Module 5

DRR and “Humanitarian Enablers”
HDP Collaboration in practice

*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. Explain the purpose, and importance of H-D-P coordination and collaboration to address/reduce systemic risk and cross-sector impacts.

2. Identify the constraints to coordination and collaboration they face and how they might best be reduced or eliminated.

3. Identify in-country opportunities to discuss DRR integration and risk-informed programming.

4. Know where to turn for further support.
"Humanitarian Enablers"

Part 3 of the Checklist notes: “An effective humanitarian response depends on the ‘enablers’ of coordination and information management throughout the programme cycle”
Global level efforts:

All actors:

- Integration of DRR in HPC, and in HDP collaboration training modules
- Formation of Communities of Practice to share experience in risk-informing humanitarian action

Donors, Humanitarian & DRR actors:

- Increasing resources for risk-informed humanitarian action
- Mobilizing global/regional support for risk-informed humanitarian action at country level (e.g., Standby Partnership, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management, CADRI, GRAF, UNDRR ROs)
DRR → Coordination

**Country level efforts:**

- **HCT/Clusters:** Mainstream DRR in HCT/Cluster meeting agendas; include actors with DRR expertise; link to other coordination structures (national DRR platforms)

- **UNCT/HCT/other humanitarian-development actors:** Promote joint technical teams to tackle joint risk-related problems

- **UNCT/HCT:** Establish DRR working groups

- **All actors:** Collaborate with global and regional entities to support DRR capacities and practices

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Pakistan DRR and Anticipatory Action Working Group and Consultation Process:

A working group was established to support integration of DRR into 2021 HRP. Meetings were held by heads of agencies, sector leads, OCHA, UNDRR, NDMA & others to:

- Agree on HPC process and scope
- Discuss key shocks/natural hazards to inform HNO
- Decide PiN number
- Consult with other actors on needs analysis outcomes, next steps, process
- Classify and prioritize hazards; discuss scenario building methodology
**Country level** efforts:

- **Humanitarian actors**: Promote inclusion of DRR in IM processes, platforms and products: SitReps, 3/9Ws, Humanitarian Dashboards

- **Humanitarian/development actors/UNDRR**: Use IM products for advocacy purposes

- **UNCT/HCTs/Governments**: Set up interagency IM WGs as channel for communicating relevant disaster risk data
In Module 4, Part 1, we talked about the value of HDP collaboration, of jointly working on collective outcomes.

Proponents of collaboration call for breaking down the traditional silos of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors. This idea challenges the status quo of the traditional aid system which operates with inadequate coordination between development, humanitarian, and other actors.

DRR actors have been attempting to bridge the humanitarian development divide for some time.

The big question remains:

**Why do these silos exist?**
Coordination/Collaboration Barriers

Lack of resources is clearly one of the main barriers to DRR efforts in many countries.

Still, other barriers to coordination between humanitarian and development must be considered if joint risk-informed programming efforts are to succeed. For instance:

- Is coordination a priority for those who should be working jointly?
- Is there trust among the various actors?
- Is coordination leadership viewed as skilled and effective?
Exercise 5. Overcoming the barriers to coordination

Review the handout. Then, with your group:

1. Discuss, reach consensus on 3 barriers that most significantly impact efforts by humanitarian/development actors to collaborate on risk-informed programming in your country

2. Recommend actions to minimize or even eliminate these 3 barriers

Reporters: Be prepared to report to plenary your group’s 3 barriers and any recommended actions.
Getting Support for DRR Integration and Risk-Informed Programming

• Where to turn for additional support and learning?
• UNDRR Regional Offices
• UNDRR Risk Knowledge Branch, GRAF Team, Geneva
• UNDRR Partnerships Branch
• UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI)
  https://www.undrr.org/about-undrr/where-we-work
Wrap-up

1. Effective HDP coordination and collaboration are essential to optimize efforts seeking to reduce systemic risk and cross-sector impacts.

2. Humanitarian or development or peacebuilding actors often find themselves working in silos with little or no input from actors in other fields; these silos, while traditional, are wholly unnecessary.

3. A dialogue on DRR can help to bridge this humanitarian / development divide.

4. Efforts to identify the particular barriers to coordination and collaboration that HDP actors confront in their country of operation can help break down these silos.