

Module 4


Foundations for HDP collaboration on DRR (with a Focus on Underlying Factors and Pre-existing Vulnerabilities)

FACILITATOR'S NOTES

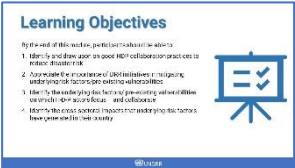
*This module is part of the learning package on the **Checklist: Scaling up disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action**, the whole of which can be accessed here: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/scaling-disaster-risk-reduction-humanitarian-action>*

Module 4 Foundations for HDP collaboration on DRR (with a Focus on Underlying Factors and Pre-existing Vulnerabilities) - Facilitator's Note part of the learning package for implementing the **Checklist 2.0: Scaling Up Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action: Recommendations for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle**

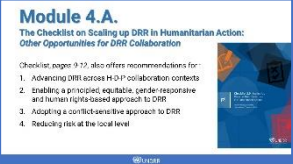
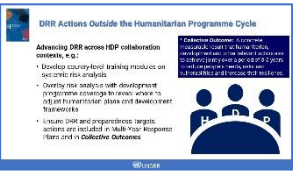
Please note: Optional module training content and/or questions are offered in red with the total time for each slide if the optional material is presented.

Learning Module:	Foundations for HDP collaboration on DRR (with a Focus on Underlying Factors and Pre-existing Vulnerabilities)	
Time and Method	Content	Note
<p>Dialogue 5 minutes Slide 1</p> 	<p>Welcome the participants to this training Module 04.</p> <p>If they have not already done so (in previous Modules), invite the participants to introduce themselves by name and agency – if in person, by going around the room; if online, by having participants write their info in the chat box.</p> <p>Tell the participants that the first part of the Module, Part A, will take approximately one hour, and that the second part, Part B, a small group exercise, will take about another hour to complete.</p> <p>Note that the overall objective is to ensure all participants have a clear understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the various Checklist recommendations for collaborating with H-D-P partners • the importance and value of drivers and underlying risk factors as potential entry points for DRR discussions with those H-D-P colleagues 	<p>It takes approximately 45-50 minutes to deliver Part A of this module using all PowerPoint slides and the accompanying small group work.</p> <p>Note: Including the optional Q&As and the plenary case (Slide 17) increases the total time for Part A by an extra 20 minutes or a total of 65 minutes.</p> <p>Part B, an in-depth, small group exercise, follows; it requires another 60 minutes to complete.</p> <p>Plan on about 2 hours to run everything. If it is difficult to find two hours for the module, Parts A and B can be run separately.</p> <p>The aim of the small group work at the end of the module is to ensure participants have a clear grasp of the underlying risk factors (the “pre-existing vulnerabilities” that characterize populations in their</p>

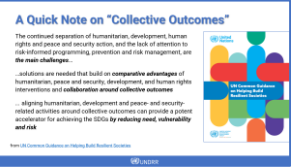

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		countries` likely to be affected by hazards/threats) and can begin to conceptualize DRR actions that could address those risk factors.
<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 2</p> 	Briefly review the module's learning objectives.	
<p>Module 4.A. Presentation 2 minutes Slide 3</p>	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Remind participants that Module 3 focused on the Checklist's recommendations on integrating DRR into the HPC process.</p> <p>Note that the Checklist also offers recommendations for collaborating on DRR in a number of other contexts as well, contexts that are outside of the HPC process.</p> <p>Suggest that the participants turn to page 9 in the Checklist if they want to follow along in more detail.</p>	

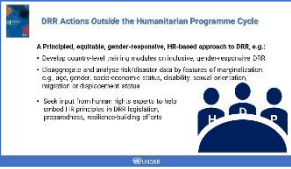
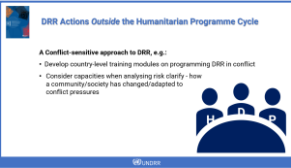
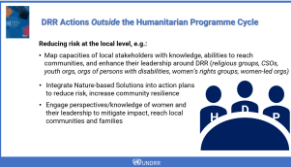
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<p>Module 4.A. The Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action: Other Opportunities for DRR Collaboration</p> 	<p>State that this section includes recommendations for :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advancing DRR across H-D-P collaboration contexts 2. Enabling a principled, equitable, gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to DRR 3. Adopting a conflict-sensitive approach to DRR 4. Reducing risk at the local level <p>State that efforts in these contexts are also critical for ensuring that DRR is a priority for all HDP stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 4</p> 	<p>Show the slide and review the points.</p> <p>Stress the final point and its focus on collaborating with HDP colleagues to agree and work jointly on collective outcomes.</p> <p>Click to reveal and then read the text box that appears.</p> <p>Emphasize that producing agreement on longer-term collective outcomes represents a high level of collaboration. In agreeing on collective outcomes, agencies with short-term and longer-term</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 5</p>	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Review the main challenges reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience</p> <p>Review the proposed solutions.</p>	

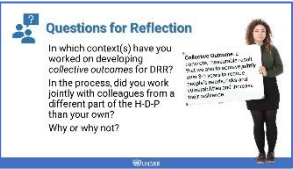

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	<p>Ask a volunteer to read the statement taken from the UN Common Guidance.</p> <p>Note that the focus on collaborating on collective outcomes has become a key issue for many actors, both UN and non-UN.</p> <p>Click the blue info button to reveal the Scaling up Recommendations paper and tell participants that on page 14 are a few examples of collective outcomes that include a focus on DRR. Move to the next slide.</p>	
<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 6</p> 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Note that the Grand Bargain urges collaborating on collective outcomes. Seven countries are now doing so under the guidance of the Secretary General's Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration (JSC).</p> <p>Click on each of the three countries to reveal the examples that are drawn from the Scaling Up Recs paper, page 14. (Try not to get into a long discussion of how these outcomes are to be achieved – note simply that efforts are ongoing to identify them and work towards achievement.)</p>	
<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 7</p>	<p>Show the slide and review the points.</p> <p>Take questions if participants volunteer them but move quickly to the next slide</p>	


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<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 8</p> 	<p>Show the slide and review the points.</p> <p>Take questions if participants volunteer them but move quickly to the next slide</p>	
<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 9</p> 	<p>Show the slide and review the points.</p> <p>Ask the participants if any have worked at a local level with communities on DRR and mitigating risk? If there are positive responses, ask 1 or 2 participants to <i>briefly</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the context of that work • What did they find to be most exciting about that DRR work? • What did they find to be most challenging? 	


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<p>Presentation with Q&A</p> <p>10 minutes</p> <p>Slide 10</p> 	<p>Show the slide and ask the participants individually to take a moment and reflect on the questions.</p> <p>After 20-30 seconds, ask if any participants have experience they would like to briefly share with the group. Take responses from 1 or 2 participants.</p> <p>Be sure they comment on whether or not they worked jointly with colleagues from other parts of the HDP? If they didn't, ask why. If they did, ask them how the collaboration went.</p> <p>Keep it to no more than 5 minutes.</p>	
<p>Presentation</p> <p>30 seconds</p> <p>Slide 11</p> 	<p>This slide is a milepost only. Note that we are going to focus now on one topic that interested nearly all HDP actors: vulnerabilities. Move on.</p>	
<p>Presentation</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>Slide 12</p>	<p>Show the slide title and two text boxes. Give the participants a moment to review the boxes</p> <p>State that humanitarian and development actors conduct many similar functions in their work with stakeholders and communities.</p>	<p>There is no need to read each of the statements.</p> <p>Simply note both sets of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan


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	<p>Review a few of the corresponding statements in each box and note how many of the functions that both humanitarians and development actors conduct - such as planning, preparing agreements, building capacities, conducting assessments, procuring resources – are functionally similar but differ primarily in the timing of when those actions are carried out.</p> <p>Then click once to reveal the question: Where is the clear meeting ground here? Ask the participants to note which particular aspect of the functions shown here is clearly the same in each box?</p> <p>When someone mentions “assessing vulnerabilities and capacities”, click once again to reveal the two red boxes highlighting “vulnerabilities and capacities”.</p> <p>Stress that humanitarians and development actors alike focus on vulnerabilities and that this is a critical element of information for planning both short-term humanitarian interventions and longer-term development programs.</p> <p>Click once again to reveal the bridge and state that the focus on identifying vulnerabilities is a bridge between the two often-divided worlds of humanitarians and development actors, that vulnerabilities represent a key entry point for both sets of actors to sit at the same table and discuss what each is doing to address those vulnerabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare • Build capacities • Assess situations • Mobilise resources
<p>Presentation 3 minutes 8 minutes with option</p>	<p>Show the slide and note that statements by different types of actors seem to be increasingly similar</p> <p>Click a few logos in each box and read the statements.</p>	


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<p>Slide 13</p> 	<p>Finally, click the WFP logo and read the statement the UNDP logo and read the statement.</p> <p>Note that these two agencies, one viewed as a highly-qualified emergency response agency and the other known to be a highly-qualified development agency, both highlight the importance of identifying vulnerabilities and using that knowledge to orient their activities.</p> <p>State once again, as can be seen here, that humanitarian and development actors alike focus on vulnerabilities as a key part of their work, and that, in identifying those vulnerabilities, the options for addressing them – that is, for carrying out DRR actions – become much clearer.</p> <p>Emphasize that this focus on a population's vulnerabilities (and on its capacities as well) will be the focus of this module as well – for it is in identifying and addressing these vulnerabilities – what some refer to as “underlying risk factors – that real HDP collaboration can occur, and a consensus built with regard to which DRR actions are most appropriate at a given moment.</p> <p>Option (time permitting): After reviewing the slide, you might ask participants which of their organizations clearly focus activities on addressing vulnerabilities. Ask those who respond positively to provide a few actual examples</p> <p>Workshop: Take their responses and write them on a flip chart.</p> <p>If Online: Ask participants to enter their responses in the chat box.</p>	

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	(This option will likely add an extra 5 minutes to the session.)	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 14</p>  <p>The slide content is: Vulnerabilities... "...will be used to identify main response objectives and select the most appropriate response options". A speaker icon is shown with a bubble that says: "DRR entry point will be used to identify a seat at the table for DRR".</p>	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Emphasize that the “underlying (risk) factors” or pre-existing <i>vulnerabilities</i> (that are identified during the HNO/JIAF and in other equivalent planning processes) will be used to identify main response objectives, select the most appropriate response options and also inform decisions about collective outcomes.</p> <p>Click once to reveal the speaker and read the “bubble”: “<i>DRR entry point, yes? An opportunity to discuss mitigating actions.</i>”</p> <p>Note that it is in designing response actions to address those “underlying factors” where DRR and mitigating actions can be discussed and agreed.</p> <p>Click one final time to reveal the speaker and the second “bubble”.</p> <p>Note that these opportunities can work only if those advocating for DRR and mitigating actions actually have “a seat at the table” – that is, at the various HCT or cluster or HRP (or equivalent) preparation meetings where actions to address existing vulnerabilities are likely to be considered.</p> <p>Stress that it up to all of the participants (“<i>all of you</i>”), to each stakeholder to ensure that the voices for DRR are present, “at the table”, and <i>heard</i>.</p>	

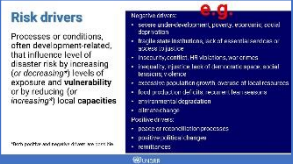
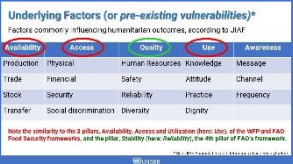
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<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 15</p>  <p>The slide content is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify main risk drivers and underlying factors to set priorities and make strategic decisions about collective outcomes • understand interlinkages: how sectoral needs and factors compound each other • inform decisions by assessing: What collective actions could help prevent occurrence of needs or mitigate risks? 	<p>Show the slide title and remind the participants that working collaboratively with H-D-P colleagues offers a unique opportunity to understand more fully the root causes of disaster impacts in their countries.</p> <p>Click to reveal the first bulleted point and note that a key part of this collaborative process is the identification of the main risk drivers and “underlying factors” conducted in order to set intervention priorities and make strategic decisions about collective outcomes.</p> <p>Note that the terms “underlying factors” and “pre-existing vulnerabilities” are more or less synonymous; they refer to “<i>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards</i>” – the definition of vulnerabilities that was covered in Module 1.</p> <p>Click once again to reveal the second bulleted point and note that it is through working collaboratively with HDP colleagues that we can begin to understand the “interlinkages” or “cross-sectoral” impacts that may be compounded by the various sectoral needs and underlying factors.</p> <p>Emphasize that the effort to get interlinkages is an approach that highlights the importance of systems thinking and considers issues as a whole, across sectors, to understand the full range of underlying factors that collectively influences humanitarian conditions and how situations in one sector can influence or impact other sectors as well.</p> <p>State that a major aim of this approach is to build synergies across sectors so as to tackle complex issues using inter/cross-sectoral</p>	

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	<p>interventions and achieving inter-related humanitarian/development goals and targets.</p> <p>Click once again to reveal the third bulleted point and note that the output of collaborating on risk analysis and of the identification of drivers and pre-existing vulnerabilities is intended to inform critical decisions such as: What collective actions could help prevent occurrence of needs or mitigate risks?</p> <p>Stress that this is, perhaps, one of the most opportune points in the HNO/HRP process (and equivalent processes) for enabling dialogue about DRR among HDP collaborators, and for the key question to be posed: how can we mitigate risks?</p> <p>Click again to reveal the DRR Entry Point arrows. Stress that in collaborating on this critical part of the disaster risk management process, there are ample opportunities for dialogue about DRR, mitigating action, and reaching consensus about desired, collective outcomes.</p>	
<p>Presentation with Q&A</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>8 minutes with option</p> <p>Slide 16</p>	<p>Show the slide title and definition of risk drivers.</p> <p>Note that in the HPC, "risk drivers" are those processes or conditions that impact the level of disaster risk by increasing a population's vulnerabilities (or by decreasing that population's capacities).</p> <p>Click to reveal the list of drivers.</p> <p>Note that the list can include both negative and positive drivers.</p>	

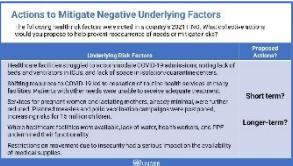
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	<p>Option (time permitting):</p> <p>After reviewing the slide, you might ask participants which of the risk drivers shown here apply to their countries – or if there are other drivers that they believe should be added to the list.</p> <p>Workshop: Take their responses and write them on a flip chart.</p> <p>If Online: Ask participants to enter their responses in the chat box. (This option will likely add an extra 5 minutes to the session.)</p>	
<p>Presentation with Q&A</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>Slide 17</p> 	<p>Show the slide title and table of underlying factors.</p> <p>Note the table lists factors that commonly influence humanitarian outcomes and needs. Tell participants that the table is from the HNO JIAF process and is the JIAF's way of categorizing underlying factor, grouping them into the 5 categories shown here.</p> <p>Explain briefly that the various categories. Note that:</p> <p>“Availability” refers to the status of material goods or services that are needed to survive and thrive. The physical lack of essential goods and services implies a higher level of vulnerability.</p> <p>“Access” refers to both “physical” access (e.g. can the affected reach higher ground in a flood zone) and “purchasing power” (e.g., can the affected buy/borrow/procure critically needed goods?). Lack of access implies a higher level of vulnerability.</p>	

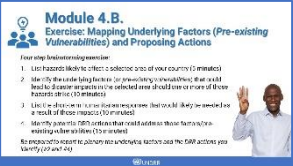
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	<p>“Quality” refers to whether or not needed skills are present and adequate, critical inputs (water, medicines, etc.) are in acceptable condition, essential services are reliable and functioning properly, etc. Lack of quality implies a higher level of vulnerability.</p> <p>“Use” refers to whether or not the population has the appropriate knowledge, skills, and attitudes to develop or make use of available goods or services. The inability to make use of these goods or services implies a higher level of vulnerability.</p> <p>“Awareness” ability to receive and understand critical messages about the situation at hand. Populations unable to receive and/or understand warnings or other messages are more vulnerable.</p> <p>Click once to reveal the red rings and the footnote. State that the categories used in the JIAF table are similar to the pillars of the food security framework used by WFP and FAO (which focuses on Availability, Access and Utilization (or “use”). Both frameworks focus on what goods and services are available in an affected area, can the affected population fulfill (“access”) its essential needs, and is that population capable of making use of those goods and services.</p> <p>Click once again to reveal the green ring and the footnote. State that the JIAF table’s “Quality” factor is similar to the 4th pillar of FAO’s food security framework: “stability”.</p> <p>Emphasize that in identifying which factors tend to increase a population’s vulnerability, humanitarian and development actors can have a credible</p>	

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	dialogue about which actions would be most appropriate to reducing or even eliminating negative underlying factors.	
<p>Optional Exercise with Feedback</p> <p>10 minutes</p> <p>Slide 18</p> 	<p>Optional Exercise</p> <p>Show the slide and read the title and instructions.</p> <p>Tell the participants to read and reflect on the list health risk factors (which have been drawn from a country's 2021 HNO). Give them a moment to do so.</p> <p>After 30-45 seconds, ask participants the key question: <i>"What collective actions would you propose to help prevent reoccurrence of needs or mitigate risks?"</i> Remind them that this is one of the key questions that the HNO/JIAF (and other equivalent planning processes) aims to answer.</p> <p>Workshop: Take quick responses from a few participants and write their responses on a flip chart.</p> <p>If Online: Ask participants to enter their responses in the chat box.</p> <p>Highlight those responses that aim at actual long-term risk and/or vulnerability reduction.</p> <p>Note that an HRP based on this HNO would hopefully include not only actions to address short-term emergency health needs but also include proposals to address these underlying factors.</p> <p>Try to keep the time to about 10 minutes.</p>	<p>The health risk factors have been drawn from the Ethiopia 2021 HNO (pp 29-30) available at: Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 (February 2021) - Ethiopia ReliefWeb</p>

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<p>Module 4.B. Small Group Exercise with Reports to Plenary 60 minutes Slide 19</p> 	<p>Show the slide and note that the rest of the Module – Part B – is dedicated to an in-depth exercise/ Note that participants will now join small groups to work on a brainstorming exercise focused on proposing DRR actions for their own country/countries. Review that the aim is to recommend DRR actions based on actual underlying risk factors in a selected area of their country. Divide the participants into small groups of 3-5. If possible, organize small groups by country. If there are many more participants from a single country, form multiple groups each with participants from that country. Tell the groups they should each nominate a small group facilitator whose responsibilities are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage participation of all group members 2. Be aware of the timing/deadline 3. Ensure results are achieved by the deadline. <p>Tell them they should also identify a reporter whose job it will be to report results back to plenary. (Reports should follow the instruction on the slide.) Tell them they will have about 25 minutes to discuss and then return to plenary to present their reports. Ask if there are questions on procedure. If so, answer them. If not, send them to their small group rooms or spaces.</p>	<p>The exercise will work best if all members of each small group are from the same country. If they are from different countries, tell them they may “combine” the hazards and underlying factors that characterize various countries (as if working on one country) and suggest responses and DRR actions accordingly. If you find they need more time, give them an additional 5 minutes but do not surpass 30 minutes in total for the discussions.</p>

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	<p>Check in with the group facilitators at around the 30 minute mark to see if they are finished or nearly so.. Adjust the exercise close accordingly – if they don't need the full 40 minutes, close the exercise and bring them back to the plenary session for the group reports.</p> <p>Ask each small group reporter to present the underlying factors and the DRR actions that were identified by his/her group (i.e., their responses to tasks #2 and #4.)</p> <p>Have all group reporters present before you take questions or comments from other participants as you will have only about 20-25 minutes for this feedback session.</p> <p>As they report, take note of similar underlying factors reported by different groups and whether or not their proposals for DRR actions to mitigate those factors are similar or very different.</p> <p>After all groups have reported, note clear similarities in DRR actions proposed for similar underlying factors.</p> <p>Then highlight the cases where DRR actions proposed for similar underlying factors are significantly different.</p> <p>Ask the groups that proposed those differing actions for the same underlying factors what they believe are the reasons for those differences. Ask them to comment on the different actions proposed by the other groups: Would the the other groups' actions also make sense in their selected hazards/situations? Why or why not?</p>	

Module 4 Foundations for HDP collaboration on DRR (with a Focus on Underlying Factors and Pre-existing Vulnerabilities) - Facilitator's Note part of the learning package for implementing the **Checklist 2.0: Scaling Up Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action: Recommendations for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle**

Learning Module:	Foundations for HDP collaboration on DRR (with a Focus on Underlying Factors and Pre-existing Vulnerabilities)	
Time and Method	Content	Note
<p>1 minute Slide 22</p> <div data-bbox="208 533 499 699" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Wrap-up</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HDP collaboration on DRR should aim to build on the comparative advantages of each actor's interventions 2. Collaboration should try to identify collective outcomes – that is, concrete, measurable results that HDP actors will aim to achieve jointly over a period of 3-5 years to reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities, and increase their resilience 3. DRR initiatives aim to mitigate the underlying risk factors and pre-existing vulnerabilities on which most HDP actors commonly focus 4. In focusing on underlying risk factors, HDP actors should aim to identify the cross sectoral impacts that such factors can generate <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">© UNDRR</p> </div>		