, which means we are not clearly known and understood in some parts of the world.

- We are respected as a network and our credibility and validity has grown as our membership has increased, as indicated by the increase in invitations to speak as experts at events. However, we need to systematically capture and share our collective impact to demonstrate the importance of our work to potential new donors and other partners.

This analysis will inform our fundraising strategy and annual plans, and six approaches will be taken to ensure our network secures funding to deliver this strategy:

1. Continue to expand our institutional funding. This should remain the main funding source of GNDR due to the fit with funding network functions.

2. Diversify our funding sources so we also receive money from corporates. Whilst this can include project grants from trusts and foundations, we will prioritise establishing a strategic partnership with a company.

3. Apply for funds from regional donors, at first prioritising the regional offices of international institutional donors.

4. Invest in partnership-building for consortium fundraising

5. Support members to fundraise in consortiums as GNDR regionally and nationally, at first focusing on utilising the national and regional coordination mechanisms we have established.

6. Support members to fundraise individually for their projects, especially through mechanisms such as GlobalGiving.org



I will always remember the crucial conversation I had with one of the Secretariat members about our engagement with a donor. I was making a decision whether to proceed with a due diligence check with a donor agency that has been a supportive donor to GNDR. From that conversation I got encouragement, advice and inspiring words of affirmation to proceed. I felt empowered to take the process forward. We were successful in our application and now have a long term relationship with the donor.

Loreine Dela Cruz, Center for Disaster Preparedness, Philippines

Governance



It is important to ensure that our governance structures allow for members to drive our collective work. We will strive to deliver this strategy through a representative governance mechanism, and our GNDR Governance Manual, approved by the GNDR Board in October 2018, outlines the structures and controls in place to check that GNDR's resources are used appropriately and that the organisation operates in accordance with its Constitution.

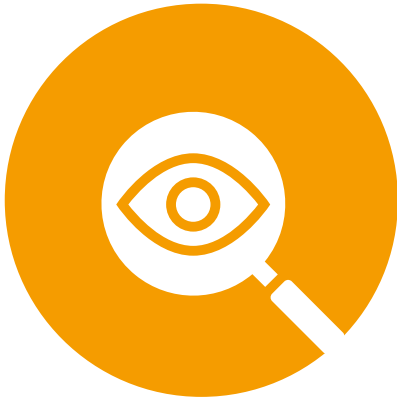
Governance is not simply about having the right documents or financial controls, or solely about the management of risk and performance. It is also about the organisation's culture and values, Board and Trustees oversight, staff behaviour, attitude and

accountability and about having clearly defined roles and responsibilities within and outside the organisation. The Governance Manual also sets out clear relationships between GNDR members, the Global Board, Regional Advisory Groups (RAGs), Trustees, Executive Director and staff in terms of running GNDR and pursuing our mission.

A GNDR Governance Working Group has been established to develop plans for strengthening representative governance further during the period of this strategy and, guided by the Governance Manual and our strategic direction, will trial new mechanisms and approaches to continue oversight of GNDR's work.



Accountability



A network can collectively achieve substantial change. However, it requires everyone to play their part and an obligation from each individual or organisation to account for its activities and accept responsibility for them. For GNDR, different aspects of accountability to be considered include member-member, secretariat-member, donor-network, regional representative-regional member, and more. Underlying these various different relationships is our fundamental accountability to the local communities most at risk with whom members work. Important to being accountable is the way we build relationships with local communities, through formal and informal meeting structures and organisational

relationships that enable learning and sharing of ideas and use of our communication tools. A Working Group on Accountability has been established to identify and trial mechanisms, incentives, and standards to ensure the Secretariat are accountable to the membership, members are accountable to each other and the network as a whole, and we are all accountable to communities most at risk. This will include building on various global quality and accountability frameworks, such as the Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability, so that members can collectively agree to subscribe and promote the framework that has been agreed.

Organisational structure and capacities



This strategy sees a shift in the focus areas for GNDR. For example, more emphasis is put on institutional strengthening of members which will include research, member-to-member collaboration, regional and global campaigning, resource mobilisation and resource transfer. Our journey as a network continues to progress and we must develop functions and structures that enable effective representation of 1,200+ members who bring different strengths and areas of expertise to the

network. Some of the skillsets required from the Secretariat are changing and we will be aligning the skills and experience in the Secretariat to meet the needs of this new strategy, ensuring that the Secretariat is equipped and structured to support and facilitate members, partners, and other stakeholders to engage, develop and deliver various activities over the coming years.

The nature of our work is that this five-year strategy and associated operational plans and policies will be constantly reviewed and developed at global, regional and national levels. Members working together will be supported to build partnerships and secure funding locally, and also centrally, by GNDR's Secretariat team and the Board.

Progress will be monitored regularly by the Global Board and, as in the previous strategic period, subject to funding, an independent strategy review will be conducted to support ongoing learning and development.

GLOBAL BOARD



Ms Claire Tiffen

Trustee

Operational Lead Eurasia and North Africa, Tearfund



Mr Getro Mathieu

Caribbean Regional Representative

Executive Director, Action Secours Ambulance (ASA)



Dr Emad Eldin Adly

North Africa & West Asia Regional Representative

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Programme Manager, ENDA Energie, Senegal



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Country Director, ActionAid Bangladesh



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South East Asia & East Asia Regional Representative

Lead Convener, Disaster Risk Reduction Network, Philippines



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Mr Prime Nkezumukama

**Eastern Africa Regional
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YACU



Ms Tolekan Ismailova

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Mr Rod Snider

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Senior Associate, Tetra Tech



Ms Zenaida Willison

Independent Global Board Member

President, Center for Disaster
Preparedness, Phillippines



Mrs Ruiti Aretaake

Pacific Regional Representative

Executive Director, Foundation for the
Peoples of the South Pacific, Kiribati

OUR DONORS

On behalf of our members, we would like to emphasise our appreciation to all those donors who have been part of funding the GNDR journey so far.

BMZ (German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development)

DEVCO (EU)

Department for International Development (UK Government)

DFAT (Australian Government)

ECHO (EU)

Government of the Netherlands

Irish Aid

SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation)

Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency).

Swiss NGO DRR Platform

UNDRR

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

World Bank

ENDNOTES

- 1 The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was formulated by UNISDR to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses. It was developed and agreed on with the many partners needed to reduce disaster risk - governments, international agencies, disaster experts and many others - bringing them into a common system of coordination. The HFA outlines five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience.
- 2 Global Assessment Report 2019 - https://gar.unisdr.org/sites/default/files/reports/2019-05/full_gar_report.pdf. GAR highlights "At no point in human history have we faced such an array of both familiar and unfamiliar risks, interacting in a hyperconnected, rapidly changing world. New risks and correlations are emerging. Decades-old projections about climate change have come true much sooner than expected. With that come changes in the intensity and frequency of hazards. Risk really is systemic, and requires concerted and urgent effort to reduce it in integrated and innovative ways."
- 3 Every day for a year the GNDR Secretariat tweeted details of a disaster happening around the world to highlight disasters passing under the radar and yet impacting the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands. Our members around the world sent information and we also found disasters in the local news. Some days we were overwhelmed with the number of disasters and tweeted more than one. <https://gndr.org/programmes/advocacy/365-disasters.html>
- 4 Global Assessment Report 2019 - https://gar.unisdr.org/sites/default/files/reports/2019-05/full_gar_report.pdf. Extensive risk is used to describe the risk associated with low-severity, high-frequency events, mainly but not exclusively associated with highly localised hazards. Intensive risk is used to describe the risk associated with high-severity, mid to low-frequency events, mainly associated with major hazards
- 5 Oxfam - <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/our-work/climate-change>
- 6 Oxfam 2019 Report on Inequality
- 7 <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report-2019>
- 8 According to Philip Alston, the UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights: "Climate change threatens to undo the progress of the past 50 years (...) poverty reduction."
- 9 <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>
- 10 CRED and UNDRR (2018) Economic Losses, Poverty & Disasters 1998-2017. Available from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/61119_credeconomiclosses_0.pdf

LOCAL VIEW

- 11 Overseas Development Institute - <https://www.odi.org/projects/2913-when-disasters-and-conflict-collide-uncovering-truth>
- 12 The Global Gender Gap `Report 2018, World Economic Forum: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf
- 13 Water scarcity was named the most important concern of the coming decade by the World Economic Forum in their 2016 Global Risks Report (WEF, 2016). The Food and Agriculture Organization suggests that severe food insecurity is increasing almost everywhere in Africa as well as in South America and that we are not on track to eradicate world hunger by 2030 (FAO et al., 2018).
- 14 David Grey & Claudia W. Sadoff (2007-09-01). "Sink or Swim? Water security for growth and development". Water Policy. [lwaponline.com](http://www.lwaponline.com)
- 15 World Economic Forum - <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/09/this-is-how-we-can-fight-water-scarcity>
- 16 Global Water Institute, 2013 - https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/27b53d18-6069-45f7-a1bd-d5a48bc80322/downloads/1c2meuvon_105010.pdf
- 17 <https://ourworldindata.org/urbanization>
- 18 <https://unhabitat.org/resilience/>
- 19 <https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2018/>
- 20 <https://www.iom.int/disaster-risk-reduction>

^{LV1} https://www.gndr.org/images/newsite/PDFs/Frontline_minisite/LocalVoices_EN_03.05.18.pdf

^{LV2} https://gndr.org/images/newsite/Programmes/Coherence/Coherence_cookbook_EN_web.pdf

^{LV3} https://gndr.org/images/newsite/Programmes/Coherence/Coherence_cookbook_EN_web.pdf

^{LV4} <https://vfl.world/explore-vfl-data/>

^{LV5} <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-india-48797399>

^{LV6} https://gndr.org/images/newsite/Programmes/Coherence/Coherence_cookbook_EN_web.pdf

^{LV7} <https://cbdrm.org/case-studies/disaster-resilience-hiiraan-somalia/>

^{LV8} <https://vfl.world/explore-vfl-data/>

^{LV9} <https://vfl.world/explore-vfl-data/>

FULL MEMBERS

Full membership of GNDR is open to all civil society organisations, networks and their affiliated individuals who have an interest, and play a significant role, in supporting and advancing disaster risk reduction. All members must share GNDR values and principles. Individuals not affiliated to a Full Member, but still sharing our values and a commitment to our goals, are welcome to join GNDR as Associate Members. Due to their high numbers, these Associates are not listed in the Full Members' list below.

Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda: Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust **Cuba:** Centro Cristiano de Reflexión y Diálogo - Cuba; Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba; Sociedad Cubana de Geología **Dominican Republic:** Centro de Investigación y Promoción Social; Centro de Prevención y Mitigación de los Desastres; Centro de Promoción y Solidaridad Humana, Inc; Corporación Ciudadana Santiago Solidario; Fondo Pro Naturaleza, Inc.; Food for the Hungry Dominican Republic; Fundación Plenitud; Fundación Social Humanitaria; Habitat for Humanity Dominican Republic; Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral Inc.; Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas; Un Techo para mi País República Dominicana; Visión Social, Inc. **Haiti:** Action Secours Ambulance; Association de Techniciens pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture et la Protection de l'Environnement du Sud-est; Association Haitienne pour la Promotion des Handicapes; Association Paysanne Chemin Neuf Ennery; Concille des Eglises Evangelique d' Haiti; Fédération Haitienne de la Peche Sportive en Mer; Fondation Eddy Mesidor pour le Developpement; Food for the Hungry Haiti; Groupe d'Action et d'Appui aux Developpements Economiques Sociales; Initiative Citoyenne du Nord-Ouest pour la Démocratie et le Développement; La Fédération des Ecoles Protestantes d'Haiti; Ligue Culturelle Haitienne pour les Droits Humains; Organisation pour le Développement Communautaire de Thomazeau; Réseau National des Volontaires pour la Promotion Du Développement Local en Haiti; Union des Amis Socio Culturels d'Action en Développement

Central America

Costa Rica: Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible; World Animal Protection. **El Salvador:** Asociación de Proyectos Comunes de El Salvador; Centro de Protección Para Desastres; Fundación Maquilishuatl; Fundación Salvadoreña Para La Promoción Social Y El Desarrollo Económico; Instituto de Investigación, Capacitación y Desarrollo de la Mujer; La Asociación Salvadoreña de Ayuda Humanitaria 'ProVida'; Mesa Permanente para la Gestión de Riesgos en El Salvador. **Guatemala:** Asociación Coordinadora Comunitaria de Servicios para la Salud; Asociación de Servicios y Desarrollo Socioeconómico de Chiquimula; Asociación Estudios de Cooperación de Occidente; Asociación Nacional Contra el Maltrato Infantil; Asociación Nacional de Bomberos Municipales Departamentales; Association for Holistic Development Saq Be; Cáritas, Diócesis de Zacapa; Food for the Hungry Guatemala; Organización Panamericana de Mercadeo Social; Wetlands International Guatemala. **Honduras:** Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales; Asociación Acción Honduras; Asociación de Organismos No Gubernamentales; Comisión de Acción Social Menonita; Comité de Emergencia Garífuna de Honduras; Cruz Verde Hondureña; Fundación Ayuda en Acción; Mesa Nacional de Incidencia para la Gestión del Riesgo Honduras; Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras. **Mexico:** Defensa Civil de México, A.C.; Redescubre, Asociación Civil. **Nicaragua:** Centro Alexander von Humboldt. **Panama:** Asociación de Municipios de Panamá; Fundación "Totus Tuus" Todo Tuoyo; RET International.

Central Asia

Armenia: "Charitable Women" Needy Families Support Center NGO; Green Lane NGO; Lukashin Agricultural Association Consumer Cooperative; My Village; SEG Civil Society Support Center NGO. **Azerbaijan:** "To Healthy life " Ecological Public Union; Ecomed Public Union; Oil Workers Rights Protection Organization PU; Public Union for Support of Social Development of Women in Neftchala; Solidarity Among Women; Woman, Development, Future Public Union. **Georgia:** Association Rural Development for Future Georgia; Black Sea Eco Academy; Caucasus Environmental NGO Network; The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus. **Kazakhstan:** Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan. **Kyrgyzstan:** Civil Society or Non-Governmental Organisation; Ensan Diamond; Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan; Human Rights Movement "Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan"; Institute for Peace and Development; Public Association women's organization Alga; Public Foundation "Isan-Leilek"; Public Foundation Nash Vek. **Mongolia:** Mercy Corps Mongolia. **Tajikistan:** ACTED Tajikistan; Arzanda. **Turkmenistan:** Nature Preserving Society of Turkmenistan.

East Asia & South East Asia

Cambodia: Food for the Hungry Cambodia; Health and Development Alliance; Live & Learn Cambodia; Mlup Promviheathor Center; Partners for Development in Action; Save the Earth Cambodia. **China:** Green Camel Bell. **Indonesia:** Bangun Indonesia Foundation (Yayasan Bangun Indonesia); CARE Indonesia; Caritas Keuskupan Maumere; Food for the Hungry Indonesia; Habitat for Humanity Indonesia; Humanitarian Forum Indonesia; Ikatan Pelaku Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Indonesia DPD DIY; Perkumpulan Lingkar; Perkumpulan Pondok PEGERAKAN; Resilience Development Initiative; Smart Institute; Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih; YAKKUM Emergency Unit; Yayasan Mariamoe Peduli; Yayasan Peta Bencana (Disaster Map Foundation); Yayasan Walang Perempuan. **Japan:** Japan CSO Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction; Japan Water Forum; Peace Boat Disaster Relief Volunteer Center. **Laos:** Gender Development Association. **Myanmar:** ASEAN Green Justice Network; Asoka Social Development Association; Capacity Building Initiative; Church World Service Myanmar; Community Development Association; Lanthit Foundation; Lutheran World Federation - Myanmar Program; Mainstreaming Adaptation, Resilience and Sustainability into Development and Daily Life; Phyu Sin Saydanar Action Group; Radanar Ayar Rural Development Association; Save Childhood Myanmar; Social Care Volunteer Group; Sopyay Myanmar Development Organization. **Papua New Guinea:** Papua New Guinea Tribal Foundation. **Philippines:** A2D Project-Research Group for Alternatives to Development, Inc.; ab2cd, Inc. - The Alternative Bridge to Community Development; AWO International Southeast Asia; Buklod Tao, Inc.; Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation, Inc.; Center for Social Concern and Action; Citizens Disaster Response Center; Consortium for People's Development-Disaster Response; Disaster Risk Reduction Network-Philippines; Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits; Enggana; Food for the Hungry Philippines; Life Haven Center for Independent Living; Lingap Pangkabataan, Incorporated; Tri-People's Organization Against Disasters Foundation, Inc. **South Korea:** Korea Disaster Safety Network. **Thailand:** ACTED Thailand; HelpAge International; Church World Service. **Vietnam:** ActionAid International in Vietnam; Centre for Community Research and Development; Centre for Social Research and Development.

Eastern Africa

Burundi: Action D'appui au Developpement et de Lutte Contre Les Conteniteux Sociaux; Action pour le Développement et la Santé Intégrée; Amistad Network For Leaders Association; Association Femmes, Eclairer, Unies; Association for Reconciliation and Development through English; Association pour la Promotion de la Sante Humaine; Burundian Association for a World of Peace Without Drugs; Centre Burundais pour le Meilleur Avenir; Centre d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement et d'Assistance aux Personnes Vulnérables; Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Pour la Paix et le Développement; Centre d'Encadrement et de Développement des Anciens Combattants; Centre d'Initiatives et d'Actions pour le Développement durable au Burundi; Chambre Transversale des Jeunes Entrepreneurs du Burundi; DUKINGIRE ISI YACU; Faith in Action; Forum Burundais de la Société Civile pour le Bassin du Nil; Gahahe-Gasenyi Pour Le Development Communautaire; Génération Nouvelle pour le Développement Economique et Social; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Burundi; NETWORK FOR A NEW VISION; Objectifs du Le Développement Durable; Organisation pour la Prevention et l'Intervention contre les Risques et Contingences; Réseau Burundi 2000 Plus; Réveil Communautaire d'Assistance aux Victimes; Solidarité des Femmes Burundaises pour le Bien Etre Social et le Progrès au Burundi; Synergie des Partenaires pour la Promotion des Droits de la Femme; Terre des Jeunes du Burundi- Transnational; Twikenure Impfuyi Zitwenge; Union des Jeunes Pêcheurs et Pisciculteurs du Burundi pour la Paix et la Promotion du Développement; WORLD MERIT BURUNDI; Youth Empowerment and Leadership Initiative. **Djibouti:** Association pour la Prévention et Prévision des Catastrophes. **Ethiopia:** Action for Integrated Sustainable Development Association; ActionAid Ethiopia; Community Initiatives Facilitations and Assistance; Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association; Enhanced Rural Self Help Association; Ethiopian Red Cross Society; Food for the Hungry Ethiopia; Holistic Community Development Association; Pastoralist Concern. **Kenya:** Action for Sustainable Change; Alendu Eco Integrated Program; Anglican Development Services Kenya; Arid Lands Action Forum; Children's Mission Africa; Climate Action Teams Network; Food for the Hungry Kenya; Garissa Mediation Council; Good Practices TV: Internet TV for Risk Communication; International Aid Services - Kenya; International Youth Forum Of African Israel Nineveh Church; Jalalaqa Development Link; Kujenga Maisha East Africa; Lifesong Kenya; Livero Consortium Community Based Program; Local Development Research Institute; Local Initiatives Development Agency; Lower Nyakach Pamoj Youth Organization; NGO Little Bees International; Non State Actors Disaster Risk Reduction Network; Pastoralist Community Initiative Development and Assistance; Stichting Oxfam International; Tinada Youth Organization; URISE Initiative for Africa; Voter Information Network and

Education; Young Advocates Community Based Project. **Rwanda:** Aides Aux Devoirs; Benimpuhwe Organisation; Community Development Partners; Food for the Hungry Rwanda; Green House Movement; Igire Rwanda Organization; Manadisaster Organisation; Nile Basin Discourse Forum in Rwanda; Rural Concern for Development; Youth Climate Summit. **Somalia:** Barwaaqo Voluntary Organization; Bulay Development Organization; Community Empowerment for Peace and Integrated Development; Formal Education Network for Private Schools; Hunger Reduction International; KAALO Aid Development; Manaal Relief Foundation; Puntland Youth Associations Network; Somali Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI); Somali Family Services; Somali Humanitarian Aid, Protection and Empowerment; Somali Youth Development Foundation; Somali Youth Development Network; Youth Empowerment Solutions. **South Sudan:** Apt Succor Organization; Community Empowerment for Progress Organization; Community Empowerment for Rehabilitation and Development; Community Innovation For Sustainable Development; Conflict Transformation for Development; Ecopeace Initiative South Sudan; Food for the Hungry South Sudan; HOPE RESTORATION SOUTH SUDAN; Justice Africa; Lacha Community and Economic Development; Root of Generations; South Sudan Development Agency; South Sudan Nature Conservation Organization; Sustainable Hope and Development; Universal Intervention and Development Organization; Universal Network for Knowledge and Empowerment Agency. **Tanzania:** Christian Education and Development Organization; Church of God in Tanzania; Community Active in Development Association; Community Forest Pemba; Community Support Initiatives Tanzania; Community Water & Environmental National Association; Comparatively for Tanzania Elites Community Organisers; C-SEMA; Disaster Awareness and Preparedness Organization in Tanzania; Door of Hope to Women and Youth Tanzania; FORUMCC; Foundation for Development Organization; Foundation for Energy, Climate and Environment; Governance and Forest Initiatives; Hakikazi Catalyst; Highlands Hope Umbrella; Ileje Environmental Conservation Association; Institute for Environment and Development Sustainability; Iringa Civil Society Organisation; Jinsia Na Maendeleo; Kaengesa Environmental Conservation Society; Kigoma Women Development Organization; Kijogoo Group for Community Development; Kwabada International Health and Social Welfare Service; Malema Trust; Mbwele Farmers Development Organisation; Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Kanda ya Kitapilimwa; Pangani Coastal Paralegal; Promotion of Education Link Organization; Rural Women Development Initiative; Save the Mother and Children of Central Tanzania; Social Reconstruction for Future; Sustainable Agricultural Improvement Programme; Tanzania Organisation for Agricultural Development; Tanzania Peace, Legal Aid & Justice Centre; Tengeneza Generation; The Action for Rural Women's Empowerment; The Development for Accountability for Tanzanians; The Foundation for Instilling the Confidence Factor for Women Empowerment; The Voice of Marginalized Community; The Women Against Poverty; Transformative and Integrative Build Out For All; Tushiriki; Umwema Group Morogoro Trust Fund; Watoto Wetu Tanzania; Women Wake Up; World Vision Tanzania; Youth and Environment Vision; Zanzibar Social Workers Association. **Uganda:** Action Coalition on Climate Change; ActionAid Uganda; Africa 2000 Network Uganda; Africa Disaster Reduction Research & Emergency Missions; Africa Foundation for Community Development; Africa on the Move; Beaton Foundation Initiative; Busega Youth Development Community; Church of Uganda; Citizens Relief Initiative; Coalition on Environment and Climate Change in Uganda; Community Restoration Initiative Project; Destiny Community Development Initiative; Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations; Food for the Hungry Uganda; Foundation for Urban and Rural Advancement; Help Food Security and Livelihood - Africa; Kikandwa Rural Communities Development Organization; Lira NGO Forum; Makerere Women Development Association; Partners for Community Health and Development Organisation; Regional Centre for International Development Corporation; Rights for Disability Development Foundation; Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile; South Western Institute on Environment and Development; Support Transformation Effort Program; Uganda Change Agent Association; Uganda National NGO Forum; Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation; Women and Girl Child Development Association; Youth and Women for Opportunities Uganda; Youths in Technology and Development Uganda.

Europe

Denmark: CISU - Civil Society in Development. **Finland:** Suomen Pelastusalan Keskusjärjestö - Ráádningsbranschens Centralorganisation i Finland ry. **France:** CARE France; Development Workshop France; Humanity and Inclusion (former Handicap International); Réseau Reduction Risques de Catastrophes; Voie Eclairée des Enfants Demunis. **Germany:** CBM Christoffel-Blindenmission Christian Blind Mission e.V.; Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenhilfe e.V.; Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe; URIDU gGmbH. **Greece:** RSF Hellas. **Italy:** Associazione I Bambini Dell'Africa ONLUS; Associazione Ingegneri Volontari per l'Emergenza; Corpo Italiano di San Lazzaro. **Moldova:** Terra-1530. **Netherlands:** CARE

Nederland; CORDAID; ICCO Cooperation; Water Youth Network; ZOA. **Norway:** Terram Pacis. **Romania:** World Vision Romania. **Spain:** Acción contra el Hambre; Ayuda en Acción; Grupo Nacional de Apoyo - Protección Civil; Nazioarteko Elkartasuna-Solidaridad Internacional. **Sweden:** ActionAid Sweden; Adventist Development and Relief Agency / Seventh Day Adventist Church; Diakonia; ERIKS Development Partner; International Aid Services; Life & Peace Institute; PMU; Stiftelsen Skandinaviska Barnmissionen; Swedish Mission Council. **Switzerland:** Caritas Switzerland; HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation; Save the Children Switzerland; Swiss NGO DRR Platform; Swiss Red Cross. **Turkey:** Nirengi Derneği; Search Recovery and Emergency Assistance Association; Takaful Alsham Charity Organization. **Ukraine:** Charitable Foundation "Right to Protection". **United Kingdom:** 30days30waysUK; ActionAid International; Christian Aid; Commonwealth Businesswomen's Network; Emergency Nutrition Network; Habitat for Humanity Great Britain; iDE UK; Muslim Hands UK; Nile Swimmers; Oxfam GB; Plan International; Practical Action; Royal National Lifeboat Institution; Save the Planet; Tearfund; VSO International; World Federation of Occupational Therapists.

North Africa & West Asia

Algeria: Association of Natural and Urban Environment Protection. **Bahrain:** Bahrain Women Association - for Human Development. **Egypt:** Arab Network for Environment and Development RAED; Arab Office for Youth and Environment; Coptic Evangelical Organisation for Social Services; Egyptian Sustainable Development Forum. **Iraq:** Al Mustaqbal Foundation for Development; The Iraqi Institution for Development; Together to Protect Human and Environment Association. **Jordan:** Jordanian Society For Desertification Control & Badia Development; Jordanian Society of Friends of Heritage; Land and Human to Advocate Progress. **Kuwait:** Kuwait Environment Protection Society; The Kuwaiti Association For Protection From Fire Risks. **Lebanon:** AMWAJ of Environment; Beam of the Environmental Association; Development for People and Nature Association; Human Environmental Association for Development; Lebanese Democratic Women Gathering; Lebanese Environment Forum; Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace; Window to Environment Association. **Mauritania:** Appui au Soutien pour le Développement Local et Développement Durable; Association de Sauvetage du Milieu Environnemental; Association des Gestionnaires pour le Développement; Association des Jeunes pour le Développement; Association du Développement et de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme; Association Jeunesse Action Développement; Association Mauritanienne de Développement de Recherche et le Suivi; Association Mauritanienne pour l'Assistance le Développement et le Droit de l'homme; Association Mauritanienne pour le Développement et l'Alphabetisation; Association Mauritanienne pour le Développement et l'Éducation à la Base; Association Mauritanienne pour le Soutien aux Jeunes Chômeurs; Association NAFORÉ Pour la Protection de l'Environnement; Association Nationale Pour la Formation et l'Assistance Sanitaire et Sociale; Association Nesser pour l'Agriculteur et Développement; Association pour la Formation, l'Encadrement, Développement à la base et la Lutte contre le Paludisme; Association pour le Développement Intégré du Guidimakha; Association Terre Espoir pour le Développement; Association Terre et Vie; Banlieues Du Monde Mauritanie; Club Sportif de Selibaby; El Ghad Essihi pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement en Mauritanie; Initiative Mauritanienne Maternelle et Infantile; Mauritanienne de Développement et d'Encadrement Rural; Mouvement d'Egalisation des Conditions; Mutuelle Feminine de Solidarite D'Entraide D'Épargne et de Credit; ONG Club des Amis de la Moughataa de Moudjéria; Organisation de la société civile ou non-gouvernementale; Organisation pour l'Assistance aux Enfants en Situations Difficiles; Solidarité & Développement Durable; SOS URGENCE; Tenmiya Centre des Innovations pour le Développement; Vulgarisation et Développement au Tagant. **Morocco:** Association research group and studies on the Coast of the Sahara; Centre Perspectives Environnemental Pour l'information et Développement Durable; Club Marocain pour l'environnement et le développement (CMED); L'Association marocaine. Economie verte de l'environnement et justice climatique. **Palestine:** Al Khaledin Charity Association; Palestine Wildlife Society; Palestinian Consultative Staff for Developing NGOs. **Sudan:** Afaaq Organization; Building Resilience Development Organization; Depth Action Organization; Horizon Voluntary Organization; Sudanese Environment Conservation Society. **Syria:** Syrian Coast Society for Environmental Protection. **Tunisia:** Association de la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement de Kairouan; Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement Durable de Bizerte; Association Tunisienne de Biosécurité et d'Éducation Environnementale. **Yemen:** Center of Environmental Sciences and Studies; Ebdaa Foundation for Environment and Sustainable Development; Risers For Relief and Development; Taiseer Foundation For Development; Yemen Environment Sustainable Development Society.

North America

Canada: CANEUS (Canada-Europe-US-Asia-Africa) International Organization Network; Cuso International; World Vision Canada. **United States:** Adventist Development and Relief Agency International; Build Change; Center for Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience; ChildFund International; Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries; Disaster Accountability Project - SmartResponse.org; Food for the Hungry; Give2Asia; Habitat for Humanity International; Initiative: Eau; InterAction; Joint Learning Initiative on Faith and Local Communities (Project of the Center for Faith and the Common Good); Mercy Corps International; NERDS RULE Inc.; Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies; Risk Reduction Education for Disasters; The PuLSE Institute; United Family Mission.

Pacific

Australia: CEDAC; RescueNet Australia; Unity Housing Company; World Vision Australia. **Fiji:** Foundation for Rural Integrated Enterprises & Development; Live & Learn Environmental Education Fiji. **Kiribati:** Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific Kiribati. **New Zealand:** HOPE Worldwide-Pakistan; Save the Children NZ. **Solomon Islands:** Live & Learn Solomon Islands. **Tonga:** Bridge of Hope Foundation; Tonga Community Development Trust; Tonga Foundation 4 Humanity. **Vanuatu:** Vanuatu Christian Council.

South America

Argentina: Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales; Arquitectos y Organizaciones Sociales para la Emergencia y Desastres; Asociación Civil Red de Acción Climática; Consejo de Seguridad y Justicia de las Familias-Pueblo de la Nación Argentina; Fundación delALTO; Hábitat para la Humanidad Argentina; Junto al Desarrollo; Nexo - Asociación Civil Comunicación para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres; Organización de Bomberos Americanos. **Bolivia:** Centro de Asesoramiento para el Desarrollo Social; Food for the Hungry Bolivia; Fundación Gaia Pacha; Practical Action Bolivia. **Brazil:** Aliança das Juventudes para Desastres e Emergências; CERT Brasil; Fundação Vitória Amazônica; Instituto Gaviam Da Amazonia. **Chile:** Asociación Adapt Chile; Asociación Chilena de Organismos no Gubernamentales; Asociación Chilena pro Naciones Unidas; Asociación Indígena Lafquenche/Identidad Territorial Lafkenche; Brigada de Protección Civil Emergencias y Telecomunicaciones; Cáritas Chile; Corporación Comunidad de Organizaciones Solidarias; Corporación Nueva Acrópolis Chile; Fundación Alto Río; Fundación Ayla; Fundación Superación de la Pobreza; Junta de Vecinos Alto Manquehue 3 y 4; ONG Inclusiva; Psicológicos Voluntarios de Chile; TECHO; World Vision Chile. **Colombia:** Agencia de Desarrollo Local Nariño; Asociación Centro de Consultoría Universitaria; Asociación de Jóvenes Indígenas Wayuu; Consejo Comunitario General del Río Baudó y sus afluentes; Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento; Cooperativa del Gr. Participativo Local Dibulla COOGRUPADI PBA; Corporación Gestión del Riesgo Acción Integral; Corporación Haciendo Sur; Corporación Ocho de Marzo Mujeres y Hombres por la Igualdad; Corporación para el Desarrollo Social Comunitario; Corporación para la Paz y los Derechos Humanos REDEPAZ; CORPORACION PRO SAN JUAN; Corporación Promotora de Resiliencia Comunitaria; Corporación Proyectos y Servicios Integrales de Colombia; Corporación Red Constructores de Paz; Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios de Envisgado; Federación Luterana Mundial; Fundación Azimuth; Fundación Brisas del Norte; Fundación de Diaconía Pazos; Fundación del Sur Occidente y Macizo Colombiano; Fundación EDUVIDA por el derecho a la educación y la vida; Fundación País XXI; Fundación para el Desarrollo Regional de Nariño; Fundación para el Desarrollo, Gestión Integral del Riesgo y Cambio Climático; Organización Nariño Joven; Red Kolumbien; Secretariado de Pastoral Social Riohacha; Sinergias - Alianzas Estratégicas para la Salud y el Desarrollo Social; Suava Fundación. **Ecuador:** Fundación de Mujeres Luna Creiente; Fundación Derecho Justicia y Paz Para el Buen Vivir; Fundación Humanidad y Desarrollo; Fundación para el Desarrollo Alternativo Responsable para Galápagos. **Paraguay:** Asociación Tesai Reka Paraguay; Construyendo Sociedad; Global Infancia. **Peru:** Asociación de Rescatistas Socorristas y Emergencistas de Iberoamérica; Asociación Ministerio Diaconal Paz y Esperanza; Asociación Regional de Mujeres Ingenieras de Tumbes; Associazione Ingegneri Volontari per L'Emergenza; Centro de Capacitación y Prevención para el Manejo de Emergencia y Medio Ambiente; Centro de Educación y Comunicación Guaman Poma de Ayala; Centro de Estudios y Prevención de Desastres; Centro de Investigación y Acción para el Desarrollo Urbano; Food for the Hungry Peru; Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano; Integrated Social Development Effort Bangladesh; International Security and Safety Protection Professional Association; Mujeres Unidas Para Un Pueblo Mejor; Practical Action Peru; Red Ambiental Peruana; Servicio Ecuemenco de Pastoral y Estudios de la Comunicación; Servicio Educativo para el Desarrollo y la Solidaridad. **Uruguay:** Amigos del Viento Meteorología Ambiente Desarrollo; Asociación Civil Ambientalista de Salto; Centro de Estudios, Análisis y Documentación del Uruguay; Cultura Ambiental; Fundación ASTUR; Red Uruguay de ONG Ambientalistas. **Venezuela:** Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular; Fundación CELTA; Sviluppo dei Popoli.

South Asia

Afghanistan: Afghanistan Relief & Sustainable Development Organization; Community Action for Healing Poverty Organization; Coordination of Afghan Relief; Organization for Saving the Children and Empowering Women. **Bangladesh:** Abdur Rashid Khan Thakur Foundation; ActionAid Bangladesh; Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Bangladesh; Agrajatra; Aid Organization; Arjon Foundation; Association for Community Development;

Association of Voluntary Actions for Society; Bangladesh Alokito Protibondhi Punorbashon Society (BAPPS); Bangladesh Environment and Development Society; Bangladesh Labour Foundation; Bangladesh Model Youth Parliament; Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication; Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge; Barguna Nari Jagaron Karmosuchi; BRAC International; Center for Law and Policy Affairs; Center for Participatory Research and Development; Christian Aid Bangladesh; Coalition for the Urban Poor; Coastal Development Partnership; Development Initiative for Social Advancement; Development Organization of Coastal Area's People; Dhaka Ahsania Mission; Food for the Hungry Bangladesh; Friendship; GreenTech Foundation Bangladesh; HelpAge International Bangladesh; Human Rights Lawyers' Society; Human Rights Support Society; Integrated Social Development Effort Bangladesh; International Centre for Climate Change and Development; Islamic Relief Bangladesh; Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha; Kothowain; Krisoker Sor (Farmers' Voice); Lifelong Education and Development; Nari Maitree; Network on Climate Change, Bangladesh Trust; NOWZUWAN; Participatory Development Action Program; Sabuj Foundation; Sajida Foundation; Shariatpur Development Society; Shelter; Shelter for Slum People; Shelter for Women; SHOMOGOTO; Songshoptaque; Sopnil Bright Foundation; Tista Environment Development Foundation; Udayan Swabolombee Sangstha; United Development Initiatives for Programmed Actions; Voice of South Bangladesh; WAVE Foundation; Women's Voice; Work for a Better Bangladesh (WBB) Trust; Youth Foundation of Bangladesh. **India:** Action for Community Empowerment; Adventist Development and Relief Agency India; All India Disaster Mitigation Institute; Anchalika Jana Seva Anusthan; Art & Architecture Research Development & Education Foundation; Asian Institute of Management Trust; Association for Promotion Sustainable Development; Caritas India; Center for Environment and Economic Development; Centre For Development Research and Management; Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience; Climate Resilient Observing Systems Promotion Council; Coastal Area Disaster Mitigation Efforts; DARBAR SAHITYA SANSADA; Developmental Association for Human Advancement; Dharaninagar Rural Development Society; Doers; Gautam Buddha Jagriti Society; GeoHazards Society; Gopabandhu Seva Parishad; Gram Vikas Trust; Human Resources and Environment Development Society; Humanitarian Aid International; Humanity International Foundation; Humara Bachpan Trust; India Youth For Society; Indo Global Social Service Society; Kajla Janakalyan Samiti; Literacy Agriculture and Medical Project for Rural Development; Mahila Margadarshi; Manab Kalyan Khadi Gramodyog Samity; National Youth Service Action & Social Development Research Institute; Network for Youth Development & Healthy Environment; North-East Affected Area Development Society; Orissa State Volunteers and Social Workers Association; People's Awareness And Legal Aid Movement; Poorvanchal Gramin Vikas Sansthan; Redemption Research For Health and Educational Development Society; Rising Aryavarta Welfare Society; Rural Reconstruction Organisation; Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre; Social Education For Environment & Development; Sustainable Environment & Ecological Development Society; The Child Trust; The Evangelical Fellowship of India Commission On Relief; UDYAMA; Utkal Youth Association for Social Development. **Maldives:** Aware Society; Huvadhoo Aid; Maavahi; Maldives Youth Action Network; Maldivian Network to Empower Women; South Huvadhoo Partners. **Nepal:** Association for Rural Social Welfare Nepal; Centre for Development and Disaster Management; Community Development & Advocacy Forum Nepal, Mahottari; Community Rural Development Society - Nepal; Community Support Group Nepal; Environment and Child Concern Organization-Nepal; Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal, Morang; Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity, Nepal; Friends Service Council Nepal; Fulvari Integrated Rural Development Organization Nepal; Institute of Himalayan Risk Reduction; Integrated Effort For Development Nepal; Integrated Self-Help Association for Rural Development; International Relief Friendship Foundation; Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center; Koshi Victim's Society; Literary Academy for Dalit of Nepal; Mercy Corps Nepal; National Disaster Management Network of Nepal; National Society for Earthquake Technology; Nawa Prabhat (NP) Nepal; Nepal Public Awakening Forum, Rukum, Nepal; Pariwartan Sanchar Samuha; Practical Action Nepal; Reaping Hope; Rural Area Development Programme; Scientology Volunteers Nepal; Southasia Institute of Advanced Studies; Sustainable Development Policy Institute; United Mission to Nepal; Voice of Animal Nepal. **Pakistan:** Advocacy, Research, Training and Services Foundation; Al-Mehran Rural Development Organization; Area Development Organization; Aurat Development Organization; AZM Foundation; Basic Integrated Rural Development Society; Bright Star Development Society Balochistan; Centre for Peace and Development; Community Alliance for Development and Resilience; Community Development & Entrepreneurship Foundation; Community Development Foundation; Community Initiatives for Development in Pakistan; Community Research and Development Organization; Community World Service Asia; Development of Institution & Youth Alliance; Dharti Development Foundation; Ecumenical Commission for Human Development; Fast Rural Development Program; Foundation for Rural Development; Global Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment (GEESE); Health And Nutrition Development Society; Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment - HOPE'87; Huqooq-ul-Ebad Development Foundation; Indus Consortium; Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis; Insan Dost Social Organization; Integrated Rural Awareness & Development Organization; Islamic Relief Pakistan; JAD (Justice, Aid and Development) Foundation; Motto to Empower Health, Education & Rights; Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Program;

Nahar King Welfare Organization; National Integrated Development Association; National Rural Development Program; National Rural Support Programme; New World Hope Organization; PAK Education Society; Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum; Pakistan Rural Initiative for Emergency Preparedness, Response and Development; Pakistan Rural Initiatives for Emergency Preparedness, Response and Development; Participatory Development Initiatives; Participatory Rural Development Society; Participatory Welfare Services; Pattan Development Organisation; People, Development & Policy Initiatives; Root Work Foundation; Royal Pillars Welfare Foundation; Rural Aid Pakistan; Rural Development Foundation; Rural Development Organization Buner; Rural Education and Economic Development Society; Rural Infrastructure and Human Resource Development Organization (RIHRDO) KPK, Pakistan; Saath Development Society; Sahkar Social Welfare Association; Sangtani Women Rural Development Organization; Sindh Community Foundation; Sindh Green Foundation; Skyian Welfare Organization; Society for Human Rights and Prisoners Aid; Strategy to Empower People; Sukaar Welfare Organization; Sungi Development Foundation; Sustainable Development Organization; Sustainable Environment and Development Foundation; Takal Welfare Organization; Takhleeq Foundation; Tal Sparlay (Ever Spring); United Rural Development Organization; Youth Association for Development; Youth for Human Rights Pakistan. **Sri Lanka:** Asia Lanka Social Development Co-operation; Duryog Nivaran; Environment & Community Development Information Centre; Integrated Development Association; Janathakshan (Gte) Ltd.; Rural Centre for Development; South Asia Partnership Sri Lanka; World Vision Sri Lanka.

Southern Africa

Eswatini: Christian International Swaziland. **Madagascar:** Association Haitao - Angovon-Johary - Antok'aïna; Association Volajia; Centre d'Action pour la Promotion de la Résilience; Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques pour le Développement; Jeunes Actifs pour le Développement Durable Madagascar; Malagasy Youth for Sustainable Development; Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana FJKM; Voahary Salama; Young Progress Association. **Malawi:** Action for Environmental Sustainability; ActionAid Malawi; Badilika Foundation; Centre for Climate Change and Environment Management; Civil Society Network on Climate Change; E-Life; Forum for Concerned Young People; Foundation for Community Support Services; Grassroots Movement for Health and Development; Green Palm Governance, Compliance and Management Centre; Malawi Red Cross Society; Outreach Scout Foundation; Peoples Federation for National Peace and Development; Radio Tigabane; Student Christian Organization of Malawi; Sustainable Development Initiative; The Mango Tree Orphan Support Trust Malawi. **Mauritius:** Environmental Protection & Conservation Organisation. **Mozambique:** Associação Cultural Para Desenvolvimento Sustentável; Associação Esmabama; Associação Moçambicana das Mulheres de Carreira Jurídica; Associação Para Promoção e Desenvolvimento da Mulher; Christian Council of Mozambique; Conselho Cristão de Moçambique; Food for the Hungry Mozambique. **South Africa:** Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa; Gender and Disaster Network Africa Region; South African Youth Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction; Southern Africa Society for Disaster Reduction. **Zambia:** Disaster Management Training Centre. **Zimbabwe:** Action24; Aquaculture Zimbabwe; Centre for Gender and Community Development in Zimbabwe; Counselling Services Unit; Economic Justice for Women Project; Ecumenical Church Leaders Forum; EDZAI ISU Trust; Family AIDS Caring Trust; Health Education Food Organisation; HelpAge Zimbabwe; Masvingo Center for Research and Community Development; Ntengwe for Community Development; Nyahunure Community Trust; Participatory Learning & Action for Community Empowerment; Rosa Foundation; Save Our Environment Trust; Secure Future Africa; Simukaupenye Integrated Youth Academy Zimbabwe; Voluntary Service Overseas Zimbabwe; Young Volunteers for the Environment Zimbabwe; Youth Agrarian Society; Youth-led Innovative Engagement with Leadership and Development Trust; Zero Regional Environment Organisation; Zimbabwe United Nations Association; Zimbabwe Women Youth Empowerment and Development.

West & Central Africa

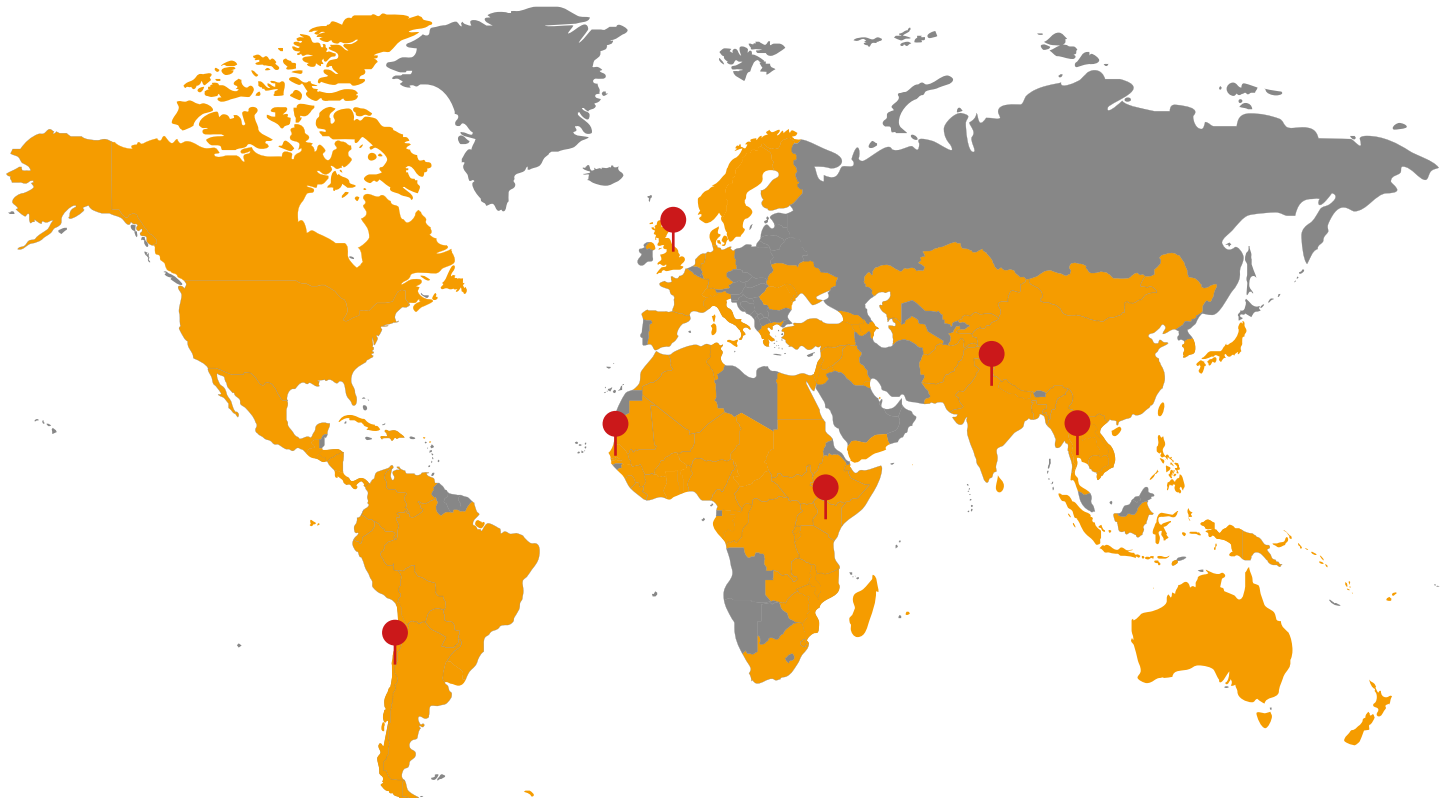
Benin: African Monitoring Observatory on Climate, Waters, Earth, and Cultures; Centre de Recherche et d'Expertise pour le Développement Local; Entraide Mutuelle et Perpetuels Secours; Initiatives pour un Développement Intégré Durable; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Bénin; Organisation pour le Développement Durable, le Renforcement et l'Autopromotion des Structures Communautaires; Participation Active des Dirigeants Jeunes Élites Niant l'Aboulie; Promotion Jeunesse Unie pour le Développement; West Africa Network for Peacebuilding Bénin. **Burkina Faso:** Action pour la Promotion des Initiatives Locales - ONG APIL Burkina; Actions Pour L'Eco-Développement du Monde Rural; Africare Burkina Faso; Alliance Technique D'Assistance au Développement; Association "Sauvons l'Environnement, l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement pour Tous"; Association des Arts Solidaires; Association Développement Solidaire Durable; Association Dignus; Association pour le Développement des Initiatives Communautaires Africaines; Association SOS Santé et Développement Paalga; Réseau des Jeunes Sahéliens pour le Climat; Réseau MARP Burkina. **Cameroon:** Action pour le Développement Communautaire; Action Sociale pour la Promotion des Initiatives de Développement Communautaire; Africa Development Interchange Network; African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development; Alternatives Durables Pour le Développement;


Association Camerounaise pour le Développement, l'Entraide Sociale et la Protection de l'Environnement; Association des Acteurs de Développement; Association des Amis de Ngaoundal; Association des Jeunes Ambitieux de Nkongmondo Douala; Association Sportive et Culture des Jeunes de Nkongmondo; Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch; Cameroon League for Development; Centre for Community Regeneration and Development; COMITE NATIONAL OMEP (Organisation Mondiale pour l'Éducation Préscolaire) ou Association des Camerounais pour l'OMEP; Community Agriculture and Environmental Protection Association-Cameroon; Community Information For Climate Action; Développement Sans Frontières; Femmes-Santé-Développement; Forests, Resources and People; Geotechnology Environmental Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction; Global Movement of Solidarity; Green Horizon; Integrated Youth Empowerment Center; International Centre for Environmental Education and Community Development; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement-Cameroun; Ligue pour la Didactique de l'Éducation relative à l'Environnement; People Earthwise; People Empowering People (PEP) Africa; Refugee Welfare Association Cameroon. **Central African Republic:** Centre de Recherche et Appui au Développement; Centre pour l'Information Environnementale et le Développement Durable; Femmes Sans Frontières pour le Développement; Global Ecovillage Network antenne de la République Centrafricaine; Groupe d'Action, de Paix et de Formation pour la Transformation; Initiative des Jeunes pour la promotion de la Non-violence en Centrafrique; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Centrafrique; Jeunesse En Marche pour Centrafrique; Jeunesse Unie pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement Communautaire; Militant pour la Paix et l'Environnement; ONG La Verdure; Organisation D'appui à la Promotion des Initiatives Locales; Organisation Non gouvernementale Internationale Centre d'Action pour le Développement du Monde Rural Centrafrique-France; Projet Engineering; Réseau Climat des Jeunes du Sud-Sahara en Centrafrique; Réseau des Organisations des Jeunes pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable en Centrafrique. **Chad:** Association d'Action pour la Recherche et le Développement du Kanem; Association pour l'autopromotion Rurale; Forum des Jeunes Professionnels de l'Eau du Tchad; Lead Tchad; Organisation des Jeunes pour la Promotion et le Développement; SOS SAHEL International Tchad. **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** Action Contre l'Indigence et la Précarité; Action De Solidarité Et D'Appui Au Développement Endogene; Action for Improvement of Food for Child and Mother; Action Sociale Kesho Kongo; Africa Reconciled; Association de Développement pour la Paix et la Reconstruction en République Démocratique du Congo; Association des Femmes pour la Promotion et le Développement Endogène; Association Paysanne pour l'Autosuffisance Alimentaire; Bureau of Information Training Researches and Exchanges for Development; Centre National d'Appui au Développement et la Participation Populaire; Coalition Nationale des Organisations des Volontaires pour le Développement Durable; Compagnie d'Entraide pour la Promotion Industrielle et Agropastorale; Conseil Promotionnel pour l'Action des Jeunes en Afrique; Convention Pour le Bien Etre Social; Ensemble pour la Paix et l'Encadrement de la Femme en Milieu rural; Fondation des Oeuvres Pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social; Food for the Hungry DRC; Forum des Organisations Nationales Humanitaires et de Développement en République Démocratique du Congo; Humanite Asbl; Jeunes Volontaires de Grands Lacs pour l'Environnement; Réseau Communautaire pour le Pauvre; UNION DES FEMMES OPPRIMÉES; Union for Promotion / Protection, Human Rights Defense and the Environment. **Gabon:** Alliance Pour la Promotion Sociale et l'aide au Développement; Association Fondation Villageoise de Gestion de la Nature; Association Gabonaise d'Assistance aux Femmes Indigènes et Indigentes; Cercle de Recherche pour la Santé Durable; Environnement Sans Frontières; Femme, Environnement, Santé et Education; GABON ECOLOGIE; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Gabon; ONG GLOBAL HUM INTERNATIONAL; Réseau des Organisations Libres de la Société Civile pour la Bonne Gouvernance au Gabon; Solidarité Justice Environnement Humanisme Chrétien et Santé. **Gambia:** Adventist Development & Relief Agency, The Gambia; Agency for Village Support; Beakanyang; Children and Community Initiative for Development; Gambia Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children; Global Youth Innovation Network Gambia Chapter; Health and Development Initiative; Household Disaster Resilience Project; Proactive Youth for Socio-economic and Health Rights; Saama Kairo Federation; Shalom, The Gambia; Sirimang's Foundation for Development; Worldview The Gambia; Wuli and Sandu Development Agency; Young Volunteers for the Environment The Gambia. **Ghana:** Abibiman Foundation; Abundant Grace Female Foundation; Apostle Padi Ologo Traditional Birth Centre; Centre for Initiative Against Human Trafficking; Community and Family Aid Foundation; Elizka Relief Foundation; Global Green Environmental Network; Green Africa Youth Organisation; Greener Impact International; Human Rights Reporters Ghana; Nyankonton Aid Foundation; Paradise Health Mission International; Presbyterian Relief Services and Development; Western Region Coastal Foundation; WUZDA - Ghana. **Guinea:** Agence Humanitaire Pour Le Développement; Cercle des Formateurs et Acteurs Communautaires de Guinée; Développement Pour Tous; Maison des Femmes Solidaires; ONG Synergies & Développement; Solidarité Verte; Union pour le Développement et la Coopération (UDEC). **Ivory Coast:** Actions des Jeunes Leaders pour l'Éveil des Consciences; Association soeurs aidons nos enfants; Boaz Développement; Fédération Estudiantine des Droits de l'Homme; Fraternité Solikdarite Jeunesse Cote d'Ivoire; Initiative Village Vert et Solidarité; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Côte d'Ivoire;

Jeunesse pour le Tourisme et l'Ecologie; Min-dja (Mon héritage); ONG Mon Environnement; ONG Sante Urbaine et Rurale; ONG Vie Sacrée; Yes Green Earth. **Liberia:** Global Peace and Development Organization; Mulrany International Liberia; Universal Farmers Association; Young Liberian Women Organization for Improvement Advocacy Network; Youth Empowerment for Progress. **Mali:** Adventist Development and Relief Agency Mali; Appui Solidaire pour le Renforcement de L'aide au Développement; Association de Formation et d'Appui au Développement; Association Femmes et Enfants pour le Bien-Etre de Tous; Association Malienne d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales; Association Malienne d'Eveil au Développement Durable; Association Malienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement; Association Malienne pour le Développement, la Protection de l'Environnement et la lutte contre la Désertification; Association pour le Développement en Zone Aride; Centre Technique pour l'Environnement, la Santé et l'Agriculture; Fédération Nationale des Collectifs d'organisations Féminines du Mali; Oeuvre Malienne Pour le Développement des Zones Arides; ONG Appui pour la Valorisation et la Promotion des Initiatives Privées; ONG AZHAR; Réseau Des Femmes Pour Les Droits Environnementaux; Réseau MUSONET. **Niger:** Action Directe pour la Protection de l'Environnement Bonferrey; Action pour le Développement du Sahel; Association des Scouts du Niger; Convergence pour la sécurité alimentaire, la paix et le développement durable; Développement pour un Mieux Être; Groupe d'Appui au développement Rural -Recherche Action "SHIRIN GOBE"; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Niger; ONG Appui au Développement Communautaire Tafiyyt; ONG Kawtal; ONG Tedhelte Entre Aide Niger; Réseau de la Jeunesse Nigérienne sur les Changements Climatiques; Vision Plus. **Nigeria:** Abraham's Children Foundation; ActionAid Nigeria; Africa Centre for Citizens Orientation; African Center for Environmental and Rural Development; Amaka Chiuwike-Uba Foundation; Asabe Shehu Yar'Adua Foundation; Bege House for support of Orphans & Widows Foundation; Better Community Life Initiative; Bridge that Gap Hope for Africa Initiative; Center for Africa-wide Rural & Urban Campaign on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Center for Early Green Education; Centre for Disaster Risk and Crisis Reduction; Centre for Peacebuilding and Disaster Relief; Children and Young People Living for Peace; Civil Society Action Coalition on Disaster Mitigation; Connected Advocacy For Empowerment And Youth Development Initiative; Country Women Association of Nigeria; Critical Path Leadership Initiative; Development & Integrity Intervention Goal Foundation; Development Education and Advocacy Resources for Africa; Development Initiative for Community Impact; Development Research and Synergy Initiative; ENOCH ADEYEMI FOUNDATION; Environmental and Rural Mediation Centre; Environmental Conflict Mediation and Women Development Initiative; Environmental Protection Promoters Initiative; Federation of Muslim Women's Associations in Nigeria; Flamebass Foundation; Foundation for Environmental Rights, Advocacy & Development; Global Hope for Women and Children Foundation; Global Relief & Development Mission; Global Socio-economic and Financial Evolution Network; Health Education and Empowerment Initiative; Human Rights and Grassroots Development Society; Indomitable Youths Organization; Initiative for Social Development in Africa; Integrity Missions International; International Center for Peace, Charities and Human Development; International Climate Change Development Initiative; International Foundation for African Children; Jakinminis International Co Ltd/GTE; Kazatsi Reconciliation Centre And Human Development; Kejibaus Youth Development Initiative; Kids & Teens Resource Centre; Lighthope Succor Worldwide Initiative; Local Communities Development Initiative; Love Chariz Foundation; Mabeloboh Centre For Save Our Stars; Mallam Garba Foundation; Moses Omagwu Intercessory Ministry; Most Wise Trinity; Nature Cares Resource Centre; Network Advancement Program for Poverty & Disaster Risk Reduction; Niger Delta Women's Movement for Peace and Development; Nurses Across The Borders Humanitarian Initiative; Ohaha Family Foundation; Olive Community Development Initiatives; Onyemaechi Hope for the Helpless Foundation; Org. for the Sustainance of the Nig. Environment; Our Lady of Perpetual Help Initiative; Pan African Institute for Entrepreneurship and Community Development; Peace Empowerment Foundation; People of Good Heart Initiative; Phelyn Skill Acquisition Center; Playsafe Life Care Foundation; Rising Child Foundation; Rural Community Empowerment Initiative; Solace For She And Child Care Initiative; Sustainable Environment Food and Agriculture Initiative; Ukana West Community Based Health Initiative; Unyime-Uboho Women and Children Foundation; Vicksly Foundation; Victory Walk Initiative; Welfare for Children and Teenagers Initiative; Women Environment and Youth Development Initiative; Women Environmental Programme; Women's Right to Education Programme; Worthy Life Education and Health Foundation; Youth Crime Watch of Nigeria; Zion Care Life and Family Impact Foundation. **Republic of the Congo:** Action des Educatrices pour le Développement; Action Jeunesse pour le Développement; Actions pour l'Environnement et la Solidarité Internationale; Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole ACDA; Cercle des Droits de l'Homme et de Développement; Club pour le Développement Communautaire; Congo Environnement et Développement; Fondation L'Envol; Union des Organisations de la Société Civile. **Senegal:** Action Solidaire International; Association Africaine pour la Promotion de la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes; Association Def Kemtalaye Kattane; Coopérative Rurale des Agropasteurs pour le Développement; Environment and Development Action; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Sénégal; Lead Afrique Francophone; Mission Shalom International; Une Enfance Scolarisée Pour La Promotion Et La Défense Des Droits De L'enfant. **Sierra Leone:** Action Aid Sierra Leone; Bambara Town Women's Organisation;

Baoma Chiefdom Development Foundation; Bonthe Development Municipal Organization; Economic Empowerment and Human Rights Sierra Leone (EEHRS); Economic Justice Network Sierra Leone; Forum for the Development of Young People; Initiative for Women and Girls Empowerment; People's Foundation for Humanity Development; Reptile and Amphibian Program - Sierra Leone; Sierra Leonean Youth Agricultural and Community Development Organization; WOMEN'S ACTION FOR HUMAN DIGNITY; Young Women Advocacy Network Sierra Leone. **Togo:** Agriculture-Sol-Eau; Association des Scientifiques Environnementalistes pour un Développement Intégré; Association des Volontaires pour l'Environnement Sain; Association pour la Promotion des Activités de développement - International; Association Togolaise d'Etude de Recherche et d'Appui au Développement Humain Durable; Association Youth Power; Centre d'Action pour le Développement Rural; Complexe Agro-Pastoral-Echo des Jeunes Ruraux; Dynamique des Volontaires Sociaux; Forum de la Jeunesse pour le Développement Durable; Institut Africain de Development Social-Formation Togo; Jeunes Verts Togo; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Togo; Jeunesse en Actions Conjuguées pour le Développement Durable; Nouvelles Alternatives pour le Développement Durable en Afrique; Observatoire Ouest Africain du Développement Durable; ONG Santé et Action Globale; Organisation Pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable; Plate Forme des Organisations de la Société Civile de Koto; Programme de Recherches et d'actions pour le développement Intégral des Communautés Africaines; Terre de la Jeunesse Culturelle; TERRE DES JEUNES TOGO; Union des Jeunes pour le Développement à la Base; Woezon Afrique; Yoto River Waterkeeper; Young Volunteers for Water Sanitation and Hygiene.

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