Module 2

The Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action:

Supporting Risk-Informed Programming and Humanitarian-Development-Peace Collaboration

This module is part of the learning package on the Checklist: Scaling up disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action, the whole of which can be accessed here: https://www.undrr.org/publication/scaling-disaster-risk-reduction-humanitarian-action
Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, participants should be able to:

1. Understand the origins/purpose of the Checklist: the need to operationalize humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) collaboration to reduce emerging and existing risks

2. Appreciate the importance/value of making risk reduction integral to humanitarian planning/programming at all levels

3. Understand key roles that humanitarian, development, peace, DRR and government actors play in facilitating this integration

4. Understand the contexts in which the Checklist might appropriately be used – in both HPC and non-HPC countries
New Way of Working: HDP Collaboration

“We spend far more time and resources responding to crises rather than preventing them...People are paying too high a price. We need a whole new approach.”

António Guterres
UN Secretary-General

• recognizes emergency needs may be symptoms of underlying issues reflecting broader inequalities and injustices
• enables HDP actors to work jointly on collective outcomes, to engage with root causes
• considers immediate & long-term needs of the affected; seeks to link humanitarian response with recovery & long-term SDGs
• builds on work embedding conflict-sensitive approaches, addressing drivers of fragility, conflict
• builds on experience working on DRR, resilience and fragility – seeks a systems approach to risk analysis
The “Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action “

What is it?

A list of recommendations to help practitioners:

✓ strengthen risk-informed programming in different phases (leaving room to adapt to country context)

✓ better integrate DRR into humanitarian response through each phase of the HPC

Now, part of the 2022 Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) Facilitation Package
Why is the integration of DRR action in humanitarian response a critical concern?

• Scale, complexity, and human cost of challenges make reducing risk/vulnerability central to reducing numbers of those in need – projected to increase to 200 million people by end-2022

• Fragmented response between humanitarian, development and peace actors has been inadequate to handle this increase in needs

• Greater alignment of DRR strategies with humanitarian and conflict sensitive programming is needed to slow this increase in needs
'Checklist Focus: Risk-informing Humanitarian Action and Scaling up HDP Collaboration to reduce risk'

- Support operationalization of risk-informed humanitarian action and H-D-P collaboration through the scaling-up of risk reduction activities
- Provide suggestions on how H-D-P actors might work jointly on **collective outcomes** to reduce risk, respond more effectively to needs, engage with **root causes**
- Raise government, donor, partner awareness of the benefits of integrating DRR within humanitarian response
Applying the Checklist: Whose responsibility?

DRR: a collective responsibility for actors working to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The Checklist recommendations aim to guide a range of stakeholders:

- Humanitarian actors
- Development actors
- Environment actors
- HCTs / UNCTs
- DRR stakeholders, including UNDRR
- Government entities (NDMAs)
- Human Rights actors
- Donors
- Private sector entities
Using the Checklist: *When? In what contexts?*

Please turn to page 2 of the Checklist
# The Checklist: How is it structured?

## 1. Recommended Actions for Integrating Risk within HPC
1. Preparedness
2. Needs Assessment and Analysis
3. Humanitarian Strategic Planning
4. Resource Mobilization
5. Response Monitoring

## 2. DRR Actions falling outside the HPC
1. Advancing DRR across humanitarian-development-peace collaboration contexts (Focus: collaboration)
2. A principled, equitable, gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to DRR (Focus: Principles)
3. A conflict-sensitive approach to DRR (Focus on “Do no harm”)
4. Reducing risk at the local level (Focus: support for local communities, families, women)

## 3. DRR as part of “humanitarian enablers”
1. Coordination
2. Information Management

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[UNDRR Logo]
Exercise 2: Small Group Discussions

With your group, discuss:

• In which contexts have you worked where integration of DRR in humanitarian response received (or if it did not, *should* have received) much focus?

• What DRR actions were (or *should* have been) taken (or proposed)?

*All:* Be sure to nominate a small group facilitator and a reporter for your group

*Reporters:* Be prepared to report to plenary 1 context and 1 DRR action taken (or proposed)

*Timing:* 15 minutes

Examples of actions:

• Adding to stockpiles

• Training community groups in hazard, vulnerabilities, capacity assessment

• Strengthening shelters with transitional materials; retrofitting buildings used as mass shelters

• Establishing, enforcing building codes for populations reconstructing structures

• Relocating populations from flood zone

• Placing signage: flood danger zone warning; beach observation posts; evacuation routes and assembly points
Tools to enhance your learning...

**Scaling up disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action** - This concrete set of recommendations and accompanying **Checklist** outline specific actions to better integrate disaster risk reduction into humanitarian response, including identifying disaster risks and incorporating disaster risk reduction through the phases of the humanitarian programme cycle. The recommendations outline ways to make DRR more integral to humanitarian planning and programming at global and country level, particularly in more challenging contexts. It is intended to help practitioners strengthen risk-informed programming, while leaving them room to adapt to the country context. This 2.0 edition has been informed by pilot testing in Haiti, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and a global review of DRR in 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Humanitarian Response Plans.

UN OCHA’s **HPC 2022 Facilitation Package** (which now includes the Scaling up Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action 2.0 and DRR checklist 2.0.)

To aid humanitarian-development collaboration, the Checklist should be applied in tandem with the **Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which includes** examples of risk mitigation actions falling outside the scope of the HRP.

UNICEF’s **Guidance for Risk-Informed Programming** aims to help UNICEF and its partners better assess and manage risks. These are risks related to fragility, violent conflict, disaster, climate change, epidemics and economic instability. The guidance complements and supports UNICEF’s work on Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, Social Protection, Emergency Preparedness and Peacebuilding. It also brings a child-centered, risk-informed approach to both the humanitarian action and development programming of UNICEF and our partners.
Wrap-up

1. The “Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action” provides much guidance on operationalizing humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) collaboration to reduce emerging and existing risks.

2. The Checklist emphasizes the importance and the value of making risk reduction integral to humanitarian planning and programming at all levels (global, national, and local).

3. The Checklist helps clarify the key roles that humanitarian, development, peace, DRR and government actors play in facilitating integration of DRR actions.

4. The Checklist is structured so as to clarify the various contexts in which its recommendations might appropriately be used; that is, in both HPC and non-HPC contexts.