



Checklist 2.0: Scaling Up Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action

Recommendations for the
Humanitarian Programme Cycle



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



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Checklist: Scaling Up Disaster Risk Reduction In Humanitarian Action

About this checklist

Reducing multi-dimensional risks – including those related to natural and human-made environmental, technological and biological hazards – is fundamental to meeting humanitarian needs and achieving sustainable development. In many humanitarian contexts, people who are living precarious lives impacted by conflict, civil strife, or other shocks and stresses, are also confronted by systemic risks such as climate change and the global pandemic. As a result, underlying vulnerabilities and exposure to risks are compounding and undermining capacities for resilience.

This checklist 2.0 is a condensed version of a more comprehensive set of [recommendations](#) on scaling up disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action, developed through an extensive consultative process in 2019-2021, to support operationalization of humanitarian-development-peace collaboration through the scaling up of risk reduction.

The Checklist 2.0 incorporates findings from consultations on the Checklist 1.0 in October 2020 – April 2021, including:

- Piloting Checklist 1.0 in Haiti and Pakistan in the 2021 HPC, in collaboration with OCHA
- A global review of DRR/risk in published 2021 Humanitarian Response Plans and Humanitarian Needs Overviews, undertaken by UNDRR in collaboration with OCHA in January-March 2021.
- Presentation to the Global Cluster Coordinators Group in October 2020
- Presentation to the Humanitarian Programme Cycle Steering Group in December 2020
- Presentation to the Council of the EU Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA) in January 2021
- Presentation to the UN DRR Focal Points Group in February 2021
- Pop-up session under the IASC Results Group 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration in March 2021
- Focus group discussion with and review of draft by an interagency group comprising individual members from across the UN DRR Focal Points Group, IASC Results Group 4 on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration and the HPC Steering Group
- Partner dialogues such as the [‘Stockholm High-Level Meeting on Addressing the Humanitarian Impact of Climate Change’](#) in October 2020.
- Initial application of the Checklist in Bangladesh, where it was incorporated in the [Handbook on Humanitarian Coordination and Collaboration in Bangladesh](#) developed by the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.
- The Checklist 1.0 also informed key humanitarian documents such as the [IASC LEADERSHIP IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION: Handbook for the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator](#), launched in March 2021.

The Checklist 2.0 does not deviate significantly from the original version, but incorporates additional suggestions for the needs analysis and response planning phases, based on findings from the HNO and HRP review and the pilot testing. The updates focus on how these two phases should align and on engaging a wider range of actors in integrating risk. The Checklist 2.0 also incorporates a wider set of recommendations on DRR in the context of humanitarian-development collaboration.

How to use the Checklist

The Checklist outlines ways to make risk reduction considerations more integral to humanitarian planning and programming at global and country levels. It is intended to help practitioners as well as donors and global humanitarian actors strengthen DRR in different phases, while leaving them room to adapt to the country context.

This document sets out actions which may not be possible to fully complete or realize. It should be used to inform and sensitize actors about integrating DRR within a humanitarian response. It can help raise awareness or advocate with government, donors and partners to jointly strengthen DRR efforts. The process of contextualizing the recommendations may bridge existing gaps that persist across systems and which themselves impede collaborative DRR efforts.

The first section of the Checklist focuses on steps within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC). The following section outlines enabling actions for general consideration, with the final section providing recommendations which fall outside of the HPC.

The Checklist includes specific recommendations related to DRR in the context of humanitarian-development collaboration, and should be implemented in tandem with the [Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework](#). Similarly, the Checklist complements existing HPC guidance updated regularly, including the HNO and HRP templates and instructions.

The Checklist can be used in the following contexts:

- **In HPC Countries**, at the start of the annual cycle Humanitarian Country Teams (HCT) and inter-cluster coordination bodies review the Checklist and identify priority actions and points to consider while developing the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). In these countries, one of the critical first steps is to 'Apply harmonized tools, approaches and guidance to better understand risk in all of its dimensions, and jointly undertake systemic risk assessments for integration into HNOs, HRPs, and Common Country Analysis (CCAs)' (See Section 1.2 for further details). Another important tool is the set of questions outlined in Section 1.3 on risk-informing the HRP.
- **In non-HPC countries**, UN Country Team (UNCT), Resident Coordinator's Office, interagency DRR working group and/or UN agency coordinating humanitarian response to review Checklist and assess priority actions applicable depending on country context.
- **Individual humanitarian and DRR actors**, such as Cluster coordinators, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), as a tool to risk-inform their own plans and programmes
- **National disaster management authorities** leading disaster response and government ministries leading the development of national DRR strategies.
- **UNCTs/HCTs** to strengthen DRR across humanitarian and development planning processes (HNO/HRP and CCA/CF Cooperation Framework), for example in joint planning workshops.

1. Recommended Actions for Integrating Risk within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle

This section provides recommendations for integrating risk analysis and risk reduction into each phase of the HPC: Preparedness, Needs Assessment, Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization, and Response Monitoring, with the aim of preventing people at risk from becoming people in need.

1.1 Preparedness

Tools such as the IASC Emergency Readiness and Preparedness Guidance 2015 provide a detailed framework for preparedness actions. The actions listed below complement that guidance, but should not be seen as a substitute.

At the country level:

- Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Review and test contingency plans across government and UN agencies, including at sub-national levels, to ensure they are aligned, actionable and incorporate vulnerability and exposure information linked to multiple hazards and risks. During the review, considerations should include:
 - How historical data on disaster events (collected through disaster loss databases), coupled with vulnerability, exposure, and hazard assessments from various sources, can inform a common understanding of the drivers of risks which can then be incorporated into contingency plans.
 - Whether and how well contingency plans consider all of the Sendai Framework relevant in the country context, and opportunities to include systemic risks such as conflict, and health emergencies such as pandemics. Do contingency plans include clear roles and responsibilities for action if multi-dimensional hazards and systemic risks intersect.
 - The inclusion of specific risk drivers, exposure and vulnerabilities in national early warning systems.
 - Whether hydrometeorological triggers which can be reliably measured in (near) real time and indicators for seasonal and sudden onset events are included.
- Reference to business continuity plans, which should incorporate risk mitigation measures such as ongoing social service delivery and continuity of government and UN operations.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Collaborate with Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) colleagues for improved risk communication.
 - Ensure the full spectrum of vulnerabilities, exposure, and hazards faced by different people are identified – including conflict, pandemics, gender-based violence, communal tensions, etc, so that this is accounted for in any risk communication planning.
 - Ensure that differences in how people experience risks (including on the basis of age, gender, disability, displacement status, etc) are identified and understood.
 - Develop risk communication strategies targeting the “last mile” to reach communities and local municipalities in their local language and in accessible formats, with culturally and socially appropriate messaging to improve risk knowledge and risk reduction actions.
 - Put appropriate measures in place to reach displaced and remote populations who may not have access to critical risk communication systems, and to reach other groups who may be more isolated and face barriers to accessing communication systems, such as persons with disabilities

- Identify the most appropriate communication channels, which can include social media, crowdsourcing and other digital knowledge-sharing as well as community networks to promote risk knowledge.
 - Include communities in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of preparedness plans, ensuring that the most marginalized and at-risk groups are engaged. Where possible adapt methodologies for engaging local populations in disaster risk assessment and risk mitigation planning.
 - Include feedback channels to include people's perception of risk and the effectiveness of risk reduction efforts.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Provide training in risk assessment tools and methods during staff inductions and refresher training especially in situations of high staff turnover.



1.2 Needs assessment and analysis

Interagency partners published an addendum HNO and HRP guidance called, "[Analysing risks and determining the most likely evolution of the humanitarian situation.](#)" The below actions complement that detailed guidance.

At the global level:

- UNDRR with support from DRR and humanitarian partners:** Consolidate a list of key DRR/risk-related terminology and definitions in a format that is accessible and adapted to humanitarian actors
- Humanitarian Actors with support from UNDRR:** Ensure that guidance provided to country offices and national authorities on systemic risk assessment is harmonized, uses uniform terminology, and builds common understanding of what constitutes prevention, risk reduction, and risk mitigation.
- UNDRR with DRR, humanitarian and development partners:** Facilitate access by national, UN and other actors in humanitarian and fragile state contexts to reliable and timely risk information to help improve risk knowledge and inform decision-making on risk reduction. Through the Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) provide access to and guidance on systemic risk assessments in humanitarian contexts, including harmonized approaches to vulnerability and exposure mapping, and common access to risk data.

At the country level:

- UNCT/HCT:** Apply harmonized tools, approaches and guidance to better understand risk in all of its dimensions, and jointly undertake systemic risk assessments for integration into HNOs, HRPs, and Common Country Analysis (CCAs).
- Development and humanitarian actors:** Identify multiple information sources to inform systemic risk analysis, including review of the drivers of vulnerability and exposure to systemic risks such as climate change. Sources include national disaster loss databases, national bureaus of statistics, UN regional commissions, national disaster management agencies (NDMAs), district/province disaster and climate atlases. Where gaps exist, identify where regional or international forecasting centres can help interpret and apply forecast information. Interagency Information Management Working Groups, where they exist, can facilitate data exchange.

- **Humanitarian actors:** As recommended in the interagency guidance on 'Analysis risks and determining the most likely evolution of the humanitarian situation', the risk analysis should include both negative and positive drivers of change affecting people in need. This includes not only vulnerability drivers (including related to urban or peri-urban vulnerability) but also deeper analysis of coping capacities and opportunities to build resilience.
- **Humanitarian actors:** Examine the cascading and interconnecting nature of risks in humanitarian crisis, especially the interplay between conflict, natural resources and natural and human-made risks and hazards and how the two impact each other (for example competition over water resources in drought/desertification settings). Break the risk identification and analysis down by region and geography where possible.
- **All actors:** Complement each other's planning tools and risk information sources such as the Common Country Analysis (CCA), loss and damage information, Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments, and Conflict and Development Assessments to facilitate a shared view of risks, their root causes and interlinked nature to encourage joined-up programming.¹ In many cases, representation on the HCT and the UNCT is overlapping, facilitating linkages between these processes. In other cases, planning workshops which bring together various stakeholders have been useful in joint planning, relationship building and sharing data. See Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for further suggestions.
- **Humanitarian actors:** Where feasible identify specialists (climate, environmental, DRR, etc) to draft or review aspects of the HNO/HRP that are outside the expertise of the humanitarian stakeholders. This not only strengthens the document, but helps build external ownership of the products.
- **Humanitarian and development actors:** Examine contributing factors that have influenced a crisis which may not neatly fall into a needs analysis framework and incorporate in the risk analysis. (For example, health workers going on strike led to late detection of Ebola in areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo and perhaps the outbreak could have been better mitigated if the information was detected earlier.)
- **All actors:** Use risk analysis results as an advocacy tool with HCT, donors and development partners including government for support, funding and to influence programme decision-making.



1.3 Humanitarian strategic planning

At the country level:

- Humanitarian actors:** Link risks identified in the HNO to mitigation activities in the HRP. While some of these may be longer-term structural mitigation or prevention actions taken on by development partners, mitigation actions that humanitarians will take should be clearly articulated and linked to the risk analysis.
- Humanitarian actors with support of UNDRR:** Appraise the DRR capacities that exist among different country stakeholders including specific line ministries, meteorological or statistics agencies, the private sector, community level NGOs and other actors who may not, but should be included in response planning and cluster coordination.
- Humanitarian Actors, UNCT/HCT:** Engage DRR actors from line ministries, development partners, NGOs and UN agencies to provide important insights on multi-hazard risks and risk reduction options.
- Humanitarian actors:** Ensure that the HRP supports NDMA and responsible line ministries' priorities on DRR. UNDRR maintains a list of national DRR strategies and can support humanitarian actors to identify them. Ensure that cluster level risk analyses are conducted in conjunction with the relevant line ministry.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** After a disaster, ensure close engagement with DRR specialists in the recovery and reconstruction phases, when new risks may appear if DRR isn't closely considered.
- Humanitarian actors:** Consider the following questions when assessing how risk-informed the HRP is²:
 - Do any of the Strategic Objectives relate to risk reduction and/or building resilience of populations affected by crisis?
 - To what extent does the HRP address the risks identified in the Risk Analysis section of the HNO? Is there clear alignment between the expected hazards, shocks and stresses, drivers of vulnerability and capacities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to hazards, shocks and stresses, including pandemics, and the actions taken in the HRP to mitigate and/or prevent them? If these actions fall more in the development realm, are these linkages articulated?
 - Where natural, environmental, technological and biological hazards including pandemics may pose a risk to the implementation of the plan, is this acknowledged and risk management actions identified?
 - Are sector/cluster plans informed by the risk analysis included in the HNO? Do they clarify possible cross-sectoral linkages to mitigate risks, including to public health professionals? Are mitigation and risk reduction activities clearly outlined with specific actions to be taken?
 - Do sector/cluster plans include specific actions, such as those described in the [IASC Technical Note linking DRR and Mental Health and Psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#), to mitigate risks linked to cross-cutting topics, and are these actions coordinated?
 - Does the HRP reinforce concepts of "build back better" and the long-term impacts of humanitarian actions on recovery, future vulnerability and development objectives, for example, ensuring risk-tolerant reconstruction?
 - Does the HRP target the most hazard-prone areas and populations, and those that may be left furthest behind?

- Does the HRP link to, support and build upon already existing national and local DRR priorities and plans? In particular, does the HRP support DRR efforts at the sub-national level (if they exist), specifically efforts of local government actors who may not have the necessary discretionary budget to allocate towards DRR?
- Does the HRP enable populations and systems to be resilient to cycles of hazards, shocks and stresses, and anticipate, project, and to mitigate potential negative effects? In particular:
 - To what extent have populations impacted by disaster risk – especially those exposed to both conflict and other hazards – been consulted in the HRP design process and have a role in implementation and monitoring of these efforts?
 - To what extent has the population impacted by disaster risk understood how nature-based solutions can reduce the risk of some hazards?
 - Are feedback channels from local communities built into programme design to ensure accountability?
- To what extent have the capacities of communities been assessed to understand how they approach disaster risk and which methods and tools can be supported and scaled?
- Have Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) been done to ensure that HRPs consider potential environmental impacts of their activities and mitigate them and the linkages of environmental impacts of humanitarian action in increasing disaster and climate risks? Have tools such as the [UNEP Environment Marker](#) been used, to address environment-related risk drivers?
- Have displacement tracking data, such as [IOM's displacement tracking matrix](#), been used to inform planning and track people displaced not only by conflict but also by disasters?
- Have aid quality tools such as the [resilience marker](#) developed by DG ECHO been used, for agencies to self-report which projects fall under a resilience framework?



1.4 Resource mobilization

At the global level:

- Humanitarian and development actors and UNDRR:** Advocate for more complementary, layered financing including multi-year and flexible funding for DRR from both humanitarian and development sectors. Complementary global funding instruments, such as the [Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund](#), the [Central Emergency Response Fund \(CERF\)](#) and the [UN Peacebuilding Fund](#), can also identify programme synergies.
- Humanitarian and development donors, and private sector:** Promote and scale innovative financing models such as forecast-based financing, crisis modifiers and risk-transfer instruments such as financial insurance, micro-insurance, and microfinancing, investment in social capital, and intergovernmental risk sharing, flexible financing, layered models and blended financing.³
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Use the Financial Tracking Service and the OECD Policy Marker for DRR to track and publish information on humanitarian and development funding for DRR.
- Donors:** Consider including risk/DRR-related criteria as part of the aid quality process, building on existing tools like DG ECHO's [resilience marker](#).

At the country level:

- Humanitarian actors:** Identify and capitalize on other financing opportunities to reduce risk including:
 - Country-Based Pooled Funds for joint activities to tackle risk reduction;
 - Opportunities that emerge after crisis to access resources for prevention;
 - The Grand Bargain's localization agenda which should integrate DRR elements into these direct investments for national and local institutions;
 - DRR investments to include a portion to go directly to local actors;
 - Climate adaptation funding to be applied in humanitarian settings;
 - Funding from government authorities such as Ministries of Environment.
- Humanitarian actors:** Capitalize on the momentum around anticipatory action, and advocate for donors to put more resources towards anticipatory action. Use successful examples (CERF funded pilots in Bangladesh and Somalia, START Network pilots in Pakistan) to help make the case.
- Humanitarian and development actors and UNDRR:** Advocate for national resource mobilization and help governments unlock funding for DRR. Develop business and cost efficiency cases and capitalize on opportune times, such as immediately after a disaster when awareness is high.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Continue building and communicating the costs and benefits of investing in risk reduction and early action.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Engage the private sector to limit exposure and mitigate vulnerability of human and environmental systems, and to provide financial resources, build infrastructure, contribute innovation, expertise, or channels of influence to support risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness and resilience building which broaden contributions beyond the government.⁴
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Advocate with and equip the private sector to make resilient investments and business continuity plans to reduce exposure and to ensure that shocks do not impact employment or supply chains.



1.5 Response monitoring

At the global level:

- Humanitarian and development actors and UNDRR:** Use the evidence gathered in monitoring at the country level for consistent advocacy demonstrating DRR's impact to promote greater investment from donors and governments.

At the country level:

- UNDRR and DRR actors:** Help OCHA and HC/HCTs articulate DRR targets and indicators in humanitarian response plans, multi-year humanitarian response plans or frameworks for Collective Outcomes, drawing upon DRR-related indicators in the [IASC Humanitarian Response Indicator Registry](#).
- Humanitarian actors:** Evaluate programmes based on the extent to which risk has been reduced and considered. Programmes should include strategies and tools to monitor, evaluate and analyse progress in DRR and resilience building.

Questions to consider in monitoring processes include (especially for multi-year response plans):

- How was risk analysis applied and integrated into strategic planning? Are there clear linkages between the risks identified in the HNO and mitigation activities in the HRP?
- Have risk scenarios and contingency plans been updated to incorporate risk?
- Were social protection services scaled appropriately and are they flexible enough to enable resilience to a given stressor or shock?

Questions to consider in monitoring results include:

- Have programmes reduced the vulnerability to hazards, shocks and stresses and if so, how?
- Have programmes bolstered the capacities of government ministries to prepare, prevent and respond to hazards, shocks and stresses, and if so, how?
- For resilience programming, have levels of wellbeing, including mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, remained stable or recovered despite a stressor or shock?
- Did any unintended consequences result in increased vulnerabilities?

- Have disasters, hazards or extreme weather affected achievement of sectoral and strategic targets?

Humanitarian and DRR actors: Humanitarian and DRR actors to jointly establish clearer classification of mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities in the context of humanitarian action. These precise definitions should be used in both the HNO and HRP, and will facilitate robust and accurate monitoring.⁵

UNDRR and humanitarian actors: Build evidence for urban or peri-urban vulnerability which the humanitarian system struggles to capture.

2. DRR Actions falling outside the Humanitarian Programme Cycle

Many of the recommendations outlined in this document concern linkages and steps within the HPC. This section offers considerations that fall outside the HPC process: working across the humanitarian-development-peace sectors; adopting a human rights-based, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive approach; and reducing risk at the local level in humanitarian contexts. For further in-depth suggestions and examples of risk mitigation actions that fall outside the scope of the HRP, see the [Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework](#).

2.1 Advancing DRR across humanitarian-development-peace collaboration contexts

At the global level:

Humanitarian actors and UNDRR: Integrate DRR aspects into work undertaken by the IASC Results Group 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration, as relevant.

Humanitarian, DRR and development actors: Develop training modules on systemic risk analysis that can be used for joint training at country-level across humanitarian, DRR, environment and development actors, in line with the Global Risk Assessment Framework.

Humanitarian, DRR and development actors: Improve collaboration with regional institutions to manage trans-boundary risks more effectively, by strengthening regional awareness of climate risk, upgrading forecasting and early warning systems, and coordinating early responses between governments, civil society and the humanitarian sector.⁶

Humanitarian, development and peace actors: The [Climate Security Mechanism](#) stakeholders conduct joint analysis that feeds into contexts with HNOs and HRPs. This work should be aligned with work targeted to strengthen linkages between DRR and humanitarian action.

At the country level:

- **Humanitarian and development actors:** Ensure DRR and preparedness targets and actions are systematically included in Collective Outcomes as well as Multi-Year Response Plans.
- **Governments with support of UNDRR:** Facilitate a multi-stakeholder platform for DRR or similar mechanism. Convene a national level platform spanning humanitarian, development, human rights, climate change adaptation, pandemic preparation and other related sectors as well as civil society and representatives of affected population, to engage in the implementation of the national/local DRR strategies (Target E of the Sendai Framework) and discuss the consequences of not attending to risk and what impact this would have on SDG achievement and human rights.
- **Humanitarian, development actors and governments:** Map the required actions, stakeholder capacities (especially civil society and local NGOs), roles, timing, and coordination models for prevention, mitigation and response phases to identify the synergies, gaps and opportunities to minimize risk as well as the opportunities to build longer-term resilience.
- **Governments with support from DRR actors:** Engage humanitarian actors in the development of national DRR strategies.
- **Humanitarian and development actors:** Overlay risk analysis with development programme coverage to reveal where to adjust both humanitarian plans and development frameworks for action.
- **Development actors, UN and UNDRR:** Commission studies to demonstrate the feasibility and cost-efficiency of investing in areas of risk reduction, as well as the cost-efficiency from safeguarding development gains and reducing the need for humanitarian action.
- **National governments, with the support of UNDRR:** Develop disaster risk profiles as well as analyse resilient investments from domestic and international resources through the application of the Risk Sensitive Budget Review methodology and the OECD policy marker for DRR.
- **Humanitarian and development actors:** Ensure that early action and funding work through existing social services, social protection systems and safety nets, where these are in place.
- **Humanitarian and DRR actors:** When appropriate, request DRR actions be taken up by the development community, such as early warning and incident command systems that could fall under development investment rather than humanitarian response.

2.2 A principled, equitable, gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to DRR

Hazard and risk assessments, plans, mitigation actions should meet basic principles of accountability, participation, non-discrimination and inclusion. Understanding and addressing intersecting inequalities and their effects on people's needs and risks reinforces this human rights-based approach.

At the global level:

- **Humanitarian, DRR and human rights actors:** Provide clearer guidance, tools, definitions and approaches with accompanied training specifically on inclusive and gender-responsive DRR in the context of humanitarian response for country-level actors.

At the country level:

- **Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Disaggregate and analyse risk assessment and disaster impact data not only by age and gender, but also by socio-economic status, disability (including psychosocial disabilities),

sexual orientation, migration and displacement status, and other features of marginalization. Intersectionality of vulnerabilities should also be taken into consideration. Analysis should be used to determine the specific vulnerabilities women and girls face as a result of gender norms and relations, and the roles and responsibilities they take on at the family and community level. Risk analysis should examine gender context before and after the crisis to develop an understanding of gender relations and coping strategies of women, girls, men and boys, in order to mitigate risk and support gender equality.

- **Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Use guidance on gender, diversity and inclusion in DRR and/or climate change adaptation, which identifies priority areas for intervention.
- **Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Improve evacuation centre and displacement site conditions, location and selection, so that they do not deter particular groups from accessing them, and do not further risk violence including gender-based violence. These sites should promote mental health and psychosocial well-being.
- **Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Ensure inclusion and mandated institutional representation of persons with disabilities, people living with mental health conditions, LGBTQIA, women, adolescents, migrants in capacity assessments, DRR planning in coordination fora and investing in their capacity to enable them to actively contribute to these processes.
- **Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Actively seek input from human rights bodies including National Human Rights Commissions and human rights experts to help embed human rights principles into DRR legislation, preparedness and resilience-building efforts.
- **Governments:** Support more predictable temporary stay arrangements during displacement through bilateral agreements, humanitarian visas, targeted use of existing migration categories, and discretion on humanitarian grounds for those displaced across a border after a disaster.^{7,8}

2.3 A conflict-sensitive approach to DRR

DRR approaches must be conflict-sensitive, seeking opportunities to redress power imbalances and making sure not to perpetuate or fuel conflict dynamics. Conversely, DRR concepts and approaches must also be integrated into humanitarian response to conflict.

At the global level:

- **Humanitarian actors, human rights actors and DRR:** Provide clearer guidance, tools, definitions and approaches with accompanied training specific on programming DRR in conflict settings for a wide range of actors at the country level.
- **Humanitarian actors:** Consider conflict adaptability and capacities when conducting risk analysis to better understand how a community or society has changed and adapted in response to the pressures of conflict, whether these adaptations can be sustained if the conflict continues, and if they are compatible with peace.

At the country level:

- **Humanitarian actors:** While maintaining impartiality, identify government partners who can be strong partners for DRR and who can be supported in delivering subnational DRR strategies that support conditions for peace rather than exacerbating existing conflict.⁹
- **Governments:** Create legislation and plans which include provisions for both climate- and pandemic-related risks as well as conflict-related risks, shocks and stresses. Risk Analyses (described below), should identify overlaps between these risks, which should feed into legislation drafting.

2.4 Reducing risk at the local level

- Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Map local stakeholder capacities such as religious groups, civil society organizations, youth organisations, organizations of persons with disabilities, women’s rights groups and women-led organisations – which have local knowledge and unique abilities to reach communities, and enhance their leadership around DRR.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Use horizontal capacity exchanges to share expertise, and to learn from and support community efforts to scale up DRR.
- Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Ensure that national frameworks include a comprehensive risk analysis that incorporates risks faced by different population groups, such as people living in coastal vs mountainous areas, urban vs rural populations, etc.
- Humanitarian and development actors and governments:** Integrate Nature-based Solutions into action plans to reduce risk and increase resilience of local communities.
- Development actors and governments:** Support sub-national government and civil society to build resilience. Help them analyse and articulate how ongoing humanitarian emergencies are affecting DRR needs and preparedness efforts, as well as advocate for the changes needed to the national framework arising from specific local situations.
- Development and humanitarian actors:** Engage the perspectives and knowledge of women and their leadership to mitigate impact, and how to meaningfully and sustainably reach local communities and families.

3. DRR as part of humanitarian enablers

An effective humanitarian response depends on the “enablers” of coordination and information management throughout the programme cycle.

3.1 Coordination



At the global level:

- All actors:** Integrate DRR in HPC, humanitarian and humanitarian-development-peace collaboration training modules.
- Donors, Humanitarian & DRR actors:** Increase human and financial resources available to risk-informed humanitarian action.
- Donors, Humanitarian & DRR actors:** Mobilize global and regional entities to improve capacity and support risk-informed humanitarian action at the country level, building on existing initiatives such as the [Standby Partnership](#), [ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management](#), the [CADRI](#), the [Global Risk Assessment Framework](#), and support provided by the UN and intergovernmental organizations for disaster management and emergency response and UNDRR Regional Offices.
- All actors:** Form communities of practice to exchange tools, good practices and experiences in risk-informing humanitarian action.

At the country level:

- HCT/Clusters:** Make DRR a standing item on HCT and Cluster meeting agendas to mainstream it. Broaden meeting participation to include new diverse actors with DRR expertise. Link to existing coordination structures for DRR – such as national platforms for DRR or similar mechanism – as relevant.
- UNCT/HCT and wider humanitarian and development actors:** At the programme level, promote joint technical teams which can informally collaborate to tackle a joint problem stemming from risk.
- UNCT/HCT:** Consider establishing a DRR working group under the UNCT/HCT (as also suggested in the [Guidance Note on Integrating DRR and CCA in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework](#))
- All actors:** Collaborate with global and regional entities to improve capacity and support disaster risk reduction.

3.2 Information management



At the country level:

- Humanitarian actors:** Promote inclusion of DRR in information management processes, platforms and products such as SitReps, the 3/9Ws, and the Humanitarian Dashboard.
- Humanitarian and development actors:** Integrate human and economic disaster losses into humanitarian analysis and recovery planning.
- Humanitarian and development actors and UNDRR:** Use information management products on impact for advocacy with government, community members and donors.
- UNCT/HCTs and Governments:** Set up interagency Information Management Working Groups which work across the humanitarian and development fields as a channel for communication of relevant disaster risk data between these communities.

Endnotes (Annex I)

- 1 [UN Common Guidance On Helping Build Resilient Societies](#), Final version, 17 August 2020.
- 2 Ibid
- 3 [The Disaster Riskscape Across Asia-Pacific: Pathways for resilience, inclusion and empowerment Asia-Pacific Disaster Report](#), ESCAP, 2019.
- 4 Some questions adopted from: [Risk-informed Education Programming for Resilience UNICEF](#), Guidance Note May 2019.
- 5 [World Disasters Report, Resilience: Saving Lives Today, Investing for Tomorrow](#), IFRC, 2016.
- 7 [2012 Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda](#)
- 8 Peters, Katie et al. [Double vulnerability: the humanitarian implications of intersecting climate and conflict risk](#), ODI, March 2019.
- 9 [World Disasters Report, Resilience: saving lives today, investing for tomorrow](#), IFRC, 2016.