Our Purpose

GNDR is a voluntary network of civil society organisations, associations and individuals who are committed to working together, and engaging with partners and other stakeholders, to increase community resilience and reduce disaster risk around the world.
Our Vision

A vibrant, active, collaborative civil society supporting people and their communities, particularly poor and vulnerable groups, to prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from disasters, and adapt to hazards and a changing climate.
Our guiding principles

1. Start at the local level
   Recognise the local context and understand local perspectives of risk

2. Partner and collaborate
   Work with and across all groups and levels

3. Leave no one behind
   Strive for equity-sensitive approaches that ensure the inclusion of all groups, particularly those most at-risk

4. Mobilise local resources
   Build on existing capacities, knowledge and other sources of resilience

5. Align across policies
   Ensure coherence across disasters, climate change and other development activities

6. Hold institutions and individuals to account
   Enhance accountability to affected populations
CONTEXT:
Twenty-five years after governments adopted the UN ‘International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction’ and ten years after the adoption of the UN’s ‘Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Reduction’ global disaster risk has not reduced significantly.

Since 2005...

1.35m lives lost
Disasters caused by natural hazards have claimed 1.35m lives.¹

218m affected per year
Disasters caused by natural hazards have affected on average 218m people per year.¹

184m displaced
Between 2008-2014 a total of 184m people were displaced by disasters.¹

1.4bn in fragile situations
Nearly 1.4 billion people live in fragile situations and that is projected to grow to 1.9 billion by 2030. By 2030, around 62% of the world’s poor are expected to be living in fragile situations, up from 43% today.²

Official statistics don’t paint the full picture...
GNDR’s frontline programme, launched in 2009, shows that from a local-level household perspective it is the recurrent low-severity disasters (often referred to as “extensive risk”) that cause the majority of loss and damage. These small-scale losses are uninsured, do not mobilise national or international assistance and have to be managed locally. They tend to be unaccounted for on government databases and aren’t captured in international statistics. So the official statistics don’t paint the full picture.

The GNDR #365disasters campaign reports on daily disasters around the globe and highlights that communities at-risk, particularly low-income households in low and middle-income countries, have to cope with a complex, uncertain and unpredictable mix of extreme shocks and disturbances. This is often in fragile and insecure situations where informal settlements are the norm and the ‘drivers of risk’ are far outside of their control.

¹ Source: Natural Disasters and climate change: Managing risks and crises differently – High Level Leaders’ Roundtable briefing document, World Humanitarian Summit, 2016;
There are key challenges that need to be tackled:

1. Achieving greater inclusion and engagement of citizens to ensure that policies reflect local realities
2. Closing the implementation gap between national policies and local practices
3. Increasing domestic accountability and political ownership for policy commitments
4. Developing coherence and mutuality across inter-related frameworks
5. Strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination
Civil Society has critical roles to play

**Implementer**
Delivering local level action in partnership with the state and other groups

**Connector**
Building bridges across different groups and scales to strengthen mutuality and engagement

**Capacity Builder**
Strengthening capabilities at the local level

**Knowledge Sharer**
Identifying, developing and sharing knowledge, expertise and innovative practices

**Advocate**
Mobilising and standing up for the needs and priorities of marginalised people

**Monitor**
Ensuring greater accountability through monitoring and reporting local level progress
However, there are challenges to an effective and well-functioning civil society:

- Multiple small local actors working in an isolated and fragmented manner
- Weak institutional capacities and working relationships for cooperation and collaboration
- Limited trust and space for civil society in government decision-making processes
- Agency competition for access to adequate, predictable long-term financial resources
- Poor connectivity amongst civil society and with other stakeholders
- Underdeveloped vision, leadership, mutuality and strategic intent for integrated approaches
GNDR’s work is having an impact…

1. Growing membership
2. Stronger global collaboration
3. Enhanced policy monitoring
4. Improved advocacy
5. Increased sharing of knowledge and practice
6. 365 disasters campaign

…but much more can be achieved
As a civil society network GNDR has three strategic objectives

**OBJECTIVE 1:**
Increase the impact of civil society in influencing policies and practices at local, national and international levels
- Evidence-based policy advocacy enhanced at all levels
- Strengthened public education campaigns and awareness raising at all levels of society
- Monitoring of public policy implementation is strengthened

**OBJECTIVE 2:**
Enhance collaboration capabilities of civil society and cooperation with other stakeholders
- Strengthened GNDR Governance and Secretariat institutional and operational capacities at all levels
- Existing civil society networks are strengthened and the formation of new networks is facilitated where needed
- Enhanced capabilities of GNDR members to coordinate and partner with each other and with other actors

**OBJECTIVE 3:**
Strengthen the creation, analysis and sharing of knowledge
- Knowledge generated through collaborative action-learning
- Enhanced sharing of new and existing scientific and indigenous knowledge, information and practices amongst members and other stakeholders
Partnerships are central to our approach

To deliver our strategy, we must continue to foster linkages between practitioners, businesses, researchers, governments, donors and policy makers to increase opportunities for technical and operational collaboration, promote integrated approaches, mobilise resources and share lessons learnt across all levels.
## Securing financial resources remains an ongoing priority

### Budget for Strategy

<table>
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<th>GBP 000's</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
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<td><strong>Operations Total:</strong> Global Hub &amp; Regional Offices</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>1,068</td>
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<td><strong>Programmes Total:</strong></td>
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<td>1 Increase the impact of civil society in influencing policies and practices at international, national and local levels</td>
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<td>Evidence-based policy advocacy enhanced at all levels</td>
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<td>225</td>
<td>268</td>
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<td>Strengthened public education campaigns and awareness raising at all levels of society</td>
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<td>273</td>
<td>127</td>
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<td>Monitoring of policy implementation is strengthened</td>
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<td>1,073</td>
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<td>1,073</td>
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<td>2 Enhance collaboration capabilities of civil society, and cooperation with other stakeholders</td>
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<td>690</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>709</td>
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<td>Enhanced GNDR Governance and Secretariat institutional and operational capacities at all levels</td>
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<td>Existing civil society networks are strengthened and the formation of new networks is facilitated where needed</td>
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<td>Enhanced capabilities of GNDR members to coordinate and partner with each other and with other actors</td>
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<td>3 Strengthen the creation, analysis and sharing of knowledge</td>
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<td>Knowledge generated through collaborative action-learning</td>
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<td>834</td>
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<td>Enhanced sharing of new and existing scientific and indigenous knowledge, information and practices amongst members and other stakeholders</td>
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<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
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Stronger Together

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
Members from more than 70 countries represented

More than 130 participants

Identified regional priorities and implementation plans

Focus on local contextualisation of SFDRR/SDGs/PA