

Local Leadership for Global Impact

2022 Annual Review report for GNDR, DKH and BMZ

Report date: February 2023



Elizabeth Fletcher-Wood
Evaluation & Assessments Consultant
& Director

Emmanuel Awuollo
Research Assistant



Links Research & Evaluation

Nairobi, Kenya
www.links-res-eval.org

Diakonie 
Katastrophenhilfe

GNDR  Global Network of
Civil Society Organisations
for Disaster Reduction


german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Acknowledgements

Particular thanks to the following groups, organisations and individuals who have participated in and support this annual review process;

GNDR CSO members in Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, Turkmenistan, Yemen, Rwanda, Tunisia, Honduras, Indonesia, Cambodia and West Africa.

Elise Belcher, Project Coordinator/Risk Driver Lead on Forced Displacement, GNDR

Dansam Ouma, Project Officer, GNDR

Chris Ball, Director of Bounce Back Resilience Ltd and Global Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Advisor for Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)

Members of GNDR Project leadership/Secretariat

Staff of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), Mozambique Office

GNDR Regional Coordinators

French, Spanish and Portuguese translators

Photo on cover page: National Coordination Meeting, a key project activity, in Uganda (2021).

Permissions for images: please note that permissions were obtained by GNDR from the people in all the images in this report.

Suggested wording for citation/referencing: Fletcher-Wood, E. and Awuollo, A. (February 2023) 2022 Annual Review/Evaluation of the 'Local Leadership for Global Impact' project (GNDR, DKH and BMZ), by Links Research and Evaluation, Kenya.



Contents

1. Contact information	5
2. Executive summary.....	6
3. Introduction to the annual review.....	12
3a. Aim of the report	12
3b. Purpose and deliverables of the annual review of LLGI	12
3c. LLGI project goal and outcomes	13
3d. Theory of change	14
4. Methodology and approach for the annual review	17
4a. Diagram to show the stages of the annual review	17
4b. Steps to ensure reliable findings	17
4c. Secondary data collection sample	17
4d. Primary data collection sample	18
4e. Data collection tools	19
4f. Framework for the annual review	19
5. Annual review findings.....	20
5a. OECD/DAC: Impact	20
What are the total number of people that have been reached, compared to the planned number?	20
What is the evidence so far that communities are more resilient to complex disasters?	25
To what extent has the project met the theory of change?	31
5b. OECD/DAC: Effectiveness	35
What are the factors enabling resilience?	35
What are the factors challenging resilience?.....	43
5c. OECD/DAC: Efficiency	47
How efficient is the methodological project approach?.....	47
5d. OECD/DAC: Sustainability	48
To what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable?.....	48
What are the factors that are affecting the level of sustainability?	48
6. Project success stories.....	50
7. Lessons learned and recommendations	52
7a. Recommendations for the remainder of the LLGI project.....	52
7b. Recommendations for a future project/partnership	54
Annex A: primary data collection tool	59



Tables

Table 1: Annual Review team members.....	5
Table 2: Review research questions and integration of a selection of the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria	13
Table 3: LLGI project goal and outcomes	13
Table 4: Secondary data collection sample	17
Table 5: Primary data collection sample	18
Table 6: Recommendations about the LLGI project	52

Figures

Figure 1: Theory of change for the project.....	15
Figure 2: Main stages of the annual review	17
Figure 3: Analysis of the progress of the LLGI project's theory of change	32

Acronyms

COP	United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC
DKH	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe
EMG	Environment Management Group
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCT	Gender Climate Tracker
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
LLGI	Local Leadership for Global Impact
KII	Key Informant Interview
RID	Risk-Informed Development
SCLR	Survivor Community-Led Response
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
VFL	Views from the Frontline
WS	Workstream



1. Contact information

Table 1: Annual Review team members

First Name	Elizabeth	Last Name	Fletcher-Wood
Nationalities	UK and Ireland		
Role	Evaluation & Assessments Consultant/ Director		
Organisation	Links Research & Evaluation		
Address	Langata Link, Langata South Road, Nairobi, Kenya		
Telephone	+254 (0) 743 155946		
Email	elizabeth@links-res-eval.org		
Website	http://www.links-res-eval.org		
LinkedIn	https://www.linkedin.com/in/lizziewood/		

First Name	Emmanuel	Last Name	Awuollo Okasiba
Nationalities	Kenya		
Role	Research Assistant		
Organisation	Links Research & Evaluation		
Address	Langata Link, Langata East Road, Nairobi, Kenya		
Telephone	+254 (0) 743 155946		
Email	contact@links-res-eval.org		
Website	https://www.links-res-eval.org/about-links-research-evaluation		
LinkedIn	https://www.linkedin.com/in/emmanuel-okasiba-161368238/		

Primary data management: Amy Marsh



2. Executive summary

Introduction:

This report presents the methodology and findings for an annual review process of Local Leadership for Global Impact (LLGI) project, for GNDR. The purpose of the assignment is to evaluate outcomes achieved in year two of the Local Leadership for Global Impact (LLGI) project, giving recommendations on ways forward to strengthen project progress.

To provide the context for this annual review, the table below presents a summary of the goal and outcomes for the 'Local Leadership for Global Impact (LLGI)'.

Item	Text
Goal	Communities are more resilient to complex disasters
Outcome 1	People involved in capacity strengthening apply knowledge effectively.
Outcome 2	Locally-led disaster planning approaches are trialed in most at-risk communities.
Outcome 3	National and international systems are amended to enable locally-led planning and action for complex disasters (with this outcome, the project aims to break cycles of poverty and vulnerability by responding and preparing for disasters better, and by planning for more effective development actions).

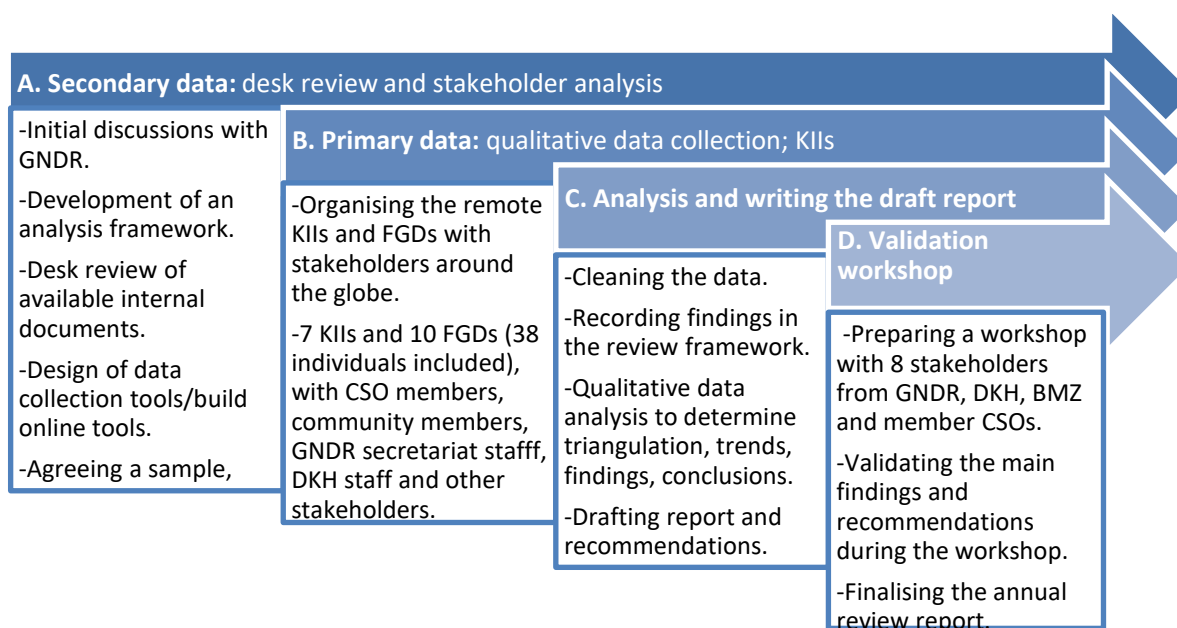
The review took place between October 2022 and January 2023, with a focus on the following;

- A desk review of existing evidence from project documents.
- Primary data collection with a sample of Global Network of Civil society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) secretariat staff, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) staff and CSO members/partners that were engaged and supported by the project.
- A review and analysis of progress according to outcomes, the workstreams and the project's theory of change.
- Wider GNDR messaging, influencing and capacity building.
- Identification of success stories.
- Development of lessons learned and recommendations.
- A validation workshop of the findings and recommendations.

A series of research questions provided the framework for the annual review, which also informed the data collection tools. Selected OECD/DAC¹ evaluation criteria (impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability) were integrated into the research questions and the analysis framework.

The methodology comprised of a mixed-methods approach. This included secondary data analysis of project documents, as well as primary data collection with 38 stakeholders to enable triangulation. The main phases of the review are presented in the figure on the following page.





Main findings:

Impact; the annual review found that shows that the goal and that of four out of seven outcome indicators have been met or exceeded. In addition, one of seven outcome indicators have been almost met (in blue). This shows a positive level of progress and achievement – and that the project is on track. Following this, two of the seven outcome indicators have not yet been measured. In the main body of the report, table 6 summarises each outcome and the associated results.

Further to this, as would be expected due to the project goal, the main impact is seen at the community level. However, there is an indication of increases in individual resilience, due to the nature of some of the project activities. For example, GNDR regional staff and several CSO members agreed that one of the main ways that women have become more resilient due to the project is because of the women’s mentoring activities. The Knowledge Use survey results (a project MEAL tool) on individual training workshops have also been encouraging. Measuring areas such as; increased knowledge, skill and confidence in risk-informed development, gender transformation in DRR (women’s mentoring), leading with confidence (women’s mentoring) and locally-led contingency planning, all showed increases².

In addition, the LLGI project has included specific indicators or disaggregation’s to include at-risk people/people with disabilities. Under outcome 2 (*locally-led disaster planning approaches are trialled in most at-risk communities*), 195 community resilience plans have been developed. At-risk community members, for example women, children and people living with disabilities, have also been involved in the resilience plans (15,038 people so far, with a planned number of 19,500)³. For some other activities, including the scientist-community exchange visits and the knowledge and learning sessions at the National Coordination Meetings (NCM), data is being captured that includes the number of at-risk people/people with disabilities. In six of the 16 KIIs and FGDs, it was reported that people with disabilities are given priority in the project activities or they are intentionally included.

² GNDR (July 2022) LLGI Project Progress Report

³ LLGI GNDR DKH logframe/dashboard



In terms of the community level, as would be expected due to the project goal, the main evidence of impact and increases in resilience is seen at the community level. During the project the activities, resources, training, events and collaborations and exchanges with other members and stakeholders have helped the members to address community priorities⁴. As one example, resilience has been built across 178 communities, due to national and local resilience plans being active, known and understood. Course/training materials for localising climate projections have also been developed. Communities are also engaged in locally-led contingency planning with DKH, with strong results emerging.

Further to this, indications of impact were identified in a separate evaluation study relating to a Views from the Frontline (VFL) project⁵, which LLGI contributes to. Several long-term effects in communities where LLGI activities took place were identified, with the project scoring 'very good' for impact. The study noted that the project has facilitated communities to participate in risk identification and management processes.

Positive progress and indications of impact are also being seen at the level of the CSO partners/members and at the local government level, with further information in the 'impact' section of this report.

In terms of regional and global policy and advocacy, the LLGI project complements the overarching aim of GNDR's influencing work, positioning civil society as a key stakeholder in decision making. It has a strategic role in risk reduction policy influence with world leaders and decision makers, with the aim of championing localisation, risk-informed development and civil society-led collaboration. This is a means to achieving goals stated across international policy frameworks. The review found that the project has provided an opportunity to make unique, evidence-based contributions to this ongoing work in regards to anticipatory action and localising climate projections.

For example, at the member level, DKH has applied the Early Action Mechanism Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for anticipatory action with all three workstream 3 partners in Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi (CEDES, SAF/FJKM and CARD). Planning has been initiated by the partners for the development of protocols to institutionalize this mechanism between the three partners and DKH, in consultation with disaster management authorities, Meteorology Departments, community representatives and other stakeholders to establish common agreement.

At the regional and global level, workstream 2 activities have included facilitating CSO representatives to attend global platforms (COP26 and COP27). In turn, these events have resulted in contributions to summary statements, outcome statements and calls to action, which are shared with the global community.

Further to this, the LLGI project has produced an academic paper, resulting from the climate knowledge exchange visit in Indonesia, with two more papers planned for the project. There is also a 'cookbook' planned for 2023, which will be produced in several languages. Also at the regional and global level, more than 1400 people have been reached through campaigns (the planned number is 3000 people), taken part in 18 meetings at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), with six involving community representation (the planned number of meetings was 5).

⁴ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

⁵ Ferris, Shybko, Oliveira, Herrier, Van der Hor, Fascendini (2023) Evaluation Report. VFL 2019 Final Evaluation. The evaluation included communities in 16 out of 50 project countries, representing 32% of the project areas. 15 KIIs and 4 FGDs were conducted, plus a digital survey of 34 respondents and a validation workshop.



In another case, the GNDR Policy Lead, represented the GNDR membership at the High Level Political Forum in New York. GNDR spoke at a number of key events, promoting overarching policy messages. There are several other key examples described in this report.

Overall, all participants in the KIIs and FGDs spoke about positive progress and/or impact due to the project⁶. There was also a perception that there is still work to be done to fully realise the potential of the project⁷. In a minority of cases, some targets will not be met. For example, at the community level, 195 plans were created but 178 have been implemented, which will not increase for the remainder of the project. The reasons for this are described in the section on effectiveness later in this report (challenging factors).

There is also an analysis of project progress against the theory of change in the main body of this report, which highlights that progress has been made especially in the short term aims of the project, with positive progress now being seen in the medium term steps. All sections of the theory of change (short, medium and long term change) showed some level of progress, with some areas having made more progress than others, so far.

OECD/DAC: Effectiveness:

This section describes a series of factors that are enabling positive change in the project, as well as challenging factors. Below is a list of the factors, with further information and justification for each one in the main findings section of this report. These factors are in no particular order.

Enabling factors	Challenging factors
Project progress towards project outputs and achievements	Capacities and staff turnover within CSOs
The LLGI project is relevant to the needs	Lack of time available for some project activities linked to funding/broad scope of project
GNDR member network and community engagement	Delays in signing off the project budget by BMZ
A receptive operating environment:	Policy and advocacy/a need for more specific LLGI project driven messages
Support from GNDR/DKH and training/capacity building	Need for more translation and interpretation in local languages (as well as main languages)
More structured way of working within workstreams	Need for more synergy between the workstreams
Project MEAL system	Lack of established Steering Group for the LLGI project
Microgrants	More resourcing needed in the project MEAL system
Community exchange visits	External factor; frequency of disasters and lack of financing
Translations and interpretations	External factor; Covid-19 pandemic

⁶ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

⁷ KII with two GNDR secretariat staff.



National coordination meetings (NCM)	
Regional Advisory Groups (RAG)	
Meetings being held across the workstreams	
GNDR Community Platform	
Funding	
Policy and advocacy	
Directly addressing challenges connected to gender	
Early action mechanism	
Directly addressing challenges connected to gender	

OECD/DAC: Efficiency

It was indicated during this annual review that the design of the project somewhat lost total focus, with different parties contributing to what the project should cover. Although the nature of the project is complex due to the themes and network based approach, it may have been possible to streamline the themes, countries and project logic further⁸.

However, following this, in the start-up phase of the project, co-design workshops brought together (in an online setting) representatives from CSOs, communities, disaster management authorities, and forecasting services. This approach facilitated the formation of collaborative relations between these actors and contributed towards bridging gaps between the local and national levels.

In addition, online pilot/testing training workshops were successfully held in Zimbabwe and Cambodia (separately) bringing on board various stakeholders from the national meteorological departments, CSOs and members of academia from various universities⁹.

Further to this, as well as the essential role of tracking the project progress, the LLGI MEAL system has collected stories of impact and lessons learned from across the activities. The impact stories have also been analysed by the GNDR MEAL staff, which has resulted in learning and themes that can be applied across the project.

OECD/DAC: Sustainability:

Five KIIs/ FGD groups responded to the question; 'to what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable and could continue if the project funded activities ended?'. Of these six, using a 3-point scale, three KIIs or FGDs said 'to a great extent', two said 'to some extent' and one said 'not at all'. The respondents were a mix of GNDR secretariat staff and member CSOs.

⁸ KII with 2 GNDR secretariat staff members

⁹ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report



One of the main themes contributing to this related to accountability and ownership of the project by the communities and the local authorities, in the project activities. Another factor contributing to sustainability is the system of having a national coordinating organisation in each country, supporting the other partner organisations, helping to build their capacity (FGD with member CSOs).

The Views from the Frontline (VFL) initiative has also been important for sustainability. One of the focus areas of VFL is to enhance the capacity of the communities in terms of risk identification and management. It also promotes linkages and dialogue between communities and the local governments. An evaluation of the VFL project found that, these and other aspects of VFL, strongly contributed to sustainability. The other evaluation also stated that sustainability could be enhanced by designing exit strategies, from the initial stages of the project. For example, by systematically promoting community participation and ownership, and the involvement of community leaders, local governments and national level key actors.

It was noted by DKH that support from other global initiatives in supporting civil society organisations on disaster and risk preparedness contributes to sustainability. This also includes actors working on similar themes, in one case this was described as being the Red Cross who are working in support for disaster and risk management (FGD with CSO members in Cambodia).

In terms of challenging factors for sustainability, of the three KIIs and FGDs in this annual review who said that the project results/outcomes are sustainable 'to some extent' or 'not at all', the same reason was given in all cases; more financial support is needed for the implementation of local action plans or other activities.

Lessons learned and recommendations:

Table 6 at the end of this report presents lessons learned and recommendations in two parts, as follows;

- Recommendations for the remainder of the LLGI project in 2023.
- Recommendations for future partnerships.

The lessons learned and recommendations connect to the findings and evidence presented in this report. They have also been validated during the validation workshop with a selection of key project stakeholders, with some of the recommendations amended or explained further following the workshop.



3. Introduction to the annual review

3a. Aim of the report

This report presents the methodology and findings for an annual review process of Local Leadership for Global Impact (LLGI) project, for GNDR.

The review took place between October 2022 and January 2023, with a focus on the following;

- A desk review of existing evidence from project documents.
- Primary data collection with a sample of Global Network of Civil society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) secretariat staff, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) staff and CSO members/partners that were engaged and supported by the project.
- A review and analysis of progress according to outcomes, the workstreams and the project's theory of change.
- Wider GNDR messaging, influencing and capacity building.
- Identification of success stories.
- Development of lessons learned and recommendations.
- A validation workshop of the findings and recommendations.

3b. Purpose and deliverables of the annual review of LLGI

Purpose:

- The purpose of the assignment is to evaluate outcomes achieved in year two of the Local Leadership for Global Impact (LLGI) project, giving recommendations on ways forward to strengthen project progress.

Deliverables:

- Deliverable 1: Verification of knowledge use and self-assessment results collected throughout 2022 by project team (at the levels at all of the events together and also separate by events).
- Deliverable 2: Advisory discussion on input of gathered information into project dashboard; plans to manage input of data going forward.
- Deliverable 3: Verification of project results via interviews and focus group discussions.
- Deliverable 4: Report of outcome evaluation - progress made in 2022 towards key project goals and the theory of change, with recommendations for programme changes and/or improved monitoring, evaluation and impact in 2023.

These themes will be addressed through a series of research questions, which will inform the data collection tools. The research questions are presented in the table on the following page, with integration of selected OECD/DAC¹⁰ evaluation criteria.



Table 2: Review research questions and integration of a selection of the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria

OECD/DAC: Impact
The total number of people that have been reached, compared to the planned number.
What is the evidence of resilience strengthened for women/girls?
What is the evidence of resilience strengthened for people with disabilities?
What is the evidence of resilience strengthened at the community level?
OECD/DAC: Effectiveness (including the level of synergy between the three project workstreams)
What are the factors enabling resilience?
What are the factors challenging resilience?
What is the level of participation amongst the target groups?
What is the level of engagement with partners and the factors enabling/challenging this?
OECD/DAC: Efficiency
How efficient is the methodological project approach?
How efficient is the project MEAL?
How appropriate is the level of project funding?
OECD/DAC: Sustainability
To what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable?
What are the factors that are affecting the level of sustainability?
Success stories, lessons learned and recommendations
Summary of success stories
Lessons learned and evidence-based recommendations

3c. LLGI project goal and outcomes

To provide the context for this annual review, the table below presents a summary of the goal and outcomes for the 'Local Leadership for Global Impact (LLGI)'.

Table 3: LLGI project goal and outcomes

Item	Text
Goal	Communities are more resilient to complex disasters
Outcome 1	People involved in capacity strengthening apply knowledge effectively.
Outcome 2	Locally-led disaster planning approaches are trialed in most at-risk communities.
Outcome 3	National and international systems are amended to enable locally-led planning and action for complex disasters (with this outcome, the project aims to break cycles of poverty and vulnerability by responding and preparing for disasters better, and by planning for more effective development actions).



3d. Theory of change

Following the section above, the LLGI project's theory change (updated September 2023) also reflects the work of the three project workstreams, which also work across the different outcome areas above.

For the outputs that fall under each outcome, in general, each workstream focuses on different groups of outputs – but all contributing to the three outcome areas and overall project goal, which is reflected in the theory of change below.

For example;

- Workstream 1 focuses on risk-informed development training module, trialing locally-led disaster planning approaches in the most at-risk communities and women's mentoring, and more.
- Workstream 2 works on developing training module on localising climate projections, training in advocacy techniques, scientist-community exchange visits and facilitating members to attend global resilience/DRR platforms, and more.
- Workstream 3 works on developing appropriate tools to support locally-led anticipatory action, community preparedness and readiness planning and actions, and more.
- All workstreams are engaged in the National Coordination Meetings, although this is led by workstream 1.
- NCM meetings are led by Regional Coordinators and there has been a workstream theme each year (e.g. risk-informed development in year one, localising climate projections in year two and contingency planning in year three).
- Policy influencing and relevant national and international spaces are catered for within each workstream (WS 1 = GPDRR, HLPF; WS 2 = COP; WS 3 = Global Anticipatory Action dialogues).

The theory of change also represents several approaches to achieve change, as described here;

- Development needs to consider the underlying drivers of disaster risk, informed by data and evidence.
- Local actors, especially women, including those most at risk, need to be identified and include in processes.
- It also accounts for multiple stakeholders including; community members, CSOs, government, private entities, experts and others collaborating, to effectively assess risk, prepare policies and plans, and take action - with barriers stopping collaboration identified and removed.
- The theory of change also includes the need for accessible data that is understood and used by local actors, to effectively reduce disaster risk in the context of unknown climate change.
- It also stresses how contingency planning processes including early warning systems, participatory planning, funding mechanisms and response coordination mechanisms are required to build long-term resilience before disaster and as part of early action in emergency situations.

The theory of change summarises long, medium and short term objectives for each of the three workstreams. In general, workstreams 1 and 2 follow a path of 'understand - raise awareness - change systems'. Workstream 3 starts with a solid knowledge base, so it is structured as 'raise awareness - change systems - scale out change'.



Figure 1: Theory of change for the project

Long term	Risk-informed development: National and international actors initiate review of development planning processes Participation in decision-making by local actors, including equal participation of women		
	Localising climate projections: National and international actors integrate local knowledge and participation in climate processes	↑	Contingency planning: Pre-positioned financing/funds for locally-led anticipatory action and response exist at national and international levels
	Inputs from risk-informed, whole-of-society, local investment and financing are coherent; bringing themes together Local input is systemically part of the process in establishing policy and practice (i.e. for contingency planning pre-positioned finance available locally, and as part of overall system)		
Medium term	Risk-informed development: National and international actors understand how to do risk-informed development and what policy changes are needed Integrate key messages and evidence from across project when showcasing examples of risk-informed approaches across all areas of resilience and disaster risk reduction		
	Localising climate projections: National and international actors learn from the experience and understand how to replicate it	↑	Contingency planning: Institutional policies and protocols (including for early action, GCTs/ EMGs, and sclr ¹¹) exist Collaboration with government agency for disaster management; focus local/provincial - aiming to further engage at national level
	Ensuring input from local level is developing institutional policy, protocol and practice as we can't assume that the change will happen on its own. Encouraging improved coordination with local and national actors. Highlighting the facilitating role of the CSO to convene multiple stakeholders, including and especially those most-at-risk.		
Short term	Risk-informed development: Solid evidence base exists on risk-informed development planning. Local actors' skills take a risk-informed approach and their development activities are strengthened.		
	Localising climate projections: Localised climate projections are developed and piloted in selected communities	↑	Contingency planning: Awareness raised on the demonstrated effectiveness of supporting locally-led contingency planning and crisis response (sclr)

¹¹ GCT Gender Climate Tracker; EMG Environment Management Group; SCLR Survivor Community-Led Response



	Local actors' skills to utilise climate projections for planning are strengthened.		
	Advocacy messages will reflect on the experiences of linking local platforms for development and local platforms for contingency planning in the three countries where all workstreams are being implemented (Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar)		

Advocacy:

GNDR and DKH have also noted that advocacy activities are reflected across all workstreams;

- WS1: Advocate for risk-informed development.
 - Receiving evidence and key messages from WS2 and WS3
 - How can we ensure all development considers the underlying drivers of disaster risk?
 - Local data informed holistic development actions
- WS2: Advocate for using local knowledge in localising climate projection in national adaptation plans.
- WS3: Advocate for local participation and mainstreaming resilience approaches in contingency planning mechanisms.

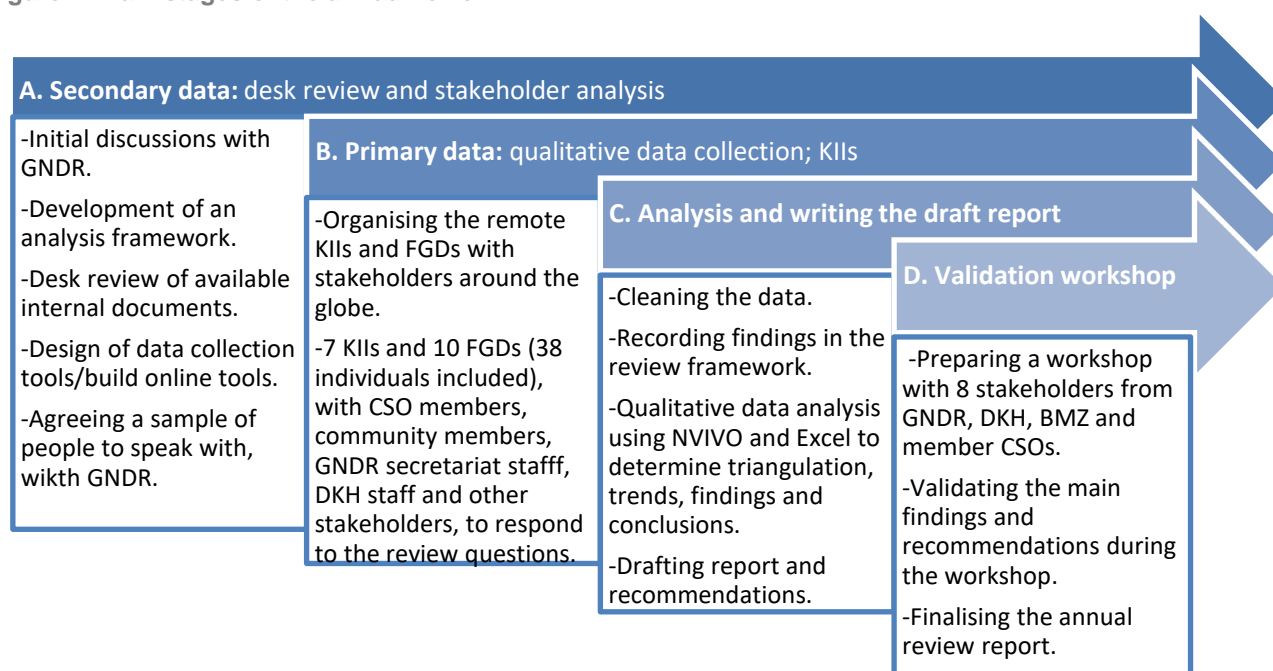


4. Methodology and approach for the annual review

4a. Diagram to show the stages of the annual review

The methodology comprised of mixed-methods including secondary data collection and primary data collection, as presented in the figure below, which highlights each stage of the annual review.

Figure 2: Main stages of the annual review



4b. Steps to ensure reliable findings

To help ensure reliable findings, a mix of question types have been utilised in the KII and FGD tools, to help enable trends to be more effectively identified. These question types included; open ended questions styles to enable more in-depth responses, Likert scales to provide a numeric value. Participants were also asked to list successes, challenges, enabling/blocking factors and their recommendations. Interpreters were also engaged when needed in French, Spanish and Portuguese.

4c. Secondary data collection sample

Table 4: Secondary data collection sample

	Documents
1	LLGI GNDR DKH project logframe
2	Project progress report April 2022
3	Project progress report July 2022
4	Project progress report October 2022
5	GNDR organisation website/ Summary of Stories of Impact
6	LLGI Project Annual Review report, March 2022
7	Evaluation of the 2019 Views from the Frontline (VFL) project, 2022-2023
8	GNDR (2022) COP27 Briefing: Local leaders can have global impact: why we need locally-led anticipatory action and response.



4d. Primary data collection sample

Overview of the primary data collection;

- In total, 7 key informant interviews (KII) and 10 focus group discussions (FGD), in total 17 pieces of data collection, were completed.
- This represented 38 individuals; 17 females and 21 males
- It also represented 14 GNDR secretariat staff, 2 DKH staff at the project level and 29 individuals from CSOs and the women's mentorship.
- The modality of the data collection was through online meetings.

Table 5: Primary data collection sample

	GNDR:
1	Project Coordinator / Risk Driver Lead Displacement
2	Project Officer
3	Head of Policy/Temp, Executive Director
4	Temporary coordinator for East and Southern Africa
5	Fundraising Manager
6	Regional Coordinator for Europe, East & South-East Asia and the Pacific
7	Regional Coordinator South Asia / Risk Driver Lead Urbanisation
8	Senior Regional Lead - Asia and Programme / Temp ED Cover / Risk Driver Lead Food and Water insecurity
9	Acting regional lead Africa / Regional Coordinator West Asia, and West and Central Africa / Risk Driver Lead Climate Change
10	Regional Lead - Latin America and Caribbean
11	Business Manager
12	Communications Coordinator
13	Regional Operations Officer
14	Project Coordinator (VFL), based in Kenya
	(DKH) at the project level:
15	Director of Bounce Back Resilience Ltd and Global Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Advisor for Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe
16	DKH Mozambique
	Representatives from CSO partners/members:
17	Nature Preserving Society of Turkmenistan
18	Hagar International, Cambodia
19	Plant for the Planet Foundation
20	Aldef Kenya
21, 22	NFP Indonesia x 2
23	Researcher Disaster & Climate Resilience Cluster/Resilience Development Initiative (RDI)
24	CASM (Comisión de Acción Social Menonita) Honduras
25	CARD, Malawi
26	SAF/FJKM, Madagascar
27	Comité Ecuménico para o Desenvolvimento Social (CEDES), Mozambique
28 - 38	10 representatives of the LLGI's Women's Mentorship initiative



4e. Data collection tools

Please see the data collection questions for the KIIs and FGDs are attached in Annex A.

4f. Framework for the annual review

A framework was developed to set out the logic for this annual review. The framework brought together the research questions, as determined by GNDR, also bringing in any relevant OECD/DAC evaluation criteria¹². The questions that were included on the three data collection tools then flowed from these two elements, as well as shaping the areas of enquiry for the desk review.

¹² <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>



5. Annual review findings

5a. OECD/DAC: Impact

The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.

What are the total number of people that have been reached, compared to the planned number?

The table on the following page presents the project results, according to the goal and three outcomes.

The table shows that the goal and that of four out of seven outcome indicators have been met or exceeded (highlighted in green). In addition, one of seven outcome indicators have been almost met (in blue). This shows a positive level of progress and achievement – and that the project is on track.

Following this, two of the seven outcome indicators have not yet been measured.

These are;

- i3.1 % of local actors reporting progress towards more inclusive risk management planning processes, disaggregated by gender.
- i3.2 Number of countries targeted in which there is reported progress in changes to national systems which enable local actors and communities to more effectively plan and take action for complex disasters/crisis.



Madagascar and partner SAF/FKJM, as part of their community-led participatory contingency planning actions

Table 6: Summary of results for LLGI project goal and outcome

				Feb-22		Apr-22		Jul-22		Oct-22	
Item	Description	Indicators	Baseline if available	Planned	Result	Planned	Result	Planned	Result	Planned	Result
Goal	Communities are more resilient to complex disasters			20%	20%	30%	30%	40%	50%		
Outcome 1	CSOs have increased capacities to plan for complex disasters	i1.1 % of CSO representatives surveyed who report an increase in DRM leadership capacities, disaggregated by gender.	68.59 (all); 68.38 (women); 68.77 (men)				64.57 (all) 63.16 (women) 64.57 (men)		64.53% (all) 61.05% (women) 65.23% (men)		
		i1.2 % of people involved in capacity strengthening who apply knowledge effectively, disaggregated by gender.	WS1 – risk-informed development: 82%						WS1 – risk-informed development: 84.5%		

			WS1 - womens mentoring: 63.33%						WS1 - women's mentoring: 84.54%		
			WS2 - localising climate projections: due 2023								
			WS3: contingency planning: 58.33%						85.87%		
Outcome 2	Locally-led disaster planning approaches are trialled in most at-risk communities	i2.1 # of countries integrating recommendations based on learning from workstream interventions into national plans.		15	42	15	46				
		i2.2 # of communities (target areas) where national and local resilience plans are active, known and understood.		195	30	195	30	195	178		



Outcome 3	National and international systems are amended to support CSOs to plan for complex disasters	i3.1 % of local actors reporting progress towards more inclusive risk management planning processes, disaggregated by gender.						50%			
		i3.2 Number of countries targeted in which there is reported progress in changes to national systems which enable local actors and communities to more effectively plan and take action for complex disasters/crisis.						21			



		i3.3 Number of international 'sectors' revising policy which enable local actors and communities to more effectively plan and take action for complex disasters/crises.						3	*See below		
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	------------	--	--



*Below is a summary of the findings for the output indicator i3.3, in the last row of the table on the previous page;

Workstream 1:

GPDRR:

- We confirmed the important role GNDR had in co-chairing the SEM, that civil society has in convening the all-of-society approach and confirmed that the stakeholder forum would become part of the official preparatory days for all future global platforms.
- Risk-informed development language and concepts included in the chair summary speech
- Call for women-led organisations to be at the forefront of decision-making is a great achievement.

High Level Political Forum 2022:

- At the High Level Political Forum 2022 on the Sustainable Development Goals, which was held under the auspices of the United Nations Social and Environmental Council (ECOSOC), GNDR had a number of spaces where our Policy Lead was able to advocate in form side events and high level sessions, GNDR's call to action which promotes local leadership, local action and locally led risk-informed development¹³.

What is the evidence so far that communities are more resilient to complex disasters?

Women/girls:

Resilience can be defined as: “the developable capacity to rebound or bounce back from adversity, conflict and failure or even positive events, progress, as well as increased responsibility” (Luthans, 2002). As would be expected due to the project goal, the main impact is seen at the community level. However, there is an indication of increases in individual resilience, due to the nature of some of the project activities.

Individual resilience includes a range of factors that centre around well-being, including increased empowerment and knowledge. During this annual review, GNDR regional staff and several CSO members agreed that one of the main ways that women have become more resilient due to the project is because of the women’s mentoring activities. As of January 2023, 79 women had participated in the mentorship scheme (online), which enables them to go on to provide support to other women in their communities. Out of the total 16 KIIs and FGDs, nine described how, separately to women’s mentoring, that women were more involved in designing plans and participating in decision making due to the project.



Activities with volunteers in Madagascar

¹³ Two sessions particularly provided this space: (1) Building back better from the coronavirus disease (covid 19) whilst advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (In person, official side event: Monday 11th July).

Which can be watched here: <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1i/k1i8ck66hv> and (2) Disaster Risk Reduction enhancing governance to help address vulnerable groups – building back better (Virtual Side event: Monday 11th July).

Which can be watched too: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V1aKZGnxEyO8t7K9FNVhmtTH9gvs-PGa/view> Further, a formal statement was submitted to the official high-level session on SDG 5: Gender, where we called for local action and the empowerment of local women leaders for sustainable and risk-informed development.

The Knowledge Use survey results (a project MEAL tool) on individual training workshops have also been encouraging. Measuring areas such as; increased knowledge, skill and confidence in risk-informed development, gender transformation in DRR (women's mentoring), leading with confidence (women's mentoring) and locally-led contingency planning, all showed increases¹⁴.

"The women's mentorship programme provides networking and empowerment opportunities. They develop skills, also how to be independent and solve problems. We have seen single mothers become empowered. Also, it has helped us to plan how we can include and visit communities - and create awareness on disaster and risk management" (FGD with GNDR coordinators).

"Gender inclusivity has been seen by increasing the number of women. Women have been included during and before the implementation of the project. They have gained leadership positions in our organisations, our coordinator is a woman" (FGD with CSO members).

Connecting to the global level, two women from Australia and Nepal attended GPDRR global event together. Within the conference, they attended a UN Women event, representing the network and engaging in discussions to address gender inequality in the DRR sector¹⁵.

At-risk people:

All too often, national policies highlight inclusion as an important element but without specific detail as to who needs to be involved and how. Meaningful integration, across all decision making levels, about climate change including those less visible, less heard and most vulnerable is essential to ensure no one is left behind in tackling the climate crisis. It is important to extend the climate debate to all the communities including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and more¹⁶.

The LLGI project has included specific indicators or disaggregation's to include at-risk people/people with disabilities. Under outcome 2 (*locally-led disaster planning approaches are trialled in most at-risk communities*), 195 community resilience plans have been developed. At-risk community members, for example women, children and people living with disabilities, have also been involved in the resilience plans (15,038 people so far, with a planned number of 19,500)¹⁷. For some other activities, including the scientist-community exchange visits and the knowledge and learning sessions at the National Coordination Meetings (NCM), data is being captured that includes the number of at-risk people/people with disabilities. In six of the 16 KIs and FGDs, it was reported that people with disabilities are given priority in the project activities or they are intentionally included.

"People with disabilities have been included in the project, with CSOs, through the civil education. They have been included and participated in climate change education" (FGD with CSO members).

Community level:

As would be expected due to the project goal, the main evidence of impact and increases in resilience is seen at the community level. During the project the activities, resources, training, events and collaborations and exchanges with other members and stakeholders have helped the members to address community priorities¹⁸.

¹⁴ GNDR (July 2022) LLGI Project Progress Report

¹⁵ GNDR (July 2022) LLGI Project Progress Report

¹⁶ GNDR (2022) COP27 Briefing: Local leaders can have global impact: why we need locally-led anticipatory action and response.

¹⁷ LLGI GNDR DKH logframe/dashboard

¹⁸ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

During the project the activities, resources, training, events and collaborations and exchanges with other members and stakeholders have helped the members to address community priorities¹⁹. As one example, resilience has been built across 178 communities, due to national and local resilience plans being active, known and understood. Course/training materials for localising climate projections have also been developed. Communities are also engaged in locally-led contingency planning with DKH, with strong results emerging.

During the FGDs with CSOs or representatives from womens mentorship, 20 individual responses were gathered in response to the question; *‘Can you describe any changes in the level of resilience at the community level you have seen, to which the project activities have contributed?’* Of these 20 individuals, 11 spoke about the positive effect of engagement and participation of communities in the activities.

“The community have been engaged about their roles during project participation – the feedback from communities has been useful, especially about how to address water scarcity” (CSO member in Cambodia).

“We have seen an increase of knowledge and climate education in the community. Learning of the community from the experts has seen farmers able to improve their agricultural skills” (CSO member in Uganda).

“The needs of the community were introduced and discussed with the government system, with the facilitation of our organisation. This enabled us to raise and give feedback to the community. I brought change in my organisation, due to the learning from GNDR that helped us to implement a new strategy on disaster and climate change - and how to teach the community on preparedness during disasters” (CSO member in Cambodia).

“We have seen changes in many areas, especially around the way local community members are involved in different structures and the way CSO members are facilitating community representation in planning and discussions” (GNDR project coordinator).

Two respondents also said that they have build their skills in project managements, which has helped their general activities. In one case, the CSO said that better management of their projects means that they have been able to include the government (municipality and local) and community member on implementation and community members in their activities.

Further to this, indications of impact were identified in a separate evaluation study relating to a Views from the Frontline (VFL) project²⁰, which LLGI contributes to. Several long-term effects in communities where LLGI activities took place were identified, with the project scoring ‘very good’ for impact. The study noted that that the project has facilitated communities to participate in risk identification and management processes.

This separate study also stated that, in some cases, the project triggered further actions at the community level, going beyond the initial actions implemented that used the seed funding. VFL 2019 also contributed to strengthening the dialogue between the communities and the local and regional authorities, as well to building a collaborative environment supporting the communities in gaining trust towards the local government.

¹⁹ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

²⁰ Ferris, Shybko, Oliveira, Herrier, Van der Hor, Fascendini (2023) Evaluation Report. VFL 2019 Final Evaluation. The evaluation included communities in 16 out of 50 project countries, representing 32% of the project areas. 15 KIIs and 4 FGDs were conducted, plus a digital survey of 34 respondents and a validation workshop.

Coming back to this annual review, all participants in the KIIs and FGDs spoke about positive progress and/or impact due to the project²¹. There was also a perception that there is still work to be done to fully realise the potential of the project²². In a minority of cases, some targets will not be met. For example, 195 plans were created but 178 have been implemented, which will not increase for the remainder of the project. The reasons for this are described in the section on effectiveness later in this report (challenging factors). In a KII with a CSO member, they described how they believe they will see more impact in 2023, i.e. what is happening at the community level - and how the government and other stakeholders are involved.

GNDR members level:

In terms of other specific examples, in July 2022 it was reported that two partners in Zimbabwe and Benin had shared community traditional knowledge with academic experts relating to climate change - so that both can be utilised together in planning for further local climate change adaptation and mitigation²³.

In addition, in April 2022, a partner in workstream 3 had developed risk communication, community engagement actions and messaging to support their communications with communities. This was based on the outcomes of the contingency planning processes²⁴.



Workstream 3 activities

Local government:

In workstream 3, the three partners had the opportunity to participate in the community and district planning process and the government sent these contributions for final compilation of the provincial and national plans. This is encouraging as it highlights greater participation from community and civil society perspective throughout the contingency planning process than we've had before²⁵.

In another case, in Tunisia, 65 people were reached directly through a workshop due to the project, that brought together local elected leaders, the national company distributing water in Kelibia, meteorology department, the community which involved women and youth²⁶.

Regional and global policy and advocacy:

In terms of regional and global policy and advocacy, the LLGI project complements the overarching aim of GNDR's influencing work, positioning civil society as a key stakeholder in decision making. It has a strategic role in risk reduction policy influence with world leaders and decision makers, with the aim of to championing localisation, risk-informed development and civil society-led collaboration. This is a means to achieving goals stated across international policy frameworks. If it does not happen, the lived experience of those most at risk will not be considered in decision making and planning for complex disasters. If change does happen, the most

²¹ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

²² KII with two GNDR secretariat staff.

²³ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

²⁴ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

²⁵ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

²⁶ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

vulnerable communities will be prepared for future risks, be able to take up proactive measures to mitigate risk and build their own resilience through locally-led processes.

“Local knowledge is essential for effective adaptation and evidence from the local level can bring an important sense of urgency to climate change negotiations” (GNDR project progress report, July 2022).

Through the project activities, the civil society organisations have an important role in coordinating an all of society approach to global decision making on risk reduction, risk-informed development and being risk-informed in their contingency planning and anticipatory action. The activities also support the creation of space for civil society and communities on the frontline of risk in risk reduction policy and decision making spaces²⁷. Ultimately, the project has provided an opportunity to make unique, evidence-based contributions to this ongoing work in regards to anticipatory action and localising climate projections.

As examples, under outcome 3 (*national and international systems are amended to support CSOs to plan for complex disasters*) the project is progressing towards the planned results.

At the member level, DKH has applied the Early Action Mechanism Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for anticipatory action with all three workstream 3 partners in Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi (CEDES, SAF/FJKM and CARD). Planning has been initiated by the partners for the development of protocols to institutionalise this mechanism between the three partners and DKH, in consultation with disaster management authorities, Meteorology Departments, community representatives and other stakeholders to establish common agreement - and to gain acceptance and adaption of the mechanism by these stakeholders. A meeting has also been conducted with the ACT network, with opportunities identified to integrate relevant aspects of this mechanism into the network's emergency preparedness planning.

The examples above also demonstrate how the project is progressing towards or already met the planned targets, exceeding them in some areas.

In addition, for outcome 3 and the associated outputs, a template for a lessons learnt document has been developed by partners in Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi. Learning is now planned to be captured in learning exchange workshops and using tools including the Early Action Review tools included within the Early Action Mechanisms SOP. Following this, national, virtual, roundtable events to discuss findings and draw recommendations for action in Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi, aiming to include 50 people, have been delayed. These will be planned once a gap analysis, policy analysis and capturing of initial learning has been completed.

At the regional and global level, workstream 2 activities have also included facilitating CSO representatives to attend global platforms (COP26 and COP27). In turn, these events have resulted in contributions to summary statements, outcome statements and calls to action, which are shared with the global community.

Further to this, the LLGI project has produced an academic paper, resulting from the climate knowledge exchange visit in Indonesia, with two more papers planned for the project. There is also a 'cookbook' planned for 2023, which will be produced in several languages. Also at the regional and global level, more than 1400 people have been reached through campaigns (the planned number is 3000 people), taken part in 18 meetings at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), with six involving community representation (the planned number of meetings was 5). In addition, as July 2022, 25 people had been trained in advocacy

²⁷ GNDR, DKH (2022) Local Leadership for Global Impact (GNDR, DKH, BMZ) Influencing policy change: action plan (Draft Oct 22)

techniques (15 women and 10 men) and 2 people had represented community perspectives at COP26, with 41 individuals COP 27²⁸.

In another case, the GNDR Policy Lead, represented the GNDR membership at the High Level Political Forum in New York. GNDR spoke at a number of key events, promoting three overarching policy messages (1) localisation (2) risk-informed development and (3) the importance of collaboration and the role of civil society in meaningful collaboration for an all of society approach. Within this, the 8 specific call to action policy demands, developed by our members in reflection of the Sendai Framework Mid-Term Review, were championed. The either call to action demands include: Listen to communities; Invest at the local level Improve coordination and coherence; Empower women leaders Strengthen DRR governance in conflict affected states; Involve children and youth Integrate inclusion across all levels; Learn from COVID 19²⁹.

In addition to this, the GNDR Policy Lead was invited to submit an official written statement on behalf of stakeholders to the SDG 5 Gender focused high level session. This gave the opportunity to showcase GNDR's overarching policy messages of localisation, risk-informed development and collaboration³⁰.

At the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) global platform event, analysis showed that GNDR's key messages on collaboration, conflict, gender, listening to local knowledge and voice, investing at the local level, the importance of young people, inclusion and learning from Covid-19 were incorporated into the co-chairs summary document. Also included was the very specific call to make sure women-led organisations are at the forefront of decision making and leadership³¹.

During the round table organised by CEDES (member in Mozambique, workstream 3), it was recommended that the CLGRD³² apply local knowledge for early warning and anticipated actions, building on the local knowledge that already exists in relation to predicting risks of natural disasters³³.



Addressing flooding in Columbia

DKH has continued to work on developing collaborative relationships with networks and actors. DKH presented our work on anticipatory action at the VOICE Resilience-Nexus Working Group meeting with reference to the VOICE Climate Resilience Position Paper to inform VOICE's workplan development for 2023³⁴.

²⁸ GNDR DKH LLGI project logframe

²⁹ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

³⁰ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

³¹ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

³² A group in Mozambique formed by 18 people from the same village, Povoação, who are voluntarily dedicated to activities within the scope of Disaster Risk Management.

³³ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report. www.ingd.gov.mz/prevencao/

³⁴ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

Also, as a result of workshops held and support provided by DKH and GNDR, CEDES submitted a draft report on gap analysis and PVCA (Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment) which are yet to be approved by the DRR advisor³⁵.

To what extent has the project met the theory of change?

The figure below shows the theory of change for the LLGI project again, this time with analysis included about the progress of each of the workstreams, according to the available information from this review. Information has been analysed relating to the results of the outcome and output indicators, combined with the results of the primary data collection, and provided a review. The key is as follows:




Green: evidence of progress in the project results or in related project indicators or in external reports. Green does not mean that there is no work left to be done but that positive progress is being made.

Orange: some evidence present in the project results/in external reports/or there are plans reported to be in place by the project to work towards these aims in 2023.

Red: there is no evidence in the project results as yet/there is no evidence of this in external policies or reports.

³⁵ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

Figure 3: Analysis of the progress of the LLGI project's theory of change

Long term	Risk-informed development: National and international actors initiate review of development planning processes Participation in decision-making by local actors, including equal participation of women		
	Localising climate projections: National and international actors integrate local knowledge and participation in climate processes		Contingency planning: Pre-positioned financing/funds for locally-led anticipatory action and response exist at national and international levels
	Inputs from risk-informed, whole-of-society, local investment and financing are coherent; bringing themes together Local input is systemically part of the process in establishing policy and practice (i.e. for contingency planning pre-positioned finance available locally, and as part of overall system)		
Medium term	Risk-informed development: National and international actors understand how to do risk-informed development and what policy changes are needed Integrate key messages and evidence from across project when showcasing examples of risk-informed approaches across all areas of resilience and disaster risk reduction		
	Localising climate projections: National and international actors learn from the experience and understand how to replicate it		Contingency planning: Institutional policies and protocols (including for early action, GCTs/ EMGs, and sclr ³⁶) exist Collaboration with government agency for disaster management; focus local/provincial - aiming to further engage at national level
	Ensuring input from local level is developing institutional policy, protocol and practice as we can't assume that the change will happen on its own. Encouraging improved coordination with local and national actors. Highlighting the facilitating role of the CSO to convene multiple stakeholders, including and especially those most-at-risk.		
Short term	Risk-informed development: Solid evidence base exists on risk-informed development planning. Local actors' skills take a risk-informed approach and their development activities are strengthened.		
	Localising climate projections: Localised climate projections are developed and piloted in selected communities Local actors' skills to utilise climate projections for planning are strengthened.		Contingency planning: Awareness raised on the demonstrated effectiveness of supporting locally-led contingency planning and crisis response (sclr)

³⁶ GCT Gender Climate Tracker; EMG Environment Management Group; SCLR Survivor Community-Led Response

	Advocacy messages will reflect on the experiences of linking local platforms for development and local platforms for contingency planning in the three countries where all workstreams are being implemented (Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar)
--	---

Justification for the analysis above, by each workstream:

Short term

When looking at workstream 1, the project output results demonstrate that positive progress and changes have been realised in the short and medium-term steps. For the step: 'local actors' skills to take a risk-informed approach to their development activities are strengthened', the related outcome indicators have been almost met or exceeded.

For workstream 2, progress has been made towards the short-term step, which is the development of the course materials for localising climate projections. This workstream has completed other essential elements of the overall project, such as the RAG and NCM meetings for risk-informed development and localising climate projections. The short-term step is in orange as although progress has been made, the train-the-trainer activity has not yet started localising climate projections.

For workstream 3, the project results demonstrate evidence that awareness has been raised on the demonstrated effectiveness of supporting locally-led contingency planning and crisis response (sclr).

Medium term

For the medium-term level under workstream 1; 'national and international actors understand how to do risk-informed development and what policy changes are needed', the project results show that the target for the number of countries integrating recommendations based on learning from workstream interventions into national plans has been exceeded. So far, 42 countries have been involved in integrating recommendations based on learning from workstream interventions into national plans (the planned number is 50). This figure is made up mainly by 39 countries from workstream 1 (an additional 8 connected to VFL and an additional 28 involved in NCM meetings), as well as by 3 countries in workstream 3. This medium level is currently in orange as it was indicated during this review that the quality may vary³⁷ and the NCM meetings started later than expected for some workstreams³⁸.

in workstream 3, at the medium-term step, institutional policies and protocols (including for early action, GCTs/ EMGs and sclr) do exist. For example, the Gender Climate Tracker (GCT)³⁹ and the UN Environmental Management Group (UNEMG)⁴⁰.

Long term

for workstream 1, the final long-term step is in orange in this report as there is not yet evidence reported within the project about 'the number of countries targeted in which there is progress in changes to their

³⁷ KII with 2 GNDR secretariat staff

³⁸ For workstream 1, an NCM was completed between Sept 21-March 22 (risk-informed development theme). For workstream 2, NCM is ongoing (Sept 22 - Jan 23). LLGI project MEAL information.

³⁹ <https://www.genderclimatetracker.org/>

⁴⁰ <https://unemg.org/>

national systems, which could enable local actors and communities to more effectively plan and take action for complex disasters/crisis' (outcome indicator 3.2). A factor contributing to this is the delay in the start of the NCMs, also noted above. Since they started, the NCMs have already demonstrated how necessary they are by enhancing some of the project results, although some key activities that rely on the NCMs to a degree have not been able to progress as planned. For example, progress to changes in national systems, which enable local actors and communities to more effectively plan and take action for complex disasters. For workstream 1, an NCM was completed between Sept 21-March 22 (risk-informed development theme). For workstream 2, NCM is ongoing (Sept 22 - Jan 23). LLGI project MEAL information. This also relates to workstream 2; 'national and international actors integrate local knowledge and participation in climate processes'.

Lastly for workstream 1, there is some evidence reported by the project about the; 'number of international sectors revising policy, which enable local actors and communities to more effectively plan and take action for complex disasters/crises' (outcome indicator 3.3).

Workstream 2 activities have included facilitating CSO representatives to attend global climate change platforms (COP26 and COP27). In turn, these events have resulted in contributions to summary statements, outcome statements and calls to action, which are shared with the global community.

In terms of the long-term step for workstream 3; 'pre-positioned financing/funds for locally-led anticipatory action and response exist at national and international levels', this is a topic that is currently widely discussed and advocated for across the sector, including in relation to this project. Some key mechanisms are in place, for example, [anticipatory pillar of the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#), the United Nations' [Central Emergency Response Fund \(CERF\)](#) and the [Start Network's Crisis Anticipation and Disaster Risk Financing](#). One of the countries which is also at the forefront of innovations in early action and anticipatory approaches is the Philippines. There are other examples of anticipatory action growing in other countries, such as being championed by the Red Cross in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia. There are other cases as well.

5b. OECD/DAC: Effectiveness

The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results.

What are the factors enabling resilience?

This section contains a description of the factors enabling resilience, as identified during the annual review from multiple sources of secondary or primary data. These factors are in no particular order.

Project progress towards project outputs and achievements:

When looking at the results for the project outputs at the community level, they relate to numerous activities that feed into all three outcomes. For outcome 1 (*CSOs have increased capacities to plan for complex disasters*), at the community level the outputs include; multilingual guides for Risk Informed Development, learning and exchange, dissemination of wider learnings to other CSOs, course materials in major languages, training and virtual learning sessions. The results show that these areas have progressed during the project, with the planned numbers already met.

Further to this, the planned number of community resilience plans have been developed and actioned under outcome 2 (*locally-led disaster planning approaches are trialled in most at-risk communities*) is 178 communities/plans so far (195 are planned)⁴¹. At-risk community members, for example women, children and people living with disabilities, have also been involved in the resilience plans (15,038 people so far, with a planned number of 19,500).

Another set of outputs under outcome 2 relate to workplan implementation with organisations. The planned 50 national coordination meetings with CSOs and other representatives, to be organised by GNDR, did not begin to take place until mid-2022, with eleven NCMs have been achieved so far in different countries⁴² around the globe.

The same challenges affected the planned climate scientist-practitioner exchange visits in at-risk communities, which aim to directly support local leaders to localise climate projections. The exchanges started to take place from July 2022 in Benin, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tunisia, Indonesia. The exchanges that took place in Zimbabwe and Benin alone reached 382 people; females 71% and males 29% (please see footnote for more information⁴³).

⁴¹ 191 local action plans had been developed and were, anecdotally, known, active and understood, of a target of 195 communities (this figure is made up of 165 communities who had taken part in the GNDR VFL programmes, as well as 26 involved in locally- led contingency plans with DKH). GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

⁴² The NCMs have been in; Rwanda, Eswatini, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Cambodia and Fiji. Reports from Chile and the Dominican Republic were pending at this time of this review.

⁴³ GNDR LLI project logframe: CREDEL (NGO) in Benin was selected to host an expert on climate change and wetlands. The expert is from the University of Lome (Togo) and will help the communities in Ouidah and other wet zones where CREDEL is implementing a project (DERICC-Bénin) related to the resilience of the communities. An exchange of knowledge took place. The communities the expert met with shared their knowledge on climate change and the added values of the DERICC-Benin project. The expert contributed to analysing the strategy and plans of the NGO in their ongoing community work. The community members shared their perspectives as to how climate change is affecting them and what might be done about it from a locally-led perspective. The communities expressed their wish to see similar training with capacity building scaled up to other communities living in the same conditions as they do. The visit was highly appreciated by the host (ONG CREDEL).

There have also been successful visits accomplished in Uganda, Tunisia and Indonesia. In Indonesia, 106 community members were reached, including at-risk people, who live in disaster prone areas experiencing droughts, floods and landslides. In Tunisia, 65 people were reached through a workshop with community members, local elected leaders, the national company distributing water in Kelibia and the meteorology department⁴⁴.

Other positive results in the outputs under outcome 2 have included, as of July 2022, 636 community representatives engaged in the contingency planning process (exceeding the planned number of 100 representatives). This was in relation to the members of workstream 3 in Malawi, Mozambique and Madagascar. In addition, preparedness and readiness actions have been conducted in 26 communities (20 were planned).

The LLGI project is relevant to the needs:

Data collected in a separate evaluation of the Views from the Frontline project⁴⁵, which has elements integrated into the LLGI project, indicates that the LLGI project is aligned with the needs across all levels. In this study, the project scored 'excellent' for relevance. It was reported that;

'The activities are strongly aligned with the needs at the community level, with the activities developed in close partnership with communities. There is a bottom-up approach, a comprehensive methodology and a set of tools for the identification of risk-areas and communities, as well as for conducting surveys. This approach has enabled local voices to be taken into account. The local action plans developed for each community were built on the findings of the survey conducted within the project – and aligned with the key needs identified at the community level''.

GNDR member network and community engagement:

Civil society organisations (CSOs) have a critical role to play in risk-informed development at local level. They are the agents in bringing community voices and their knowledge into local development planning processes, and are critical evaluators in the process of implementing the development initiatives and ensuring that the development initiatives address disaster risk. Hence, it is important to build the capacity of CSOs on risk-informed development, linking them with respective networks and partnerships and integrating them into the national initiatives and processes on risk-informed development⁴⁶. Ongoing relationship-building and planning with local actors including other NGOs, community leaders and local government representatives are set to ensure community-led contingency plans are well established⁴⁷.

The network with the members in the project is essential to the delivery of key elements of the project. During the annual review, of the 16 KIIs and FGDs, eight said that they believed that community led processes or community engagement is a main enabling factor to success.

"Sharing of ideas, experiences and lessons learned from different participants enabled good relationship and exchange of ideas" (CSO member in Turkmenistan).

⁴⁴ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁴⁵ Ferris, Shybo, Oliveira, Herrier, Van der Hor, Fascendini (2023) Evaluation Report. VFL 2019 Final Evaluation.

⁴⁶ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁴⁷ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

A receptive operating environment:

During the annual review, eight KIIs and FGD groups talked described how the operating environment is receptive/favourable for the project activities – and that this is also a main enabling factor for the project. Of these, six specially described how the local government authorities had been collaborative and willing to participate. Five talked about the willingness of communities to participate in the activities.

“National Coordination Group (NCG) policies have helped with implementation and achieving results at all levels. Also, interaction with other stakeholders and partners, as well as working together with different ministries on disaster and risk management” (CSO member in Mozambique).

“There has been a contribution and willingness of the government to support the project process” (CSO member in Malawi).

“A key factor has been people being motivated to contribute on anticipatory actions for their own benefit and to want to mitigate climate change as a common goal...also important has been leaders at all levels being supportive to anticipatory actions and project initiatives...plus the existence of meteorological services that tend to be more effective and realistic” (CSO members in Malawi, Madagascar and Mozambique).

Support from GNDR/DKH and training/capacity building:

The results of the annual review, from the 16 KIIs and FGDs, show that the third most important enabling factor is support from GNDR/DKH, as well as training, capacity building, toolkits and general facilitation.

Risk-informed development trainings enable communities to be leaders and key decision makers of development and their future; empower individuals and communities to take action today and in the future to mitigate risks and build resilience; help capture local knowledge and better understand localised implications of various global & local factors of influence; and ensure that no one is left behind⁴⁸.

During the annual review, one CSO in Cambodia described how, due to the learning from GNDR, their organisation was able to implement a new strategy on disaster and climate change - and how to teach the community on preparedness during disasters.

In another case, training in contingency planning processes contributed to the case of a partner in workstream 3 developing risk communication, community engagement actions and messaging (as described in the section on impact above)⁴⁹.

“The knowledge shared amongst the partners promoted good knowledge on climate” (CSO member in Turkmenistan).

“Introduction of the toolkit helped in the learning of new scientific knowledge and the traditional knowledge which helped them with climate disaster and risk management sessions” (KII with a GNDR Regional Coordinator).

The capacity strengthening opportunities offered by GNDR in 2021 have increased members’ organisational capacities to lead (including in the areas of financial management, project management, gender

⁴⁸ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁴⁹ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

mainstreaming, fundraising, etc) and be accountable to their communities⁵⁰. This includes connecting community to experts in agricultural/farming techniques.

As a further example, DKH and GNDR have provided support on developing advocacy plans to the three local partners involved in Workstream 3, and also wider support helping them to prepare for international events - as part of capacity and resilience building at community level⁵¹. DKH have also conducted visits to the members in workstream 3 to support their community level activities⁵², as well as GNDR staff visiting members in other workstreams to all countries, except for contexts in Central Asia, South Asia and LAC.

“GNDR was supportive during field meetings...GNDR was helpful and well organised with the activity, which was supportive at the institutional level” (CSO members in Indonesia and Zimbabwe).

More structured way of working within workstreams:

Members in workstream three particularly highlight that task group meetings and more systematic communication continue to provide space for experience and knowledge exchange, as well as contributing to enhancing better understanding on how to implement early action plans, mechanisms and initiatives⁵³. Supporting this was the smaller and relatively set number of partners/members within workstream 3 and who have received micro-grants, even in a multi-country setting (Malawi, Mozambique and Madagascar). There have been more opportunities for cross-learning between the partners and looking at how they can better collaborate together⁵⁴.

“A shift to an institutional way of working, such as more systems and processes for communication and collaboration between the partners, way of working in workstream 3 has been a key enabling factor for their work” (DKH LLGI project partner).

This contrasts to a more network-based approach in other workstreams, which tend to grow throughout the course of the project in terms of the number of members, with both approaches having different merits.

At the same time, contrasting to the feedback about workstream 3, in another context, several CSO members in workstream 2 noted that there is a need for GNDR to work on the communication systems and information flow from the region. They also recommended that having more clarity on the project channels and the information that the members need would be beneficial to them. This reinforced this enabling factor, suggesting that looking at ways to apply a more ‘institutional way of working’ to other workstreams, which have a network based approach, may be beneficial.

In addition, more structured learning within individual workstreams could then open up more options for more cross-learning between different workstreams.

Project MEAL system:

As well as tracking the project progress, the MEAL system has collected stories of impact and lessons learned from across the activities. For example, in relation to the climate scientist-practitioner exchange visits in at-

⁵⁰ GNDR (April 2022) Project Progress Report

⁵¹ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report; KII with GNDR secretariat staff

⁵² GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report; KII with DKH project partner level staff

⁵³ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

⁵⁴ Comments from 2 DKH staff members during the review validation workshop (Feb 2023).

risk communities, the reports and lessons learned from the pilot visit in Benin enhanced the organisation of the next ten exchange visits in other contexts⁵⁵.

The impact stories have also been analysed by the GNDR MEAL staff, which has resulted in learning and themes that can be applied across the project. A compendium of impact stories has been put online (www.gndr.org/resource/views-from-the-frontline/stories-of-impact/)⁵⁶.

Microgrants:

The microgrants to the partners to support them to use techniques to address local DRR challenges. Microgrants are connected to the development of community resilience plans (output 2.1.2).

The use of microgrants is a clear example that communities even in remote areas can implement initiatives that reduce their exposure to risky situations in a holistic and transparent manner, provided that they are well trained and well informed about the advantages and disadvantages of implementing anticipatory and early actions and little money can make greater changes.

In the project reporting, it can be seen that DKH Mozambique has learned that directly supporting community-led initiatives makes it much easier for beneficiaries to build their capacity and have ownership on the initiatives, thus taking the lead on decision making surrounding risks that directly affect their lives and well-being⁵⁷.

Community exchange visits:

The outcome of the community exchange visits has strengthened partnership at local level and raised local voices of communities in contributing to suggestions of how to address climate change with their local knowledge. We await publication of the reports of the activities by the academic experts, and it will be used as evidence to further our campaign towards further involvement of multiple stakeholders, including those most at risk, in climate decisions⁵⁸.

Translations and interpretations:

⁵⁵ GNDR DKH LLGI project logframe

⁵⁶ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁵⁷ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁵⁸ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

GNDR has invested resources in translators, ensuring that they are present for all key meetings and trainings. This has helped to include CSOs, staff members and other stakeholders from around the globe and ensure their perspectives are heard. This includes representation at global resilience platforms.

This also relates translations of materials. For example, the workstream 3 tool, the Participatory Contingency Planning guide, is available in English, French and Portuguese⁵⁹.

“An important factor for success has been the availability of translator on different language, this also helps to obtain learning and feedbacks from participants” (KII with a GNDR Operating Officer).



CSO ‘FRIEND’ in Fiji facilitated the procurement of materials and delivered housing equipment in communities

“The main barrier that I had to face at COP 27 was the language barrier, since in my case I speak Spanish. To help this, I was linked to group with other Spanish speaking participants and the GNDR Project Coordinator helped with the translation” (CSO member).

National coordination meetings (NCM):

The NCMs have been instrumental to the success of the project, especially relating to activities (outputs) including; learning and exchange sessions, dissemination of wider learnings to more CSOs (so far this is 660 CSOs, as of January 2023). The increased number of NCMs helped to increase the level of these activities from in 2022⁶⁰.

In addition, when looking at localising climate projection and risk-informed development (with some overlap), since 2021 the following have been engaged in this through the vehicle of NCMs; 774 CSOs; 336 CSO women staff, 436 male CSO staff, 157 persons at risk, 49 private reps and 85 government representatives⁶¹.

“The LLGI project, through the national coordination meeting, helped in bringing members together and made a link between the CSOs and the government” (CSO member in Tanzania).

In a specific case, a NCM in Cambodia in 2022 was attended by nine CSO representatives/members (three females and six males). The members used the opportunity to launch a joint action plan comprising of the following: strengthening capacity of the government, DRR and CCA actors with trainer-of-trainers capacity on GNDR toolkits; strengthening capacity of the ‘Provincial Committees for Disaster Management’ and CSOs on GNDR toolkits; and organising a national consultative workshop hosted by the National Committee for Disaster Management, to present the baseline findings to the government, development partners and CSOs⁶².

⁵⁹ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

⁶⁰ GNDR DKH LLGI project logframe

⁶¹ LLGI GNDR DKH project logframe

⁶² GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

In another example, by mid-2022, 42 countries had been involved in integrating recommendations based on learning from workstream interventions into national plans. This was mainly countries involved in workstream 1 (8 28 involved in NCM meetings and connected to VFL), as well as three countries in workstream 3.

For future initiatives, there will be a wealth of experience to draw from in relation to NCMs and enhancing them even further (also accounting for different levels of capacity or time available of partners/NCMs in different contexts).

Regional Advisory Groups (RAG):

The main objective of the RAG meetings is to orient the National Focal Points about localising climate projections, in order to replicate and share the knowledge with the members of their countries at the national coordination meetings (NCMs). There have been up to six RAG⁶³ meetings held in each quarter of the project so far and, as of October 2022, 47 CSOs had been represented at these meetings⁶⁴. By January 2023, 42 CSOs around the globe had participated in a RAG (including 66 women and 71 men)⁶⁵.

The RAGs have been important as they have enabled an exchange of ideas from different participants during the meetings. According to two CSO members in South Africa and Tanzania during the annual review, the RAGs have helped to formulate policies on changes needed, formulate an MoU localising climate projections with the communities and to find opportunities to collaborate with different actors.

During the review, a GNDR Operating Officer noted that it would be beneficial to include more RAGs (and NCMs) during each year of the project, to further strengthen the network and project activities/outcomes.

Meetings being held across the workstreams:

Ongoing meetings are being held across the workstreams to continue the resilience-strengthening process, either through capacity-strengthening workshops, mentoring or planning meetings. Members in workstream 3 particularly highlight that task group meetings continue to be a space for experience and knowledge exchange and contribute to enhancing better understanding on how to implement early action plans, mechanisms and initiatives⁶⁶.

GNDR Community Platform:

Knowledge and learning exchange has been communicated on the GNDR Community Platform during the project. Demonstrating the effect of this, information was noted by a GNDR National Focal Point who then held a workshop to replicate WS3 training. They also replicated the idea of using news articles to call on CSOs and other stakeholders to embark on Early Action Planning⁶⁷.

Networking:

DKH has continued to work on developing collaborative relationships with networks and actors, with examples of the results of this described in the section on impact above⁶⁸.

⁶³ The RAG meetings have been held in; West and Central Africa, Southern Africa, North Africa and West Asia, East and Southern Africa, East Africa, LAC.

⁶⁴ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁶⁵ LLGI GNDR DKH project logframe

⁶⁶ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

⁶⁷ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

⁶⁸ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

Funding:

The planned project funding from BMZ is an underpinning factor enabling the implementation of the project by GNDR and DKH in partnership. In addition, in some cases, additional DKH funding has mean the scaling up of communities engaged in early action for disasters such as cyclones (e.g. Cyclone Gombe in Mozambique in 2022)⁶⁹.

Policy and advocacy:

There is evidence that the policy and advocacy of GNDR and DKH is directly aligned to the project, especially the aim in the theory of change; ‘National and international actors integrate local knowledge and participation in climate processes’. It is indicated that GNDR and DKH’s policy activities within the project and the regional/global platforms have contributed to positive changes in the medium-level steps of the theory change (WS1: national and international actors understand how to do risk-informed development and what policy changes are needed and WS 2: institutional policies and protocols (including for early action, GCTs/ EMGs and sclr) exist

Another factor enabling success at the global platforms is the representation of community members at the events, which helps to enhance the messages from the project⁷⁰. Four people from Turkmenistan attended meetings within COP 27 and represent their communities and take away learning from the event. During the annual review, one of these individuals from Turkmenistan said; *“At COP 27 we were able to learn how to implement resolutions during disasters and to work with our communities to address the impact of climate change”*.

At the same time, identifying a range of solid external evidence relating to each of the long-term aims of the theory of change is challenging. There are certainly discussions ongoing at different levels and some key mechanisms in place in these areas (e.g. the Start Network for the workstream 3). The trend is indicated as being in the right direction with momentum from some key actors - but they do not all appear to, as yet, have translated into whole-sale and sustained change.

Directly addressing challenges connected to gender:

On 24 August 2022, module 3 of the women’s mentorship programme took place. The theme was ‘negotiating strategies for women’ and 30 women attended. The discussion sparked debate on power struggles, dominated by men in home and work life, and stereotypes unfairly and unequally linked to women in certain situations. The outcome is that women encouraged each other by their shared experience and practical tips to implement to address discrimination they face.

By empowering women leaders, they are better able to plan for disasters. In transferring these skills to organisational/community/policy contexts, they are better able to address gender dynamics limiting risk-informed development with others⁷¹.

⁶⁹ GNDR LLGI project logframe

⁷⁰ 2 KIIs with GNDR Project Coordinator and Policy Lead.

⁷¹ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

Early action mechanism:

As of July 2022, the number of communities engaged in Mozambique increased from 12 to 13 due to the activation of the early action mechanism established in this project⁷².

What are the factors challenging resilience?

This section contains a description of the factors challenging resilience, as identified during the annual review from multiple sources of secondary or primary data. These factors are in no particular order.

Capacities and staff turnover within CSOs:

During this annual review, when asked directly about the level of appropriateness of the current CSO members/partners, all respondents generally agreed that the CSOs engaged are appropriate for the activities.

At the same time, there was a trend that in some communities CSOs can be affected by factors beyond their control. These factors include; changes in government policies, staff transitions/turnover within the CSOs and disasters such as flooding or conflict, affecting the sustained implementation of activities⁷³. This has been described in project progress reports and by five CSO members during the annual review. In another specific case, a CSO in Mozambique could not recruit a project staff member within the timeframe needed, which contributed to the implementation of action plans for risk-informed development not going ahead⁷⁴.

Further to this, during the KIIs and FGDs, it was noted that the CSO members understand how government works and their policies, as well as being highly knowledgeable about the overall context and the risks faced by communities. They are motivated and committed to the project. However, at the same time, there was a trend that there can be issues with capacity levels or understanding of their role in the project. Of 7 KII and FGDs who commented on the challenges faced regarding the members, four talked about this theme. In one KII with DKH, it was noted that languages can be a barrier, as well as different partners using different terminology for different things (including project management and thematic related terms).

Lack of time available for some project activities linked to funding:

During the 16 KIIs and FGDs in the annual review, 30 challenges were mentioned by the different participants (some of the challenges were of the same theme). Of the 30, eleven related to the time available for activities. For example, four key GNDR staff from different contexts described how there is a limited number of meetings to distribute the toolkits or limited time to prepare content for the women's mentoring programme. This is indicated as being linked to the level of project funding.

Whilst funding has been listed as an enabling factor in this report to the project overall, there is a trend that the funding levels for some activities is not sufficient. Four GNDR coordinators were asked the question *“what is the level of appropriateness about the level of project funding?”* on a three point scale. All four responded that it was ‘sometimes appropriate’.

⁷² GNDR LLGI project logframe

⁷³ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁷⁴ KII with 2 GNDR secretariat staff members

Separately during the review, Six CSO members explained how they felt more funding was needed for facilitation of the projects activities. For example, to spend sufficient time on the activities and follow up/distribution of materials or to have more activities in-person (e.g. women's mentoring activities, which are currently conducted online).

"The funding is appropriate for GNDR but it is not always appropriate for the partner CSOs" (a GNDR Regional Coordinator).

"Funding is limited and this meant we have had to make priorities in communities about how to disburse the grants and how to use the grants" (CSO member in Madagascar).

"Communities have high expectations and we have limited time, budget and resources for the activities" (CSO member in Zimbabwe).

"GNDR does not provide sufficient resources for seed funding to cover the activities or for us to provide the support needed by community" (CSO member in Cambodia).

"We are lacking donors to help in managing disaster during continuity of the project" (a second CSO member in Cambodia).

As further examples, in relation to the action plans for risk-informed development (output indicator i2.2 # of communities where national and local resilience plans are active, known and understood) 178 have been implemented, with a planned number of 195. According to a KII with two GNDR secretariat staff, the Solomon Island did not implement two action plans, with the team stating that was due to insufficient funds for implementation.

Also, Mozambique did not implement a planned with the team for the country explaining that there were challenges due to inflation, which reduced the value of the funds in that context. This second example connects to an out-of-control factor, where external circumstances changed beyond the control of the project. In another case, also an out-of-control factor, hotel costs in Egypt rose for COP 27, meaning that fewer CSO representatives could attend that had been anticipated⁷⁵. The presence of the CSOs adds value to the messages being communicated on this global platform⁷⁶.

Following this, during the annual review, five GNDR coordinators were asked 'level of appropriateness about the methodological project approach?' on a three point scale. Of these five, three said 'sometimes appropriate' and two said 'always appropriate'. One factor contributing to the responses of 'sometimes appropriate' was that, as noted by a key GNDR staff member, the LLGI project is quite broad in terms of the number of themes and the number of countries. This was notwithstanding that the nature of the project needs a level of complexity and broad geographic scope – but just to streamline one or the other may support implementation.

Another GNDR Regional Coordinator noted that the reporting mechanisms are complex. This was also noted in the previous annual review in 2022.

Alternatively, scaling up the project and investing more resources may also mitigate this reported challenge.

Delays in signing off the project budget by BMZ:

⁷⁵ KII with two GNDR secretariat staff members

⁷⁶ Another KII with a GNDR secretariat staff member

The National Coordination Meetings (NCM) started later than expected for some workstreams, due to the arrangements with the project budget. In addition, although the course materials for localising climate projections were completed by July 2022, the training-of-trainers (110 people) and dissemination of wider learning (1390 people) also started later than planned. This is because of two reasons;

1. The project budget only allowed for GNDR to start developing the materials for localising climate projections in January 2022, which then needed to be discussed at the NCMs. BMZ did not sign off on the project budget until May 2021, five months later than expected.
2. In 2021, the risk-informed development resources were ready by September, with the training from Sept 2021 – March 2022, so that activity took priority at that time.

The meetings have already shown their value by already enhancing some of the related project results since this time. It is also worth noting that, in general, other NCMs go on throughout the year, but for LLGI, only the ones directly linked to the project are recorded here.

Policy and advocacy/a need for more specific LLGI project driven messages:

During the annual review, a trend was noted by two GNDR staff at the secretariat and a DKH staff member that the messages shared at regional and global advocacy platforms such as COP 27, HLPF and GPDRR (and at times at the national level) often represent GNDR as a whole. However, in order to make further progress in the aims of the theory of change, whilst the current approach does align with LLGI in many respects, they described how there is an opportunity to develop more specific LLGI project driven messages, which are developed from the experiences of the project and the CSOs and communities engaged in the activities.

It may be the case that enhancing the alignment of such messaging with the project, and its theory of change, could further contribute to the impact of the project.

“Messaging in COP includes many different agendas, which are not necessarily fully aligned to the project” (KII with GNDR project staff).

Another factor noted by one CSO who visited COP 27 in relation to the LLGI project was that there was not sufficient branding/visibility of GNDR and DKH. They said; *“at such platforms it would be better to rent a stand for the sessions, as well as for panels with experts to share with achievements innovations, experience and possibilities, etc. GNDR is very reputable global network with many organisations from the almost all countries of the world. From my point of view, GNDR has to participate with strong promotion campaign about itself activities”*.

Need for more translation and interpretation in local languages (as well as main languages):

Although the efforts and investments by the project to provide translation was listed as an enabling factor in the previous section, during this annual review one Regional Coordinator, who has a view across multiple countries, and a representative of women’s mentorship, talked about how translation at the community level was a challenging factor.

“Translating into local languages and understanding for local communities is a common issue. Some translations are already complete when we receive the materials and at times it is hard to get it accurate” (GNDR Regional Coordinator).

‘There is a language barrier during the mentorship. Many people do not understand English, this forces me to use Google translators and at times the message can be misinterpreted’ (representative of the womens mentorship).

At the same time, some materials, guides and toolkits were indicated as being provided in local languages only. Whilst this is very much needed, it was noted by two CSOs during the review that English versions are also needed to share with and engage government officials. According to GNDR, everything is available in English, so it may be the case that some CSOs are not aware of this or cannot access the guides online.

Need for more synergy between the workstreams:

According to the project results, there is a degree of synergy between the three workstreams. For some project outputs, different workstreams have contributed to the results. Policy work also reflects principles from across the whole project. In addition, all workstreams feed into the three outcomes. However, during this current annual review it was challenging to identify examples of synergy.

In the previous annual review last year, completed in March 2022, it was noted that; *“that there could scope for more clarity about what different workstreams are doing – a potential solution for this could be by having Gantt charts managed by each workstream, with all charts available for all relevant staff to view”* and *“it may be beneficial to review the value of including workstream leads in the project coordination structure, as well utilising shared project management tools”*. These aspects may benefit from further review to enhance the collaboration between the workstreams and to identify more opportunities for them to complement, strengthen and reinforce each other’s activities.

Lack of established Steering Group for the LLGI project:

During this annual review, three GNDR coordinators and a DKH staff member noted that the Steering Group for the LLGI project had not yet been established (i.e. with senior leadership from GNDR and DKH). This did not appear to be planned in the near future. One GNDR secretariat staff member said during this review:

“It is recommended to set up the steering group, with the advantage of having senior leadership having more ownership and enhanced communications to and from the rest of the project. Also, to decide the future of the partnerships and the project; in many ways the project has been a pilot of the LLGI strategy and activities. There is still potential to take the project strategy to the next level and achieve more impact – such direction would support this”.

At the same time, it was indicated during the review that whilst the LLGI was one of GNDR’s main initiatives, it had been challenging to have a steering group for each project. This was due to the level of investment of time and resources needed, especially with some issues with resources within GNDR during the course of this project (such as senior leadership). At the same time, it was noted that these challenges were improving and a steering group for LLGI would be able to become a priority for GNDR going forward⁷⁷.

More resourcing needed in the project MEAL system:

The current MEAL system and data has already demonstrated its value in terms of tracking the project, providing lessons learned and impact stories and feeding into policy work. At the same time, it was noted during this annual review that, due to the project needing to have a level of complexity because of the nature

⁷⁷ Comments from a two GNDR secretariat staff members, during the annual review validation workshop (Feb 2023).

of the themes and the variety of stakeholders involved, the project coordinators and officers collect vast amounts of data that is challenging to process. There is not a dedicated project MEAL staff member.

External factor; frequency of disasters and lack of financing:

The external factor of frequency of disasters and financing has presented challenges for the project, in the sense that the communities are often impacted by disasters but there is not always sufficient local or national financing or infrastructure available to utilise early warning systems or to act on the disasters. This was described. Of the 30 challenges described during the KIIs and FGDs, this theme was stated eight times.

External factor; Covid-19 pandemic:

Previously during the project, another external challenging factor of COVID-19 restrictions slowed engagement with the communities and other stakeholders⁷⁸. For example, in the Solomon Islands, early in 2022 it was reported that communities engaged in the project were affected by the impact of COVID restrictions, with staff also becoming unwell. In many cases in 2022, communities declined to meet or participate in any project activity for around three months, leading to delays in implementation⁷⁹.

The challenge of COVID-19 seems to be improving in terms of its effect on the LLGI project. During this annual review KIIs and FGDs, COVID-19 was not mentioned widely (it was described as being challenge during 2022 by two CSOs members in Zimbabwe and Uganda and by a GNDR Operating Officer).

5c. OECD/DAC: Efficiency

The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.

How efficient is the methodological project approach?

Project design:

It was indicated during this annual review that the design of the project somewhat lost total focus, with different parties contributing to what the project should cover. Although the nature of the project is complex due to the themes and network based approach, it may have been possible to streamline the themes, countries and project logic further⁸⁰.

However, following this, in the start-up phase of the project, co-design workshops brought together (in an online setting) representatives from CSOs, communities, disaster management authorities, and forecasting services. This approach facilitated the formation of collaborative relations between these actors and contributed towards bridging gaps between the local and national levels.

⁷⁸ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁷⁹ GNDR (October 2022) Project Progress Report

⁸⁰ KII with 2 GNDR secretariat staff members

In addition, online pilot/testing training workshops were successfully held in Zimbabwe and Cambodia (separately) bringing on board various stakeholders from the national meteorological departments, CSOs and members of academia from various universities⁸¹.

MEAL:

As well as the essential role of tracking the project progress, the LLGI MEAL system has collected stories of impact and lessons learned from across the activities. The impact stories have also been analysed by the GNDR MEAL staff, which has resulted in learning and themes that can be applied across the project.

5d. OECD/DAC: Sustainability

The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue.

To what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable?

Five KIIs/ FGD groups responded to the question; ‘to what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable and could continue if the project funded activities ended?’.

Of these six, using a 3-point scale, three KIIs or FGDs said ‘to a great extent’, two said ‘to some extent’ and one said ‘not at all’. The respondents were a mix of GNDR secretariat staff and member CSOs.

What are the factors that are affecting the level of sustainability?

Enabling factors for sustainability

Accountability and ownership of the project by the communities and the local authorities:

Of the three KIIs and FGDs in this annual review who said that the project results/outcomes are sustainable ‘to a great extent’, one of the main themes contributing to this related to accountability and ownership of the project by the communities and the local authorities, in the project activities.

“The availability and involvement of local authorities and stakeholders, as well as committees formed at the community level to oversee and create ownership of the project, all support sustainability” (FGD with CSO members).



A farm in Ngoro Oro Indonesia undergoing irrigation

⁸¹ GNDR (July 2022) Project Progress Report

“Creation of local consultative platforms on environmental protection and sustainable development support sustainability” (KII with CSO member in Tunisia).

National coordinating organisations:

Another factor contributing to sustainability is the system of having a national coordinating organisation in each country, supporting the other partner organisations, helping to build their capacity (FGD with member CSOs).

Views from the Frontline (VFL) initiative:

LLGI's contributed to the wider VFL programme in the following main ways;

- Integrating recommendations based on learning from workstream interventions into national plans (outcome 2.1).
- Communities (target areas) where national and local resilience plans are active, known and understood (also supported by microgrants) (outcome 2.2); microgrants provided to 15 partners to implement evidence-based community resilience plans in 195 communities most at risk (output 2.1). This has consisted of sponsoring 50 countries through the whole process. Also, LLGI funded the implementation of action plans in 13 countries.

In terms of contributing to sustainability, one of the focus areas of VFL is to enhance the capacity of the communities in terms of risk identification and management. It also promotes linkages and dialogue between communities and the local governments. An evaluation of the VFL project found that, these and other aspects of VFL, strongly contributed to sustainability. The other evaluation also stated that sustainability could be enhanced by designing exit strategies, from the initial stages of the project. For example, by systematically promoting community participation and ownership, and the involvement of community leaders, local governments and national level key actors.

“The VFL approach was a contributing factor on consultation and in project mechanisms – community members are able to raise their funds for future sustainability” (CSO partners in Cambodia during this annual review).

External initiatives and actors:

It was noted by DKH during this annual review that support from other global initiatives in supporting civil society organisations on disaster and risk preparedness contributes to sustainability. This also includes actors working on similar themes, in one case this was described as being the Red Cross who are working in support for disaster and risk management (FGD with CSO members in Cambodia).

Challenging factors for sustainability

Of the three KIIs and FGDs in this annual review who said that the project results/outcomes are sustainable ‘to some extent’ or ‘not at all’, the same reason was given in all cases; more financial support is needed for the implementation of local action plans or other activities.

6. Project success stories

Below are several accounts from community members and GNDR staff about project success stories and lessons learned⁸².

Inclusivity of people with disability at the community level in Malawi:

In Nyangu Village in Chikwawa district, this man is disabled in one leg, with little support from family. He participated in a GNDR workshop about climate change issues, as a representative of the disabled people in the community. He said that as a disabled man he faces challenges when area is having floods. *“I don’t know where to go”* and *“the majority of people with disabilities in this community are excluded in DRR processes and lack access to resources and information. This activity will ensure that all citizens have access to equal opportunities and face no discrimination”*. With the training that he attended he said that, from now, he will work together with other people to solve the problems that they are facing in the area. *“We disabled people also have wisdom which can be used to bring about solutions,”* he added.



Kitchen Garden to Improve Nutrition in Uganda:



“Before this project was implemented in this community, our children were malnourished or poorly fed by the foods they were eating because of poor preparation” said a community member. Another woman added; *“people have adopted a lot of changes as at least people can now prepare vegetables which they get from their gardens, earn a living, among others. Therefore, I appreciate FURA in partnership with DENIVA for the great work they have rendered to our community”*.

⁸²Signed consent was given to GNDR from all people in the images in this section.

Protection against natural disasters in Laos:

A volunteer teacher at a secondary school in a rural area said; *“The construction of erosion resistance for schools means a lot to the villager, students, and teachers. The school is a place to develop human resources and as a teacher, I am happy for students, they can travel and study at school with feeling safe and do not worry if their school will disappear because of a landslide one day”.*



Policy and advocacy in Madagascar:

In Madagascar, implementation of early warning and capacity building about and disaster risk management has taken place. The focus was on community inclusivity and discussions, as well as feedback about how to manage disasters and risk management. Local leadership was included during the discussions, with their voices were heard during the policy making and implementation⁸³.

⁸³ KII with GNDR Policy Lead

7. Lessons learned and recommendations

The table below presents lessons learned and recommendations in two parts, as follows;

- Recommendations for the remainder of the LLGI project in 2023.
- Recommendations for future partnerships.

The lessons learned and recommendations connect to the findings and evidence presented in this report. They have also been validated during the validation workshop with a selection of key project stakeholders, with some of the recommendations amended or explained further following the workshop.

Table 6. Recommendations about the LLGI project

7a. Recommendations for the remainder of the LLGI project			
	Thematic area	Lessons learned	Recommendations for the remainder of the project/partnership in 2023
1	Steering group	During this annual review, three GNDR coordinators and a DKH staff member noted that the Steering Group for the LLGI project had not yet been established. This did not appear to be planned in the near future.	It is recommended to set up the steering group, with the advantage of having senior leadership having more ownership and enhanced communications to and from the rest of the project. Also to decide the future of the partnerships and the project. In many ways the project has been a pilot of the LLGI strategy and activities. There is still potential to take the project strategy to the next level and achieve/see more impact – such direction would support this. It was noted during the validation workshop for this review that this recommendation was agreed with. Also, it would be more likely to implement going forward, especially now that some previous challenges within GNDR, such as resources within senior leadership, were improving.
2	MEAL	For outcome indicator 1.1 and 1.2, which in part use the Knowledge Use monitoring form to measure, the additional information now available has shown that there could be a more effective way to calculate indicators that use this particular monitoring form.	For outcome indicator 1.1 and 1.2, which in part use the Knowledge Use monitoring form to measure, it is recommended to update the way in which the indicator results are calculated. At the current time, knowledge use scores are compared to a baseline. However, the MEAL system implements this monitoring form before training/capacity building and after. This means that it is possible to calculate the level of knowledge of participants both pre and post training. Although the forms may be anonymous, average before scores and average after scores for training courses/sessions could be obtained, which could then be averaged overall (for all trainings as a running total, or averages per quarter etc). Using

			<p>average pre and post scores are likely to result in a more accurate picture of how training sessions improve the knowledge of participants.</p> <p>In terms of setting targets, looking at the current average results could help to determine what a realistic yet ambitious target could be.</p>
3	MEAL	A large amount of qualitative MEAL data and impact stories to process.	<p>It is recommended to engage CSOs more in MEAL by asking them to document events by taking a series of photos (with safeguarding guidelines) and sending a short summary, using a pre-made template asking for brief information (i.e. name of event, aim of event, number of participants (male, female and more), what went well and why, what didn't go well and why recommendation). This may help to gain an enhanced information about the events from the perspective of CSOs and also produce more images from the project.</p> <p>A second recommendation is to review the monitoring forms to see if any more qualitative information could be collected through numeric values (more Likert scales etc). This will also enhance the collection of disaggregated data (sex, age, other groups). Such forms could also briefly include requests for the main challenges, successes and recommendations from the respondents.</p>
4	Publication of materials	It was noted by two CSOs during the review that English versions are also needed to share with and engage government officials, as well as in local languages.	According to GNDR, everything is available in English, so it may be the case that some CSOs are not aware of this or cannot access the guides online. It is recommended to check with the CSOs that they can access the available guides in the languages they need.
5	Policy and advocacy	A trend was noted by two GNDR staff at the secretariat and a staff member at DKH that the messages shared at regional and global advocacy platforms such as COP 27, HLPF and GPDRR (also at a national level) often represent GNDR as a whole and are not necessarily driven by the LLGI project.	Whilst the current approach does align with LLGI in many respects, there is an opportunity to develop more LLGI project driven messages, which are developed from the experiences and data from the project, as well as from the CSOs and communities engaged in the activities. It may be the case that enhancing the alignment of such messaging with the project, and it's theory of change, could further contribute to the impact of the project.
6	Policy and advocacy	One CSO who visited COP 27 in relation to the LLGI project was that there was not sufficient branding/visibility of GNDR and DKH.	It is recommended to review the options for branding and visibility at different events to see what would be the most strategic approach at each event. For example, more clothing items, a panel of community level experts or a renting stand (although the latter can often

			be extremely costly and not always widely seen). Also, it was discussed at the validation workshop for this annual review that online presence for events is becoming more and more important, especially for hybrid events (a mix of in-person and virtual attendance).
7	Regional and National project coordination	It was noted by project staff that shift to a more structured way of working in workstream 3 (i.e. more systems and processes for communication and collaboration between the partners) has been a key enabling factor for their project activities. It should be considered though that workstream 3 has a somewhat different approach, with a relatively set number of members/partners and countries, compared to a more network based approach of other workstreams (i.e. the number of members or the number of CSOs engaged in materials/guidelines grows during the course of the project).	It is recommended to share more learning from workstream 3 and their ways of working with other workstreams, for CSO members within the same country and regionally. There may be systems and protocols that could be shared, adapted or enhance to further communication channels, coordination and learning with and between the members. The difference approaches of the workstreams should be noted however (i.e. number of partners/members and countries). In general, more structured learning within individual workstreams could then open up more options for more cross-learning between different workstreams.
7b. Recommendations for a future project/partnership			
	Thematic area	Lessons learned	Recommendations for the remainder of the project/partnership in 2023
8	Project design	It was noted by a key GNDR staff member that the LLGI project is quite broad in terms of the number of themes and the number of countries. Another Regional Coordinator noted that the reporting mechanisms are complex. This was also noted in the previous annual review in 2022.	Streamlining the project in some aspects, either in terms of the number of countries or themes, or both, may help to focus the activities and impact.
9	Project design and theory of change	Although the nature of the project means a level of complexity, the theory of change does not clearly link to the logframe, for an external person the theory of change includes a logical flow but it is also not immediately clear how all elements of the project will	A more streamlined logframe and theory of change, that complement each other, may enhance the ability to strengthen and replicate the project in new contexts. It is recommend to review and develop a theory of change that incorporates the levels of community, national, regional and global more clearly. Although these levels are there, adding the steps and logical theory/flow at each level – and how one level links to the

		<p>contribute to the outcomes and goal. The theory of change seems to promote three separate workstreams, who are also sometimes operating in different geographical contexts. It is not clear how the three workstreams complement and reinforce each other.</p>	<p>next - how they steps work towards the project outcomes and goal (including steps to link to all levels including local and national authorities) – including the assumptions and risks in the theory of change, would enhance these essential documents. In addition, how the workstreams operate and contribute to each other. An annex could also clarify the ideal roles and responsibilities of partners and how this relates to the theory of change. Although the baseline situation in each country could be different, this may enable easier replication - and at which step of the theory of change to begin the process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of the theory of change could be linked to more information/guidelines, such as more guidelines for CSOs and information about methods for anticipatory approach and the pathways. • Any baseline studies could also align with the theory of change/log frame to help this process. • Such documents could also be made available in different languages. • Overall, this could also help to promote the project externally.
10	Project funding for translators and translations	<p>GNDR has invested significant resources into translators and translations, possibly higher than was expected. Although this is the commitment from GNDR, some needs still remain regarding local languages and women's mentoring sessions.</p>	<p>Translations and translators have proven to be an essential resource for the project and engagement with the network. It is recommended to increase the budget lines in new projects, including for women's mentoring and translating/verifying local languages (as well as the different meetings, materials and discussions that are already being translated).</p>
11	Project funding for activities	<p>Several GNDR Regional staff members and CSOs reported that the level of project funding is not high enough to spend sufficient time on the activities and follow up/distribution of materials or to have more activities in-person (e.g. women's mentoring activities, which are currently conducted online). Sometimes this was because of out-of-control factors, for example, inflation was an issue in Mozambique reducing the value</p>	<p>It is recommended to have a higher level and/or additional sources of funding overall, to assist with in running the project and/or an extension to the current project, to allow more time to complete the current activities that are not fulfilled and to conduct general follow up with CSOs. This could also allow for more in-person monitoring visits to the members and communities and more RAG and NCM meetings, which have proven to be a key vehicle to deliver the activities and bring members together.</p>

		of the funds, meaning some activities could not go ahead. Also, the cost of accommodation at COP 27 was much higher than expected meaning not as many CSOs could attend as was expected.	Also, scaling up the project and investing more financial and human resources may also mitigate the reported challenge relating to wide scope of the project, with multiple themes being addressed (notwithstanding that the nature of the project needs a level of complexity and broad geographic scope – but just to streamline one or the other). In addition, it is recommended to ensure flexibility within outcomes, to allow the possibility to address unexpected issues such as inflation in certain contexts or higher costs than expected.
12	MEAL	Due to the project needing to have a level of complexity because of the nature of the themes and the variety of stakeholders involved, project staff collect vast amounts of data that is challenging to process.	It is recommended to allocate a dedicated MEAL staff member to support the project, to provide support to already busy staff. The current MEAL system and data has already demonstrated its value in terms of tracking the project, providing lessons learned and impact stories and feeding into policy work. A dedicated resource could enhance this further.
13	MEAL	It is not clear if the definition of an ‘at-risk’ person is the same across all countries or if this is tailored to each context and how. There may at-risk people who are not recorded in the project data as such – or there may be the opportunity to reach more.	For some indicators, data is being captured that includes the number of at-risk people, which is a good approach for inclusivity. It is recommended to enhance this further by clarifying what is meant by an ‘at-risk person’ (e.g. for people with disabilities, the Washington Group ⁸⁴) and explaining how this information is decided and captured with the members in each country. In addition, there is an opportunity to capture even more about this group in the MEAL data collection forms, for example, how they experience the training and other activities in terms of access and any recommendations they may have to improve their access. This could also include people with mobility challenges, who may not consider themselves to be at-risk or to have a disability (e.g. people with physical injuries, chronic health issues, the elderly). For example, the number of times/count that GNDR contributes to an outcome statement at a platform (e.g. HLPF or COP27). This could include contributes by GNDR alone or as a group of organisations.
14	MEAL	Outcome indicator i1.2, several activities are grouped within one indicator, which makes it challenging to track each training and gain one result per indicator.	For outcome indicator i1.2 ‘% of people involved in capacity strengthening who apply knowledge effectively, disaggregated by gender’, it is recommended to have separate

⁸⁴ <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-wg-ss/>

			indicators for each capacity strengthening area, in order to generate one standalone result per indicator.
15	Regional and national project coordination / MEAL	There are times when the CSO members are asked to complete different requests at different times, such as providing information for a progress report, impact stories and monitoring forms. This can also coincide with seasons when the risk of natural disasters are higher, such as cyclone season in some contexts.	It is recommended to build on the current consultation with the members the start of new projects (with all CSO members who will be requested to provide such information). This could be using an online form, to help determine in which months they will have other priorities or work to attend to and which months they are more likely to be available to complete information. In addition, GNDR could aim coordinate and request different information at the same time. For example, completing impact stories, monitoring forms or project progress updates at a set session during a training.
16	Regional and national project coordination	Several CSOs reported during the annual review that communicating new concepts to community members is not always easy.	<p>It is recommended to simplify some of the guidelines, tools and materials for CSOs and communities to more easily understand new concepts and use them. This should also include a process to ask CSOs to review and comment on the proposed materials (e.g. by email consultation).</p> <p>A further recommendation from a GNDR Regional Coordinator was to have more peer-to-peer learning between CSOs to help the process of taking on new tools etc. This could also be done via a WhatsApp group, for example, also to support general communication.</p>
17	Regional and national project coordination	During the KIIs and FGDs, it was noted that although the CSO members understand how government works and their policies, as well as being highly knowledgeable about the overall context and the risks faced by communities, there can be issues with capacity levels or understanding of their role in the project. Of 7 KII and FGDs who commented on the challenges faced regarding the members, four talked about this theme. In one KII with DKH, it was noted that languages can be a barrier, as well as different partners using different terminology for different things (including project management and thematic related terms).	Similarly to the recommendation above, it recommended to review ways to communicate the role of the members to them and discuss the details of their role with them. This could include a handbook guide tailored to each country context, with definitions of terms of included. Any review should also include asking the partners what they expect and need from GNDR and DKH, and when.

18	Regional and National project coordination	The NCMs have demonstrated their value, along with other project activities. It may be the case that the NCMs could be built upon to further their effects on increasing resilience. It was noted during the review by a GNDR secretariat staff member that it would be beneficial to include more NCMs (and RAGs) during each year of the project, to further strengthen the network and project activities/outcomes.	For future initiatives, it is recommended to review how could the NCMs be built upon in the areas of; building on previous experience; bringing the members together; knowledge sharing; influencing government and other stakeholders. In addition, bearing in mind that different countries have different capacities to implement and enhance the NCMs (or more capacity but less time). Also, how could some of these areas be measured?
19	Regional and national project coordination; Views from the Front Line (VFL)	One of the focus areas of VFL is to enhance the capacity of the communities in terms of risk identification and management. It also promotes linkages and dialogue between communities and the local governments. It is part of the LLGI project contributing to outcomes.	In a separate evaluation of the VFL project, which took place in 2022-2023, found that, these and other aspects of VFL, strongly contributed to sustainability. The other evaluation also stated that sustainability could be enhanced by designing exit strategies, from the initial stages of the project. For example, by systematically promoting community participation and ownership, and the involvement of community leaders, local governments and national level key actors.
20	Partnerships	It was noted anecdotally that support from other global initiatives in supporting civil society organisations on disaster and risk preparedness contributes to sustainability. This also includes actors working on similar themes, in one case this was described as being the Red Cross who are working in support for disaster and risk management	For future initiatives build on current partnership work to see if at a national or higher level if there are opportunities for partnerships that could enhance the activities, contribute to sustainability or contribute to an exit strategy.
Key recommendations noted from the quarterly progress reports in 2022 (desk review)			
21	Regional and National project coordination	The GNDR regional leads are encouraged to support national focal points to connect with national processes on the SDGs and Sendai Framework.	

22	Regional and National project coordination	The participation of local volunteers need to be facilitated for early action as well (also recommended by workstream 3 during the annual review).
23	Regional and National project coordination	The GNDR regional leads are encouraged to support national focal points to connect with national processes on the SDGs and Sendai Framework.
24	Regional and National project coordination	Advise on capacity strengthening on nature-based (or conservational/ environmentally friendly) livelihood activities, connecting more with local communities to utilise their knowledge especially in early warning systems, addressing water challenges in the communities and tree planting to act as wind breakers in certain locations in the community.

Annex A: primary data collection tool

All of the KIIs and FGDs with the 38 participants across the review were conducted remotely. Please note that interpreters for French and Spanish support the data collection when needed.

Annual review research objectives	Questions for data collection tools (KIIs and FGDs). Note; questions that are not possible to be answered by any KII or FGD will be skipped.
Demographics	
Information about the respondent (although reporting will not include direct names).	Name of KII or FGD
	Role in project
	Organisation
	Country
	I understand that your role in the project is XXXX. Do I have this correct please?
	Can you tell me more about the specific activities you have been involved in?
DAC Impact (resilience and change)	
Evidence of resilience capacities; gender	Can you describe any changes you have seen due to the project activities, relating to resilience and women/girls, due to the project/ your activities?

	Can you describe any changes you have seen due to the project activities, relating to resilience and men/boys, due to the project activities, due to the project activities?
Evidence of resilience capacities; age	Can you describe any changes you have seen due to the project activities, relating to resilience and the elderly, due to the project activities?
Evidence of resilience capacities; disability	Can you describe any changes you have seen due to the project activities, relating to resilience and disability, due to the project activities?
Evidence of resilience been strengthened at the community level	Can you please describe any other changes not already mentioned, regarding resilience at the community level, due to the project activities?
Evidence of the resilience capacity; transformation	Can you please describe any other changes not already mentioned, regarding the ability of communities to transform in response to changing conditions, due to the project activities?
DAC Impact (main impact)	
Factors enabling resilience and who/what is particularly affected?	What is the greatest change you have seen regarding change, impact and/or resilience due to your activities/the project?
DAC: Effectiveness (enabling and challenging factors)	
Factors enabling resilience, these could be internal or external to the project activities	What are the main factors enabling this greatest change, impact and/or resilience? These factors could be internal or external to your activities/the project.
Factors challenging resilience, these could be internal or external to the project activities	What are the main factors challenging or hindering this greatest change, impact and/or resilience? These factors could be internal or external to your activities/the project. Do you have any recommendations about the project activities you are engaged in and how to enhance them? Please state who would implement each recommendation.
DAC: Effectiveness (participation of target groups)	
Level of participation amongst the target group	To what extent are the target groups participating in the activities? Please explain your response
DAC: Effectiveness (partners)	
	To what extent are the partner organisation(s) appropriate for the activities in the countries of implementation? (scale 1 - 3)

The level of perceived appropriateness about the partner organisation(s) in the country of implementation	Please explain your response
The level of engagement with partners and the factors enabling/challenging this	What factors are supporting the partners in the different countries to succeed? Please state who is responsible for each factor.
	What challenges are hindering the partners in the different countries to succeed? Please state how the partners are affected by each factor.
	Please explain any recommendations you have to enhance the work with partners. Please also state who would be responsible for each recommendation.
	Please can you explain your response Please describe up to three recommendations about the delivered relief goods.
DAC: Efficiency (synergy between WS)	
The level of synergy between the three project workstreams	Overall, in your opinion, what is the level of synergy between the three workstreams? (scale 1-3)
	Please describe up to three factors enabling the synergy?
	Please describe up to three factors challenging or hindering the synergy?
	Please describe up to three recommendations for the synergy between the three workstreams.
DAC: Sustainability	
To what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable (could continue if the project funded activities ended)	According to the project activities you have been involved in, to what extent are the project results/outcomes sustainable and could continue if the project funded activities ended? (scale of 1 – 3)
What are the factors that are affecting the level of sustainability	Please describe up to three factors that are enabling sustainability of the project outcomes/effects?
	Please describe up to three factors that are challenging or hindering sustainability of the project outcomes/effects? ?
	Please describe any recommendations you have for the project activities to enhance sustainability of the project outcomes/effects? ?
DAC Impact (future trends)	
Future trends for resilience/impact due to the project	We have talked a lot about the changes due to the project so far. I wanted to ask you about what is next. From your knowledge of the project, what changes in terms or resilience and/or impact do you expect to see from now and why?

Recommendations for resilience	From your knowledge of the project, please describe any recommendations for resilience and/or impact- also state who would be responsible for each recommendation.
DAC: Efficiency (project management)	
The level of perceived appropriateness about the methodological project approach	Overall, in your opinion, what is the level of appropriateness about the methodological project approach? (scale 1-3)
	Please can you explain your response
	Please describe up to three recommendations about the methodological project approach, to further enhance this.
The level of perceived appropriateness about the methodological project approach	Overall, in your opinion, what is the level of appropriateness about the project MEAL? (scale 1-3)
	Please can you explain your response
	Please describe up to three recommendations about the project MEAL, to further enhance this.
The level of perceived appropriateness about the level of project funding	Overall, in your opinion, what is the level of appropriateness about the level of project funding? (scale 1-3)
	Please can you explain your response
	Please describe up to three recommendations about the level of project funding.
Overall/ final section	
	Do you have any final recommendations?
	Is there anything else you wish to add?