



Overview Module


DRR: Fundamentals, Frameworks, and Integration into Humanitarian Programming

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>*

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Module Navigation: Several slides in the Module make use of animation. Facilitators planning to present this Module must first thoroughly familiarize themselves with these PowerPoint animations.

Learning Module:	DRR: Fundamentals, Frameworks, and Integration into Humanitarian Programming	
Time and Method	Content	Note
<p>Presentation with Participant Introductions</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slide 1</p> 	<p>Welcome the participants to the training module.</p> <p>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 Module will take approximately one hour, and that the overall goal of the session is to ensure all participants have a grounding in DRR concepts and terms and in the frameworks that underpin current thinking in DRR integration in humanitarian initiatives.</p> <p>Make sure that the participants have access to the <i>Checklist</i> either physically (on the group tables if in person) or electronically (in the chat box if online).</p>	<p>It takes 60 minutes to deliver this module using all PowerPoint slides and conducting the various plenary Q&As.</p> <p>The intent of the various Q&As is to enable participants to develop a shared understanding of the disaster risk situations in their county of assignment.</p>
<p>Presentation</p> <p>1 minute</p> <p>Slide 2</p>	<p>Review briefly the module's learning objectives.</p>	

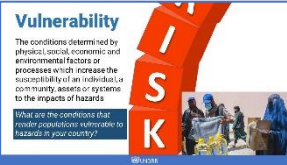

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<p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>By the end of this module, participants should better:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the urgency, importance of strengthening cooperation between humanitarian, development and peace actors to enable long-term reduction of vulnerabilities. 2. Appreciate the clear linkages between the Sendai Framework, SDG targets, Paris Agreement, and DRR. 3. Gain awareness of the concept of systemic risk and the aims of comprehensive risk assessment. 4. Become aware of various opportunities for integrating DRR activities into the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (or equivalent in non-HPC countries).  <p><small>© UNDRR</small></p>		
<p>Presentation 15 seconds Slide 3</p>  <p><small>© UNDRR</small></p>	<p>Slide 3 is simply a “milepost”. Note that the training will now focus on a few terms fundamental to the field of DRR.</p>	
<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 4</p>  <p><small>© UNDRR</small></p>	<p>Review the definition of Disaster Risk.</p> <p>Stress that, as will be shown, disaster risk is a function of the hazard as well as the population’s exposure and vulnerability - and the capacities of that population.</p> <p>Emphasize that a risk refers to potential losses – it is an anticipatory concept.</p>	


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<p>Presentation with Plenary Q&A 3 minutes Slide 5</p> 	<p>Review the definition of hazard. Then click to make the hazard list and the plenary question appear and ask: <i>"Which hazards are the most common in your country?"</i> Workshop: Take quick responses from 2-3 participants and write their responses on a flip chart. If Online: Ask participants to enter their responses in the chat box.</p>	<p>You may want to add that increasingly disaster managers do not use the term "natural disaster". Indeed, in every phase of a disaster, the difference between who suffers and who does not is a function of the social context. In other words, there is nothing "natural" about who is impacted by a hazard. The term "natural hazard" is used.</p>
<p>Presentation with Plenary Q&A 3 minutes Slide 6</p> 	<p>Review the definition of Exposure. Then click to make two plenary questions appear and ask: <i>"Which populations are highly exposed to hazards in your country?"</i> <i>What are the conditions that leave them exposed?"</i> Workshop: Take quick responses from 2-3 participants and write their responses on a flip chart. If Online: Ask participants to enter their responses in the chat box. Note down, in particular, the responses that participants offer to the second question. If the training will include Module 4, you may want to remind participants of their responses during that session</p>	<p>Possible responses to "conditions": Residing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on coast in cyclone area • in annual flood zone • near area of conflict • in valley below active volcano • in neighbourhoods surrounding dangerous chemicals plant

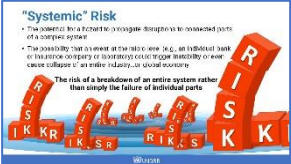
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<p>Presentation with Plenary Q&A 3 minutes Slide 7</p> 	<p>Review the definition of Vulnerability. Then click to make the plenary question appear and ask: <i>What are the conditions that render populations vulnerable to hazards in your country?</i></p> <p>Workshop: Take quick responses from 2-3 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>Again, note down, in particular, the responses that participants offer. If the training will include Module 4, you may want to remind participants of their responses during that session.</p>	<p>Possible responses to "conditions":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty • lack of education • unemployment/loss of livelihoods • cultural constraints on women's access to public spaces • lack of medical services • lack of service for disabled
<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 8</p> 	<p>The slide is a simple, visual summary of the concepts presented thus far.</p> <p>Note that the level of disaster risk is a function of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the magnitude of the hazard (or hazards) • the degree of exposure of the population impacted by the hazard, and • the type and level of vulnerabilities of that characterize that population. <p>It can be difficult for some to understand the difference between exposure and vulnerability. One example can help clarify:</p>	

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	<p><i>Hurricanes commonly batter the coastlines of Caribbean islands – where the second and third homes of the wealthy are often built on the water. The wealthy, like the others who live near the coast, clearly have a degree of exposure – but they also have resources to recover, or perhaps even to leave the island before the storm hits. Thus, they (and/or their housing) would be considered highly exposed – but due to their resources, they would not be considered particularly vulnerable.</i></p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 9</p> 	<p>Review the points which note what it means for a humanitarian response to be “risk-informed”.</p> <p>Highlight that it is the inclusion of a focus on addressing longer-term vulnerabilities <i>in addition to</i> the traditional focus on immediate and short-term needs that enable the humanitarian response to be “risk-informed”.</p> <p>Draw their attention to the UNICEF Guidance on Risk-Informed Programming as a tool that can help them further their understanding of what it means for a humanitarian response to be “risk-informed”.</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 10</p>	<p>Note that this last concept and definition, systemic risk, may be new for many and perhaps the most difficult to comprehend – but that it may be the most important concept for humanitarians and development actors alike – indeed for all of us – to grasp.</p> <p>Click once and read the first bullet</p> <p>Click again and read the second bullet.</p>	<p>The slide contains several animated sequences.</p> <p>Be sure to familiarize yourself completely with the functioning of this animation in advance of the session.</p>


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	<p>Stress that it is the increasing “interconnectedness” of things that increase the potential for global communication and understanding but also global disruptions.</p> <p>Click again to present the red-block risk images throughout the world and note that as systems become more connected, the potential for one part of the system to instability throughout that system increases greatly.</p> <p>Click once again to start the animation of “system breakdown” propagating throughout the world (wait for the animation to run until the “blocks all fall down”).</p> <p>Read the final definition of systemic risk when it appears:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“The risk of a breakdown of an entire system rather than simply the failure of individual parts”</p> <p>State that the concept of systemic risk has profound implications for both humanitarian and development communities.</p> <p>Explain that the increasing connectedness of systems throughout the world implies a focus on one potential hazard in one place without considering the potential for cascading effects to cause other disaster impacts other places is no longer sufficient.</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 11</p>	<p>Show the three statements and emphasize that the transition from preparing to respond to isolated hazards to preparing for systemic risks will require disaster risk managers to think in new ways, to apply what is known as “systems thinking”.</p>	

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<p>Addressing systemic risk...the need?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitioning from managing hazards in isolation to recognizing the systemic nature of managing risk. Improving our understanding of the dynamic interactions implicit in systemic risk. Thinking systemically. <p>Traditional, linear thinking: A → B</p> <p>Systems thinking: A ↔ B ↔ C ↔ D ↔ E ↔ F ↔ G ↔ H ↔ I ↔ J ↔ K ↔ L ↔ M ↔ N ↔ O ↔ P ↔ Q ↔ R ↔ S ↔ T ↔ U ↔ V ↔ W ↔ X ↔ Y ↔ Z</p>	<p>Click to reveal the “Traditional, linear thinking” image and note that traditionally we have planned in a linear fashion: “If we do “A”, then “B” is the anticipated result.</p> <p>Click again to reveal the “Systems thinking” image and note that systemic risks are less linear, far more complex, and will require analysing data from many more sources in order to gauge potential impacts in areas or sectors that may have not have traditionally been viewed as connected.</p> <p>Note that in systems thinking, the whole is greater than the sum of the parts due to the many more connections; to anticipate impacts, those many connections must be considered.</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 12</p> <p>Thinking systemically: What does this mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining the interrelatedness of forces, seeing them as part of a common process, recognizing patterns. Clarifying how one lies influence and another within a whole. <p>Requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A holistic view. Insight into how interconnected system components (i.e., climate changes, inequity, poverty, economic volatility, capabilities) can influence the overall system, its outcomes, eventual impacts on communities. <p>Examples of Systems With Interconnected parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global economy The measurement The financial system The insurance industry The internet The society you live in. Any city Any industry The world 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>State that in systems thinking, we have to consider the interrelatedness of forces and see them as part of a common process. We look for patterns that clarify how system components influence one another within the whole system.</p> <p>Note that systems thinking requires us to think holistically about systems – considering what may seem like “my little piece of the pie” is insufficient to understand how a system functions – and the various ways it may fail.</p> <p>State the importance for disaster risk managers of gaining foresight into how interconnected system components (e.g., climate changes, inequity, poverty, economic volatility, capabilities) can influence the overall system, its outcomes, and the eventual impacts on communities.</p> <p>Click the info button on the right to reveal the list of types of systems.</p>	


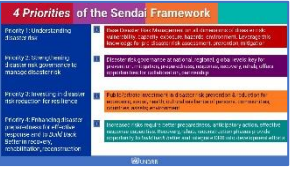
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	<p>Add that systems can be enormous - such as the global economy or very small such as a village or a city, that is, any social structure in which people live.</p> <p>Finally, note that in systems thinking, it is the connections between and among the various parts that may be unclear and need to be identified in order to understand how impacts may be propagated throughout that system, and that disaster risk managers must make the effort to understand the system in which populations potentially impacted by disaster live – and the systemic risks confront them.</p>	
<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 13</p> 	<p>Show the slide and note that systemic risks (such as climate change) may produce a number of “cascading effects” as shown here.</p> <p>Stress that the usual ways of analysing disasters – comparing situations to the country's hazard history – may be less helpful than with traditional, isolated hazards. The start of these cascading disasters may not be clear; the start may be clear only in hindsight.</p> <p>Note that systemic risks generate cascading, non-linear impacts in social, economic, and ecological systems.</p> <p>Highlight that risk is, in fact, socially constructed; it is a <i>governance</i> issue. In this regard, the actions, processes, and institutions by which authority is exercised and decisions are taken and implemented <i>directly</i> impact the level of risks confronted by people who are impacted by those decisions.</p> <p>Development actors increasingly see risk-informed development as a <i>governance</i> process; that is, a process that focuses on the need to improve</p>	

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	<p>safety of people and critical facilities, to protect the natural and built environments, and to build resilient livelihoods and economic activities.</p> <p>Click the blue "info button" to reveal the image.</p> <p>Note the four stages: context, increasing stressors, tipping points, and finally, systemic failure.</p> <p>Note in the image how cascading impacts lead to multiple breadbasket failure, food insecurity, and other effects such as riots, migration and even war.</p> <p>Highlight the cascading impacts show here by arrows: income inequality -> international trade complexity -> market volatility -> food insecurity.</p> <p>Note the various other impacts that can cascade or from each of these impacts.</p> <p>Finally note that well-known examples of systemic risk include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lehman Brothers and financial system collapse • Major pandemics (e.g. 1918/19 Spanish Flu) • 1929 worldwide depression • COVID-19 • Climate Change 	
<p>Presentation 15 seconds Slide 14</p>	<p>Slide 14 is simply a "milepost".</p> <p>Note that the module will now focus on a few frameworks that are key to understanding the purpose of integrating DRR with humanitarian initiatives.</p>	



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<p>Presentation</p> <p>2 minutes</p> <p>Slide 15</p> 	<p>Show the slide header.</p> <p>Note that the Sendai Framework, the successor to the “Hyogo Framework for Action which sought to build resilience disasters, also focuses on the need for improved understanding of disaster risk.</p> <p>State that there are four key priorities of Sendai</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first: Understanding disaster risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability, and hazard characteristics. Click on the first blue button to detail further this priority 2. The second: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. Click on the second first blue button to detail further this priority 3. The third: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience. . Click on the third button to detail further this priority. 4. The fourth: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to <i>Build Back Better</i> in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. . Click on the fourth blue button to detail further this priority. <p>Highlight that the importance of Sendai has only grown given our increasing understanding of the systemic risks of COVID and climate</p>	



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	change. The focus on the need for disaster risk reduction and building resilience to disasters has never been greater.	
Presentation 2 minutes Slide 16 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>State that this focus on disaster risk reduction and building resilience is sewn throughout the fabric of the SDGs. At least ten SDGs are linked to DRR, while three SDGs have adopted Sendai targets among their indicators.</p> <p>Click on the black box links highlighting SDG # 1, #11 and #13 to reveal three such statements that clearly show the SDG focus on resilience building and exposure/vulnerability reduction in sustainable development efforts.</p>	
Presentation 2 minutes Slide 17 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Review the points.</p> <p>State that the Paris Agreement is yet another framework that brings a focus to DRR and resilience-building.</p> <p>Note that UN leaders have called on the international community to help the developing world develop climate change adaptation plans and integrate climate change and DRR fully into national development objectives.</p>	

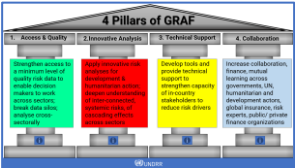
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<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 18</p> 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Note that the Agenda for Humanity, a platform for action, commitments and transformations that arose out of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, includes among its 5 core responsibilities, a call for humanitarians and development actors to transcend the traditional divides.</p> <p>Click to reveal the text and note that this “new way of working” calls for actors to move beyond traditional silos and work collaboratively toward collective outcomes to meet humanitarian needs and reduce people’s risk and vulnerabilities.</p>	
<p>Presentation 15 seconds Slide 19</p> 	<p>Slide 18 is simply another “milepost”. Note that the three frameworks we have been discussing offer guidance for the development of a new new approach to DRR. “</p>	
<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 20</p>	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>State that UNDRR is in the process of developing a clear approach to risk assessment – called the Global Risk Assessment Framework or GRAF -</p>	


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<p>Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF)</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...improve understanding and management of current and future risks... ...help manage uncertainties... transcend traditional linear risk analysis... ...foster transdisciplinary systems thinking... reveal interlinkages, dependencies of multiple risks and actors across systems to build a shared understanding and enable decision-makers to act... 	<p>that will have improve understanding and management of risks, help manage uncertainties and transcend traditional linear risk analysis.</p> <p>Note that this effort to foster transdisciplinary systems thinking and reveal the links between multiple risks and actors across systems represents a major effort to foster systems thinking among disaster risk managers.</p> <p>State that GRAF calls for the application of risk analytics to guide and support national and sector plans, investments, and resilience building..</p>	
<p>Presentation</p> <p>1 minute</p> <p>Slide 21</p> <p>GRAF Offer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A country-driven initiative to improve access to risk data and understanding of inter-connected, systemic risk to support resilient development and humanitarian planning, public and private investment, decision-making in UN member states • Capacity building across the nexus on risk data and analysis of inter-connected, systemic risk • Creation of partnerships among experts in risk, science, investment, policy making, communication 	<p>Show the slide and review the points:</p> <p>Click once and state that GRAF is a country-driven initiative to improve access to risk data and understanding of inter-connected, systemic risks to support resilient development and humanitarian planning, public and private investment, decision-making in UN member states.</p> <p>Through GRAF risk data is being consolidated via National Risk Information Platforms. These platforms (websites with links and databases) serve as a one-stop shop for analysts and decision-makers and are designed to get a quick overview of the existing data ecosystem of a country. GRAF also provides support and capacity to conduct bespoke analysis upon demand.</p> <p>Click again and note that the approach will include capacity building for HDP actors with regard to analysing data to better understand inter-connected, systemic risks. This may include workshops to help inform analysis and planning process, bust risk silos and bring together risk stakeholders to jointly analysis inter-connected and cascading risks.</p>	



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	<p>Click once again and highlight that GRAF necessarily calls for the creation of partnerships among experts in risk, science, investment, policy making, communication: it is an interdisciplinary approach that will require collaboration throughout and at all levels.</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 22</p> 	<p>Show the slide and note that these are the four pillars that structure this new approach to DRR.</p> <p>Introduce the 4 pillars of GRAF which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data access and quality • New and innovative methods of data analysis • Technical support for use by government and other risk management stakeholders • Collaboration among all stakeholders <p>Click on each of the four blue buttons to further detail the pillars.</p> <p>On pillar 1, read the text box and then note that despite global advances in generating risk information on hazards, vulnerability, and exposure, many countries still face challenges in making risk information accessible and usable to decision-makers. The GRAF initiative plans to address this challenge.</p> <p>On pillar 2, read the text box and then note that GRAF will foster the co-design of innovative risk analytics that focus on cascading effects of disasters in which impacts move from one sector to another. Topics that require in-depth research will be identified based on country needs.</p>	

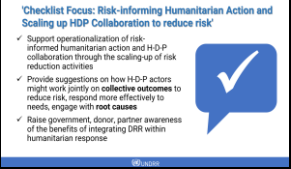

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	<p>On pillar 3, read the text box and then note that GRAF will partner global technical expertise with in-country academics and experts and will aim not only to provide better analysis and decision-making tools to governments, UNCTs/HCTs and other stakeholders, but also to co-design such interventions with national partners to sustain local ownership.</p> <p>On pillar 4, read the text box and then note that GRAF aims to deepen collaboration and learning across national and local governments, humanitarian and development practitioners, the UN system, the global insurance industry, global and national risk experts, and public and private finance organizations for ambitious joint action benefiting at-risk and vulnerable populations.</p>	
<p>Presentation 30 seconds Slide 23</p> 	<p>Show the slide and ask the question: "Given all the parts of this new approach, how do we operationalize all of this?"</p> <p>Move quickly to the next slide for the answer.</p>	
<p>Presentation 1 minute Slide 24</p>	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Note that the Scaling Up Checklist is a list of recommendations that aim to to sensitize stakeholders (humanitarian, development, and DRR actors;</p>	

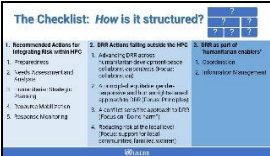
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 <p>"The Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action" Based on aims of Sendai Framework, the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, Agenda for Humanity, and HDP collaboration: • A list of recommendations aiming to formalize various stakeholders (humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, DRR actors, donors, government officials, private sector entities) to the potential for integrating DRR actions into humanitarian planning and programming. • A list of suggestions for DRR collaboration • Be sure to visit slide 2 for more...</p>	<p>donors; government officials; private sector entities) to the potential for integrating DRR actions into humanitarian planning and programming.</p> <p>Highlight that the Checklist is grounded in the aims of Sendai, the 2030 SDGs, and initiatives to strengthen HDP collaboration.</p> <p>State, "Indeed, the checklist is a list of of suggestions to foster DRR collaboration."</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 25</p>  <p>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 250 million people by end-2022 • Fragmented response between humanitarian, development and peace actors is inadequate to handle that increase in needs • Greater alignment of DRR strategies with humanitarian and conflict sensitive programming is needed to slow this increase in needs</p>	<p>Show the slide title.</p> <p>Click to reveal the slide points:</p> <p>Note that the numbers in need are growing substantially; reducing risks and vulnerabilities is key to addressing these needs</p> <p>Explain that the traditional, fragmented response initiatives by humanitarian and development actors working in silos has proven inadequate to handling this increase in needs</p> <p>State that greater alignment of DRR strategies and actions with humanitarian interventions and conflict sensitive programming is needed to slow this ongoing increase.</p>	
<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 26</p>	<p>Review the points on the slide:</p> <p>Stress that the one of the aims of the Checklist is to enable HDP collaboration through scaling-up risk reduction actions at every phase of the humanitarian programme cycle.</p>	

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 <p>Checklist Focus: Risk-Informing Humanitarian Action and Scaling up HDP Collaboration to reduce risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Explain that the focus of the Checklist has been on providing clear suggestions on how HDP actors can work jointly towards collective outcomes, respond more effectively to the increase in humanitarian needs, and engage with the very root causes that produce those needs – that is, as mentioned previously, with the underlying vulnerabilities that humanitarian and development actors alike try to address in their strategies.</p> <p>Stress that the aim of those who have produced the Checklist is to enable HDP collaboration through scaling-up risk reduction actions at every phase of the humanitarian programme cycle.</p> <p>State that the Checklist is also intended to be a tool to increase the awareness of government, donor, and partner organizations of the benefits of integrating DRR actions within humanitarian response.</p>	
<p>Presentation 5 minutes Slide 27</p>  <p>Using the Checklist: When? In what contexts?</p> <p>Please turn to page 2 of the Checklist</p>	<p>Tell the participants pick up (or, if online, open up) the Checklist, turn to page 2, and to briefly review the various contexts proposed for Checklist use, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In HPC Countries In non-HPC countries Individual humanitarian and DRR actors National disaster management authorities/government ministries UNCTs/HCTs <p>Ask the participants to comment on the particular contexts or venues where the Checklist could be used in their own country of assignment –</p>	



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	<p>including other contexts perhaps not mentioned on page 2 where they could envision its use.</p> <p>Workshop: Take responses from about 4-6 participants and write them on a flip chart.</p> <p>If Online: Ask participants to enter their responses in the chat box.</p> <p>Then ask them to identify when is the next time that contextual use could actually happen. Try to get actual dates and encourage them to plan for presentation of the Checklist at those meetings.</p>	
<p>Presentation 3 minutes Slide 28</p> 	<p>Tell participants now to turn to page 3 of the Checklist.</p> <p>Click once to reveal the first text block on the slide: <i>“Recommended Actions for Integrating Risk within HPC”</i>.</p> <p>Note that this first section of the Checklist (pages 3-9) lists in much detail how the Checklist can inform the HPC process at each phase (Preparedness, Needs Assessment and Analysis, Humanitarian Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization, and Response Monitoring).</p> <p>Click a second time to reveal the second text block on the slide: <i>“DRR Actions falling outside the HPC”</i>.</p> <p>Tell participants to turn to page 9 of the Checklist.</p> <p>State that this Section 2 focuses on DRR integration that is not necessarily connected to the HPC process, that focuses on working across HDP efforts; adopting a human rights-based, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive approach; and reducing risk at the local level in humanitarian</p>	

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	<p>contexts. Here, many working on non-HPC-related activities may find useful recommendations for integrating DRR and mitigation activities in their work.</p> <p>Now, tell participants to turn to page 13 of the Checklist</p> <p>Click a third time to reveal the third text block on the slide: "<i>DRR as part of humanitarian enablers</i>" (of coordination and information management).</p> <p>Note that effective humanitarian response depends on the "enablers" of coordination and information management throughout the programme cycle, and that this section 3 details a number of useful recommendations for integrating DRR dialogue and activities within the various coordination mechanisms and information management products that HDP actors use at both global and country levels.</p> <p>Finally, encourage participants to review the three sections of the Checklist more thoroughly on their own and that they are likely to find DRR actions that fit within the various humanitarian, development, and/or peacebuilding activities ongoing in their countries.</p>	
<p>Presentation 30 seconds Slide 29</p>	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Review the message and ask how we might integrate DRR concerns and actions into humanitarian response. (The question is rhetorical: you don't need to take responses... move quickly to the next slide.)</p>	


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<p>Presentation 5 minutes Slide 30</p> 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Remind them that this Humanitarian Programme Cycle is used by around 30 or so countries prone to disaster and emergency situations. It is a cycle managed by OCHA under the Humanitarian Coordinator's leadership in these countries.</p> <p>Note that the cycle – and other programming cycles as well that are equivalent to the HPC in format and aims – offers numerous opportunities for integrating risk analysis and risk reduction into each of its phases: Preparedness, Needs Assessment, Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization, and Response Monitoring.</p> <p>Present the cycle as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First, click the orange info button at the Preparedness stage. This triggers the orange text box which appears at the upper right of the slide and offers several preparedness actions that can help reduce hazard impacts; these include actions such as contingency planning, stockpiling, training, stand-by agreements, and public education. 2. Next click the blue info button at the Needs Assessment and Analysis stage. This triggers the blue text box that appears to the right: Note that multi-hazard risk analyses with data from multiple sources be conducted, 	


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	<p>and that both short and longer-term needs be addressed and linked with structural and chronic factors which impact the communities being assessed.</p> <p>3. Next click the red info button at the Strategic Planning stage. This displays the red text box which appears at the lower right. State that, at this stage, response plans should be clearly based on risk analysis; that cross-sectoral links be identified; that the risks identified in the HNO be linked to HRP mitigation/<i>build back better</i> actions; and that planners should be sure to link the HRP to national and subnational DRR priorities.</p> <p>4. Next click the info light blue button at the Resource Mobilisation stage. This displays the light blue text box that appears at the lower left. State that, at this stage actors should make efforts to advocate for more layered financing, including multi-year, flexible funding for DRR in both humanitarian and development sectors.</p> <p>5. Next click the purple info button at the Response Monitoring stage. This displays the light purple text box which appears to the left. State that, actors should be sure to include DRR indicators and targets in their monitoring plans, and to evaluate in after action reports (AARs) if and how humanitarian programming has been risk informed.</p> <p>6. Next, click the orange info button at the centre of the Cycle; this triggers the orange text box which appears at the upper left and provides guidance on improving coordination and info-sharing among humanitarian and development actors. State that, actors should be sure to invite DRR actors to HCT, Cluster and other coordination meetings; engage joint technical teams to help conceptualize appropriate DRR actions; promote collective</p>	

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	<p>outcomes across collaborative HDP planning to reduce risk; and promote DRR inclusion in Info Management processes, platforms, and products.</p> <p>After presenting these short bits of guidance for each HPC stage, ask if there are any questions regarding the Cycle itself and opportunities for integrating DRR actions into each of the particular stages that have been presented.</p> <p>Respond to clarifying questions as needed.</p>	
<p>Presentation 2 minutes Slide 31</p> 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>State that the previous slide focused on the Checklist's recommendations for integrating DRR into the HPC process.</p> <p>Remind them that that the Checklist also offers recommendations for collaborating on DRR in these other contexts that were previously noted - contexts that are not part of the HPC process.</p> <p>Read the four opportunities for collaboration:</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 focused efforts in these contexts are also critical for ensuring that DRR is a priority for all HDP actors.</p>	

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	<p>Encourage the participants to (1) spend some more time going through these four sub-sections of the Checklist to increase their awareness of opportunities for collaboration and (2) to sit with colleagues from other agencies and other HDP fields to discuss how they might each contribute to foster this collaboration.</p>	
<p>Presentation</p> <p>Take as much time as is available to respond to participant questions.</p> <p>Slide 32</p> 	<p>Show the slide.</p> <p>Ask what questions, if any, the participants would like to pose?</p> <p>Respond as needed.</p>	<p>One question that may well arise is:</p> <p><i>What does it mean for a plan to be risk-informed?</i></p> <p>The Checklist on pages 6 and 7 provides a set of questions to be answered by those preparing a plan which is "to be risk-informed". Encourage participants to take a look.</p>
<p>Presentation</p> <p>1 minute</p> <p>Slide 33</p>	<p>Review the wrap-up notes and thank participants for their work.</p>	

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<p>Wrap-up</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening cooperation among humanitarian, development and peace actors in comprehensive risk analysis is essential to enable long-term reduction of vulnerabilities and build community resilience 2. Several key international frameworks – i.e. Sendai, the 2030 SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Agenda for Humanity – all have clear linkages with DRR, all aim to increase resilience 3. The concept of systemic risk and the aims of comprehensive risk assessment are essential to understanding the interconnections of disaster risks and the cross-sectoral impacts they generate 4. The Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action provides guidance to HEP actors on various opportunities for integrating DRR activities in the HPC and in various other non-HPC contexts as well <p><small>© UNDRR</small></p>		