

GRP Partner's Meeting Report

Intercontinental Addis Conference Centre

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Contents

Meeting objectives	3
Meeting schedule	3
Summary Notes/Highlights	5
GRP Now and Into the Future	5
Co-develop Action Agendas	5
1. Science & Knowledge	5
2. Innovation & Practice.....	7
3. Policy & Influence.....	8
Common GRP Products.....	9
1. Resilience Insights Flagship Report.....	9
2. Resilience Innovation & Influence Fund.....	10
3. Resilience Solutions Platform & Incubation Lab	11
4. Innovative Finance:.....	12
5. Resilience Decision Support Tools.....	13
Enhancing Southern Leadership	14
Appendix 1. Meeting Attendees	15

Meeting objectives

1. Learn from partners' innovative work on resilience at the nexus of Peace & Stability, Disaster Resilience, and Food & Water Security
2. Start to co-develop clear Action Agendas that will shape Phase Two of GRP
3. Develop clear actions or commitments that could be made at the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit and beyond
4. Co-design new products intended to add value to the collective ambitions of our partners

Meeting schedule

Time	Session	Broad Description of Format:	Lead(s)
08:30-08:45	Welcome & Challenge:	Welcome and challenging remarks from prominent leader within the GRP Community	Saleemul Huq
08:45 - 09:00	Interactive Activity	Interactive activity to get to know the people in the room	Maya Rebermark
09:00-09:20	GRP Now & into the Future: Refining GRP's Purpose, Focus and Value Offering	Format: Presentation on the evolution of GRP since our last partners meeting with specific focus on refining GRP's Purpose, Focus and Value Offering	Deon Nel
09:20-10:00	Showcase Partner's Innovative Work within three thematic areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace & Stability • Disaster Resilience • Food & Water Security 	Format: Short 5-minute power talks from Partners showcasing a specific innovative piece of work that they are conducting that covers one or more of the thematic areas. Pitches to generate interest and follow-through discussions throughout the day.	Facilitator: Maya Rebermark Presenters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allan Ochieng Odera (DRC) 2. Sara Demartini (Raks Thai Foundation) 3. Zeph Kivungi (Africa Sustainability) 4. Karl Deering (Care) 5. Jen Abdella (Near East Foundation)
10:00-10:30	Coffee and Tea	Opportunity for participants to interact with the Presenters on the work they have showcased.	
10:30-12:00	Co-develop Action Agendas that will shape the future work of GRP. These Action Agendas will be developed in the functional areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science & Knowledge • Innovation & Practice • Policy & Influence (with a specific focus on political opportunities in 2019 and beyond) 	Format: 5-min recap by Deon on GRP Purpose and Focus, emphasising the Action Agendas should be geared towards delivering on our Purpose and within our thematic and geographic focus. Followed by breaking into three work stations discussing potential actions under the three functional areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science & Knowledge • Innovation & Practice • Policy & Influence with a specific focus on the political opportunities provided in 2019 and beyond) Participants choose 2 functional areas and rotate once. 5 min introduction: 2 x 40-min sessions with rotation	Intro: Deon Nel Science & Knowledge: Cibele Queiroz Innovation & Practice: Nate Matthews Policy & Influence: Anastasia Brainich
12:00-12:30	Continued: Showcase Partner's Innovative Work within three thematic areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace & Stability • Disaster Resilience • Food & Water Security 	Format: Short 5-min power talks from Partners continued from morning session.	Facilitator: Maya Rebermark <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dawit Mekonnen (IFPRI) 2. Julie Mulonga (Wetlands International) 3. Meena Palaniappan (Atma Connect) 4. Matthijs Bouw (ONE Architecture) 5. Olga Petryniak (Mercy Corps)

12:30 - 13:30	Lunch		
13:30-13:40	Co-develop Action Agendas	Facilitators present back key points from the morning's discussion.	Science & Knowledge: Cibele Queiroz Innovation & Practice: Nate Matthews Policy & Influence: Anastasia Brainich
13:40 - 15:00	Working Together to have Greater Impact through the development of common GRP products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience Insights Flagship Report • Resilience Innovation & Influence Fund • Resilience Solutions Platform & Incubation Lab • Innovative Finance • Resilience Tools 	Format: Short presentation to set the scene on moving from broad GRP Value Offerings to tangible products. Followed by short 1-minute pitches for 5 Products. Participants two choose 2 products to discuss and rotate between groups once. 5 min introduction: 10 min pitches: 2 x 30-min sessions with rotation.	Facilitator: Ida Gabriellsson Work Station Leads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship report: Dave Wilson • Innovation & Influence Fund: Nate Mathews • Solutions Platform & Incubation Lab: Tom James & Jesper Hornberg • Innovative Finance: Adam Bornstein (IFRC) • Resilience Assessment & Decision Support Tools: Olga (Mercy Corps) & Meena (Atma)
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee and Tea	Opportunity for participants to add ideas to product flip charts with post-its.	
15:30-16:00	GRP Governance & Enhancing Southern leadership and participation	Format: Deon to introduce agreed governance structure and initial Advisory Council appointments Followed by open discussion on how we can specifically increase Southern participation in the partnership. Try to get as specific as possible with target organisations and opportunities and approaches	Lead: Deon Nel & Saleemul Huq
16:00-16:45	Closing Reflections & Challenge for the future	Format: Small Panel reflections facilitated by Deon.	Facilitator: Deon Nel Panel: Prema Goplan: Huairou Commission Mao Amis: AfriCEGE Bettina Koelle: RCCC
17:00-18:30	Mingle		

Summary Notes/Highlights

GRP Now and Into the Future

Deon Nel presented a status update on GRP and its future ambitions, outlining how the partnership is building on a solid foundation from Phase One and has developed a clearer purpose and value offering to its partners. The GRP partner offering includes;

1. A safe space for resilience innovation and scaling
2. Shared learning and capacity building
3. Stronger and united policy voice
4. Collective thought leadership and knowledge brokering

GRP has defined its thematic focus at the nexus between Peace & Stability, Food & Water Security, and Disaster Resilience, with a geographic focus on the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

To form the basis for the next phase of GRP, the partnership has been engaging its partners and stakeholders in a series of connected dialogues linked to the 2019 political process. These dialogues will define specific Action Agendas to collectively influence the UN Secretary General Climate Summit and the Global Commission for Adaptation. Working with the Action Agendas also formed part of the partners' meeting.

Co-develop Action Agendas

GRP held specific sessions at the Partners Meeting to draw comment and input from partners and stakeholders on the evolving content of the Action Agendas around the nexus of Peace & Stability, Food & Water Security, and Disaster Resilience. These sessions had a focus of harnessing input into the Action Agendas in the functional areas of;

- Science & Knowledge
- Innovation & Practice
- Policy & Influence

In groups, participants discussed the following three questions:

1. What are the science and knowledge gaps and opportunities that if filled will allow us to be more effective with this nexus area?
2. What are the most innovative practices that are emerging within this nexus area?
3. What are the policy actions and commitments that we could leverage over the 2019 political calendar and beyond?

1. Science & Knowledge

The key themes identified to help refine the Science & Knowledge Action Agenda are:

Large policy targets – such as the SDG's

- SDG interactions
- How do you operationalize big policy targets like the SDG at different levels?
- What are the keystone actors affecting these drivers, and the SDG's?
- Programming resilience to achieve multiple SDG's

Communication and knowledge brokering

- Exchange of knowledge and the translation of knowledge
- Dissemination to small scale farmers
- Provide local communities with rapid, live knowledge for decision-making
- How to measure resilience
- How to define resilience
- Evidence from resilience programming
- Principles of being a knowledge broker
- Conceptual clarity (resilience, development, mitigation, adaptation)
- Cross-scale knowledge flows to bring knowledge to grassroots and empower transformations.

Distal drivers

- Inter-regional trade effects on commodities
- Legal vs illegal trade
- What are the keystone actors affecting some of these distal drivers?
- Migration flows at different scales (intra, inter-regional and international). What drives it?

Co-production of knowledge

- Co-production of knowledge including TEK and traditional knowledge
- Standardized data collection, using and working with local communities that help with this
- Linking resilience principles to different interventions and combinations of interventions

Decision making – cognitive and behavioural responses

- Post-disaster decision making in individual and communities. What triggers this, and what are key features driving differential responses and decision-making
- Understand power dynamics at a household level. How to capture them. How can this help inform the sequencing of interventions?

Transformation – seeds of a better future

- What local business-models or initiatives – that are sustainable (how do we define that) – can be scaled up, and what consequences will that have?
- The role of local civil society movements and their role in food transformations
- The role of emerging technologies in sculpting the future

Strengthen resilience in multi-user degraded landscapes

- Changes in water flows to ecosystems in regions with tight SES linkages and how this affects peace and security, and in turn can these ecosystems and flows be platforms for peace building

Private sector and market access

- Engage local-level SMEs making markets (resilient ones) for the poor

Social-ecological resilience, why do ecosystems matter?

2. Innovation & Practice

The session was divided up into two sections exploring realities for practitioners in development and resilience: 1.) 'What Innovation Can Be' 2.) 'What Innovation Often Is'. The discussion was open for participants share how they approach innovation.

- A general conclusion in both sections was that innovation is important. It needs to include all relevant stakeholders. It is often overlooked or simplified, and it needs more focus, especially focusing on the problem as a starting point.
- Participants expressed the desire for more sharing opportunities with each other.
- There was wide recognition that funding for innovation should be directed to recipients as much of it is lost before reaching this group.
- Climate Finance – a examples of how devolved financing for climate smart and community developed initiatives can be developed, letting a facilitator make sure all relevant stakeholders be included.

Selected examples of participant innovations

- Mahila Housing Trust infuse tech into slums to address climate related problems, and improve standards of living. This is a way of using innovation to empower local communities. It is very stakeholder intense, with a high touch type of engagement.
- BRACED (Chad project) - a partnership of 3 NGOs. Innovation can be about approach, not always (or even often) about technology.
- Atma Go - Info sharing app for local communities. Allowing for human centred continuous design and evolution in disaster contexts.
- Enviro Commission in Philippines has observed that the local government resettles people living close to rivers to other areas. Enviro Commission works with local communities to design better and more resilient climate smart solutions that doesn't marginalise them.
- BSR - talked about their work with climate resilient supply chains, inviting partners to join them. The four legs of the BSR initiative are: 1. Climate risk assessment, 2. Metrics to address, 3. Holistic governance 4. Programmatic work - testing geography and commodity. This is an innovative approach, not fixed in a specific template but rather allowing for an evolution to take place.
- Euda Energy - helps local communities develop their indigenous technology and identify how it links to climate risk assessments and conflict.
- One Architecture - They map problems. This may sound simple, but in fact requires much detail and effort in advance of designing a solution. This ability is something that has shown itself in Round 2 work as well, and is something that is spread among other grantees.
- IIED - Importance of building in reflection into the design process, trust and a willingness to share.
- Wetlands - Nature based innovation, waving the banner for a bio-rights approach. Important to listen to community so their inputs can be considered.
- Government of Ireland - Using Eco systems to gather stakeholders to build a platform for peace building. Perhaps a brokerage platform is needed.

A suggested innovation to assist governments and communities was for the UN to create a database for disaster related events.

3. Policy & Influence

The Policy & Influence Action Agenda has a specific focus on the convergence of political opportunities provided in 2019 and beyond.

UN Secretary General Climate Summit

The UN Secretary General called this climate summit with the purpose of asking leaders to develop concrete plans and commitments for raising the ambition on climate action. The summit has nine different thematic tracks of which resilience & adaptation is one. The resilience track is being led by the UK Government and the Government of Egypt. GRP is working with the UK Government to bring the right balance of voices and participants to the table at the summit.

Key reflections;

- Partners noted that the Finance and Cities tracks are critical targets to influence, not just the Resilience track .
- The partnership should build on and use the actions and agreements that came out of CBA13. At the UN SG Summit, RCCC will push the message that “dialogue at the national level needs to move down to local levels.”
- It is key for GRP to bring in southern partnerships and organisations to add a more equal balance of power and to ensure that their voices are heard at the table.

Parallel to the UNSG Climate Summit is the work of the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA). Although there is limited scope to influence the content of the GCA report that will be launched at the Summit, there is greater opportunity to contribute towards the Action Tracks that will emanate from the report, and will become the focus of the GCA’s work over the next year.

The rest of the discussion was focused around four thematic areas that link the UN SG Climate Summit with the GCA Action Tracks, and that are of the main interest to GRP. These are **Food Security & Rural Livelihoods, Nature-Based Solutions, Local Level Action, and Early Action.**

Below are the key points from the discussion related to these thematic areas:

Food Security & Rural Livelihoods:

- Resilient Value Chains (Business for Social Responsibility - BSR)
 - Climate-Resilient Value Chain Leaders Platform may have some new announcements
- Expansion of Agroecology (Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa - AFSA)
 - Mitigating climate change and building resilience for communities
- IFAD is working on an integrated program to foster sustainability and resilience for food security in sub Saharan Africa.

Nature-Based Solutions:

- Fresh Water Restoration Component to the Great Green Wall project in the Sahel (Wetlands International)
 - Builds on UN Decade of Restoration, Freshwater systems are often neglected in restoration dialogues focus tends to be on forests, mangroves, soils etc.

- Already supported by the African Union, Asking for support with UNCCD
- Large Mangrove Restoration push (Wetlands International & Mangrove Alliance)
 - Already being championed by the Mangrove Alliance who have a target to increase mangroves by 20% by 2030

Local Level Actions:

- Devolution of Climate Finance to ensure that it reaches the places that it is needed the most (LDC Group, IIED)
 - Linked to the need to increase the number of accredited national agencies for GEF, GCF
 - There is a need for appropriate feedback and co-design at planning and conceptualization levels of funding.
- Developing new funding mechanisms (“Frontier Funds”) (CJRF)
 - This is about creating funds that can finance grassroots organisations according to their self-determined priorities and needs—at scale

Early Action:

- Increase in commitments towards Forecast-based Finance Mechanisms (IFRC)
- Greater Proportion of Humanitarian Funds committed to actions related to Preparedness (Practical Action)

Common GRP Products

During this meeting component, partners had the opportunity to co-design a number of developing GRP products and suggest other products to design. These products are linked to the GRP’s value offering and are intended to bring value to partners existing programmatic work.

The following products were identified for discussion in this session by the secretariat and GRP partners,

1. Resilience Insights Flagship Report
2. Resilience Innovation & Influence Fund
3. Resilience Solutions Platform & Incubation Lab
4. Innovative Finance
5. Resilience Decision Support Tools

1. Resilience Insights Flagship Report

This session was shaped by the following questions, linked to the GRP flagship report:

1. How, where and in what contexts have GRP partners supported the resilience building? Give the best examples of your work
2. What progress have GRP partner implementation activities made towards building resilience? Successes and challenges
3. How or in what ways do we need to strengthen resilience policy and practice going forward?
4. Where are the gaps or blind-spots that we still need to address?

Group 1:

Discussion focused on clarifying the value and use of the flagship report rather than a specific focus on the questions.

Queries included:

- How will you differentiate this work from other similar processes going on towards the UNSG e.g. GCA flagship and technical report?
- How will you reach such a wide set of target audiences?
- How will you know that the report is reaching its target audiences and having the anticipated effect?
- How will you determine the quality of the evidence being included?

These issues were then debated in the group. Partners also saw the following value and suggested outlets/consumers of the evidence:

- There is value in demonstrating the effects of the GRP Challenge Funds but that this should be the start of a discussion about how to build on successes
- Any recommendations should be action based
- There are platforms such as Gobeshona in Bangladesh and other knowledge sharing platform outlets that would be important to distribute the report

Group 2:

Partners provided project examples for inclusion in the Flagship Report which will be considered and followed up with those who recommended them. Suggestions included:

- Lake Chilwa (Malawi) Adaptation Project
- Decentralised climate finance project in Tanzania
- IFRC project in CAR – Rapid Mobile Reporting

2. Resilience Innovation & Influence Fund

Partners were very supportive of GRP launching a new Challenge, highlighting that it was important for GRP to ‘walk the talk’ of resilience programming. Partners expressed that it was important for the innovation fund to feed into knowledge brokering and policy work across the partnership.

Partners were very keen on the idea of a sandbox approach for future funding that involved working with existing partners and filling gaps as needed. This option was preferable as opposed to a general resilience call.

Many partners were especially keen on the idea of an innovation fund that made space for highly experimental projects. The idea of a private sector design fund was raised that would allow for 20-30% of projects to fail. The importance of how to define failure was raised as a critical consideration.

Previously GRP has funded projects for an 18-month period. It was suggested that greater flexibility and adaptive management over a longer period was preferable to shorter projects with high pressure. It was raised that projects should have opportunities to collaborate and that a typology of funders and their risks profiles would be helpful for best employing resources and developing projects under this fund.

The nudge fund concept was also popular with partners. The idea of de-risking private sector or MDB funds was raised as an important leverage point for GRP. Some partners questioned whether the nudge fund would direct previous resources for something that

should have been already incorporated in project design. It was also suggested that the nudge fund should look at ecosystem building and collaboration between projects.

The idea of a resilience rapid response fund was also vetted with partners. There was widespread support for this idea, using the GRP partnership as the main resource. Partners thought that the rapid response and the nudge fund's potential for leverage was a significant advantage for GRP.

All partners emphasized the importance of co-design, that it's an iterative process and different than consultant or simple webinars. The idea of setting up working groups to help co-design the funds was raised.

3. Resilience Solutions Platform & Incubation Lab

During two 45-minute sessions, groups explored 1.) the current work of the GRP Incubator with the cohort of GRP grantees and 2.) What the Incubator could potentially do for its partners.

Incubator Activities

The Incubator currently undertakes;

- Resilience and Scaling assessments
- Gap analyses
- Modelling for improvements to delivery mechanisms (to improve Resilience and Scaling assessment and fix whatever is found in the gap analyses)
- General mentoring and coaching to support scaling
- Focused mentoring and coaching with sector specialists (depending on what is needed), Running the Leadership Academy
- Running an Investor's Forum (matchmaking between implementers and innovators on the one hand and potential funders on the other)
- Running challenges to unearth new innovation (e.g. the recent Innovation Challenge)
- Writing b-school type case studies to use as teaching material about implementation in resilience (and development).

In both groups, grantees and GRP incubees acknowledged the value of the current set of activities. This was followed by a discussion on what could provide more value for partners. The Incubator committed to reporting back at the next partners meeting on new suggestions that could be incorporated in future incubator work. This would be reflected in future workplans and budgets, noting also that the evolution of the Incubator should be led by a vision to change the way resilience is implemented and guided by GRP partners.

Potential Incubator Activities

Many different suggestions were offered. Some of which fall squarely within the Incubator mandate and others that can be useful in different parts of GRP:

- Sharing of profiles of partners - possibly a communications activity
- A Share platform - would need an IT platform, or possibly a LinkedIn group
- Technical workshops - topics to be suggested by partners and/or Incubator
- Resilience trips/workshops - coordinated site visits to explore resilience in particular contexts

- Leadership training - continuing and expanding on current programme.
- Harvest best practice and ideas - some sort of coordinated effort
- Peer-to-peer learning opportunities
- Bartering expertise
- Capture local innovation - important as this is an area where the community feels it is weak
- Developing proposals
- Developing business plans (large group of social enterprises asking for this support)
- Policy support - possibly a set of specific policy activities
- Data collection and analysis - possibly a MEL activity
- Understanding resilience - possibly an SRC activity
- Understanding implementation in a systems' thinking context/perspective.
- Funding modalities - exploring more private sector partnerships, climate finance,

The Incubator will keep this space for suggestions open and will continue to evolve its activities as per suggestions from partners, available resource and budgets.

4. Innovative Finance:

Participants felt that there was a number of roles that GRP could play in the 'innovative finance' and regular 'finance' space. This included:

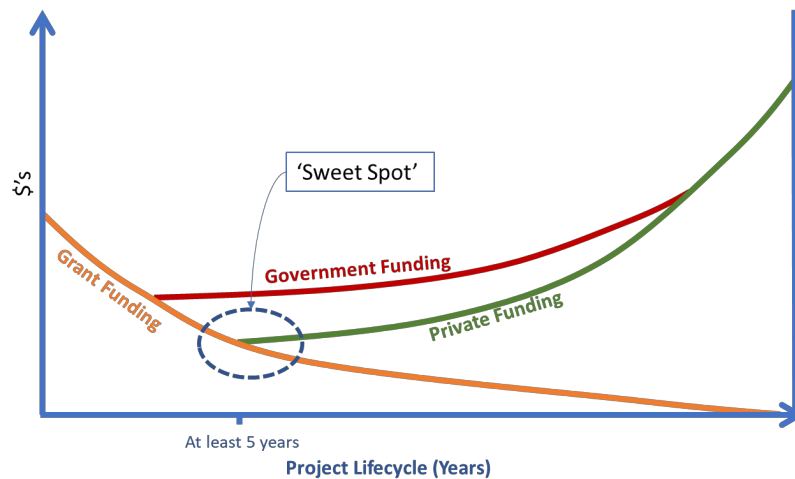
- An advocacy role of finance regulation and standards, fossil fuel levies, remittances, pension funds etc
- Devolving public finance to ensure more funds reach the places they are needed most
- Bridging between the formal finance sector and informal community savings groups
- Sharing, learning and educating between partners on innovative finance matters
- Aggregating and brokering role between partners and finance sector players. This could also include ensuring that the Intellectual Property of grassroots organisations are not exploited by private finance sector players

In this discussion, it was highlighted the need to not confuse GRP with the GRP Secretariat. There is little chance that the GRP Secretariat could provide any of these roles, and would always require strong leadership from the partners themselves, who held most of the expertise and assets. The GRP Secretariat can facilitate an opportunity for partners to join hands and create something that was more powerful than their individual efforts. The outstanding question though would be why a GRP Platform would be better than other platforms? What value would GRP add?

The group decided to focus the rest of the discussion on the potential opportunity for GRP partners join forces to aggregate projects that may be ready to attract private sector investment. The point was made that many partners have a modest number of projects with the right attributes for private sector investment. Individually it may be more difficult to attract private sector investment, but when aggregated these might amount to a scale which may attract more interest from investors.

To aid discussion, Wetlands International provided the schematic below that broadly depicted the typical lifecycle of projects capable of attracting private sector investment. This schematic attracted much discussion. The takeaway was that there is definitely a sweet spot for every project but it is venture specific, funding specific, and situational. Nevertheless, the proposition of trying to aggregate projects that were approaching their

sweet spot and joining hands as a partnership to support these projects to attract private sector finance, held true.



Out of the 22 projects GRP has supported in the Phase 1 Challenges an initial assessment revealed that about 5 were potentially approaching the 'sweet spot' (this would require further in- depth assessment). This is a not a bad ratio but will still require significant support to actually attract private sector investment. The numbers could start to make more sense if we could get 40 partners to aggregate >100 projects that are approaching the 'sweet spot'.

Participants were interested in this concept but also raised important questions that still need to be answered. Can GRP leverage the knowledge and networks that allow projects to tap into international networks? What are the trade-offs for initiatives to go global vs staying local? Related to this, how does cost of capital compare from the local level to the global level? What will success look like and do we have a consistent way of measuring resilience impact? We also need to consider the issue of Intellectual Property. Who does GRP represent? The investors of capital and time, the entrepreneur, or the community? Participants suggested that communities be given equity in such grassroot initiatives.

Overall, this discussion was very informative as the GRP formulated its thinking around the role it can play in the space of private finance. However, it was recognised that this was a very first discussion with non-financial specialists and it would be important to connect the finance specialists within partner organisations for a more technical discussion on this topic. The GRP secretariat committed to convene such a meeting in the next months.

5. Resilience Decision Support Tools

The group agreed that tools are needed to measure resilience, learning, and accountability. They can be used to learn about best practices that already exist, to create a community of practice, and make resilience more accessible to young people if they are mobile friendly. They are needed because it was felt that log frames do not work.

Tools can create more agency among people, and they test assumptions. Some tools that were mentioned were a Disaster Risk Reduction Tool, a Flood Resilience Tool, an Urban Resilience Tool, a Vulnerability and Capacity Tool, the Wayfinder, Power Mapping, and Climate Risk Assessment.

The groups also came up with points to consider when choosing/designing a resilience tool. First, there is need to **assess** the challenges and complexity of a rapidly changing context. Secondly, the **design language** of the tool needs to be clear, follow resilience pathways, and engage government. Further, the design should be human-centered/community-based. Thirdly, organisations should **implement** the resilience tool should into work plans, but recognise that there is still a need for flexibility and learning. Lastly, the tool should help with **monitoring and evaluating**.

The groups listed the following principles that should be included in resilience tools or process:

Gender Responsive
Capacity Building
Forward Thinking
Risk Aware

Social-Ecological Connectivity
Systems Based vs. Action Based
Ensure Cultural Sensitivity
User Friendly & Rapid

Raise Community Voices
Address Root Causes
Policy & Action Oriented
Flexible for Community Inclusion

Enhancing Southern Leadership

The group was united in the reflection that GRP needs to work to increase the participation of Southern organisations in the partnership, targeting organisations in the Deep South, not just the Upper South.

It was identified that GRP can fill an important missing gap of facilitating South-South connections between organisations. Often, Southern organisations have to be connected to each other through a Northern organisation rather than being directly connected. GRP can help facilitate the direct connection between Southern partners/organisations.

In addition, the partnership can help develop a network of Southern organisations, where the organisations can directly learn from each other. Partners did raise a concern, that it takes a lot of time to facilitate these types of networks, and that the partnership should work on ways to facilitate collaborations most effectively.

For profit, Southern organisations and consultancies also need to be included in sponsorships for events and funding. Many times, they are left out of sponsorships and funding as they are only targeted towards non-profits.

GRP should also focus on supporting young people not with funding but with actual support, mentoring, and innovations.

Organisations/networks that GRP should look into working with:

- Mangrove Alliance
- CST Resilience Network
- BRAC
- Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC)

Appendix 1. Meeting Attendees

Name	Organisation
Zeph Kivungi	Africa Sustainability Centre (ASCENT)
Mao Amis	African Centre for a Green Economy
Fiona Imbali	African Centre for Technology Studies
Million Belay	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
Meena Palaniappan	Atma Connect
Colette Benoudji	BRACED gender lead based in Chad
Samantha Harris	Business for Social Responsibility (BSR)
Karl Deering	CARE International
Nadia Sitas	Centre for Complex Systems in Transition (CST)
Heather McGray	Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)
Hilary Heath	Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)
Michelle du Toit	Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
Aminul Haque	COAST
Audrey Muthuki	Dale Agro Kenya
Alan Odera	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Samba Fall	Enda Energie
Michelle Winthrop	Irish Aid
Enrico Grams	German Development Agency (GIZ)
Albert Norström	Guidance for Resilience in the Anthropocene: Investments for Development (GRAID) Programme
Cibele Queiroz	Guidance for Resilience in the Anthropocene: Investments for Development (GRAID) Programme
Nate Matthews	GRP Secretariat
Jesper Hornberg	GRP Secretariat
Ida Gabrielsson	GRP Secretariat
Deon Nel	GRP Secretariat
Maya Rebermark	GRP Secretariat
Mostafizur Rahman	Helvetas
Bryan Carlo Teodosio	Huariou commission
Agnes Leina	Il'laramatak Community Concerns
Chloe Stull-Lane	Independent consultant
Jonky Tenou	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Richard Hunlede	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)
Alais Morindat	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Clare Shakya	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

Shaila Shahid	International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
Saleemul Huq	International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
Dawit Mekonnen	International Food Policy Research institute (IFPRI)
Dave Wilson	ITAD
Ben Murphy	ITAD
Smita Sanghrajka	KPMG
Sosten Chiotha	LEAD Southern and Eastern Africa
Olga Petryniak	Mercy Corps
Eliot Levine	Mercy Corps
Kefyalew Abera	Mercy Corps
Marta Agujetas Perez	MetaMeta
Elizabeth Carabine	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
Jen Abdella	Near East Foundation (NEF)
Gebru Jember Endalew	Outgoing LDC Chair
Mauricio Vasquez	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
Matthijs Bouw	ONE Architecture (ONE)
Sunil Acharya	Practical Action
Sara Demartini	Raks Thai Foundation
Adam Bornstein	Danish Red Cross
Bettina Koelle	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)
Doreen Monica Magotsi	Shibuye Community Health Workers in Kenya
Prema Gopalan	Swayam Shiksam Prayog (SSP)
George Osure	Syngenta Foundation
Julius Njoroge Kabubi	UNISDR
Tom James	University of Exeter (UoE)
Jane Madgwick	Wetlands International
Julie Mulonga	Wetlands International
Asrat Yirgu Senato	WWF
Mohammad Shahjahan	Young Power in Social Action