

# Humanitarian Development Nexus

Network on Humanitarian Action  
University of Pavia

Thursday, 30 November 2017

Indira Joshi, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Humanitarian Development Nexus

- FAO and its mandate
- Why do we need to think about the humanitarian development nexus?
- Trends that have brought the humanitarian-development nexus back onto the agenda:
  - 2030 Agenda and SDGs
  - World Humanitarian Summit
  - Grand Bargain
  - The New Way of Working
- Defining the hum-dev nexus
- What is FAO doing to address the hum-dev nexus?
- Challenges and way forward



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.
- Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.
- With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. We believe that everyone can play a part in ending hunger.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# How FAO Works

- **Intergovernmental** organization - 194 Member states
- **Headquarters with technical divisions** Agriculture and Consumer Protection; Climate change, Land, Biodiversity, Land and Water; Corporate Services; Economic and Social; Nutrition, Fisheries and Aquaculture; Forestry, Technical Cooperation, Programme Management
- **5 Regional Offices**
  - Latin America and Caribbean (Santiago, Chile),
  - Africa (Accra, Ghana),
  - Near East (Cairo, Egypt),
  - Europe and Central Asia (Budapest, Hungary),
  - Asia and Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

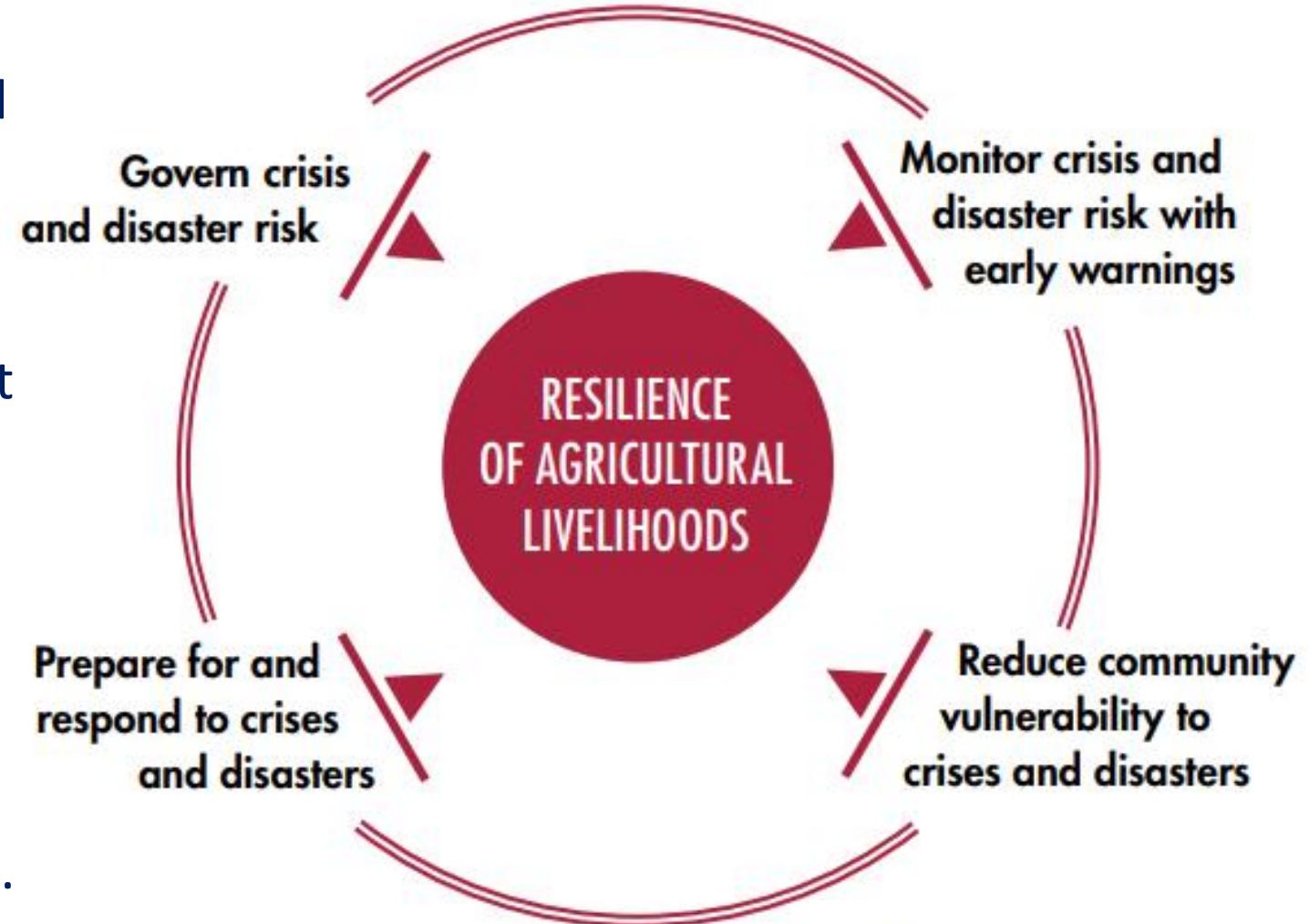
# FAO's five Strategic Objectives:

- Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable
- Reduce rural poverty
- Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
- Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
- **Help countries govern risks and crises** ( we build national and local capacities for reducing and managing risks specific to agriculture, food and nutrition.)
- **Help countries watch to safeguard** (we help countries and communities to monitor, warn and act on risks and threats to agriculture, food and nutrition).
- **Help countries to prevent and mitigate risks** (we develop and share strategies to reduce the impact of disasters on livelihoods)
- **Help countries to prepare and respond to crises** (we advocate and provide assistance so that humanitarian action protects the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, herders, fishers and tree-dependent communities during emergencies)

# Resilience programming: A key component of FAO's approach to the hum-dev nexus

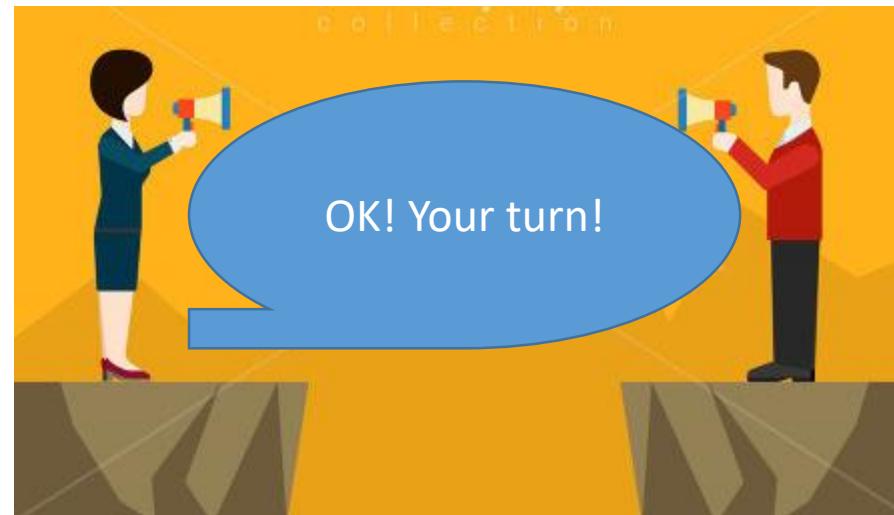
FAO employs a twin track approach that brings together humanitarian and development perspectives:

- i) Saving livelihoods by reducing the negative risk-coping strategies that might erode productive assets in the response phases to a crisis
- ii) Making livelihoods more resilient by implementing medium- and long-term strategies along the whole disaster management cycle.



# The challenge: The Humanitarian Development Divide

The humanitarian-development divide has often been characterized as a **grey area** between where/when activities and resources that provide lifesaving assistance come to an end and those that address structural causes of poverty and inequality should take over.



# Ideological and practical differences

## Humanitarian

- Focus on imminent threats to life
- Rapid release of funds and implementation of activities within a single sector to address immediate needs
- Short-term (6-18 months)
- Sometimes “working around the state” especially in protracted crises and conflict in the name of neutrality and impartiality
- Coordination is system-led
- Legal framework – humanitarian principles

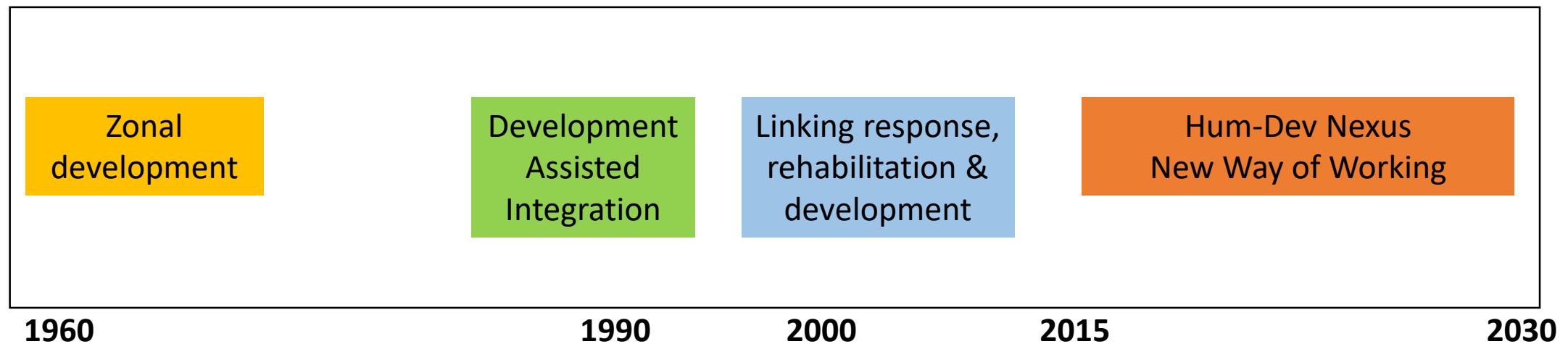
## Development

- Focuses on structural issues to address poverty reduction
- Aim to address long-term well-being and aspirations of beneficiaries (social justice, empowerment, nutrition)
- Medium-term (3-5-10 years)
- Identifying government partners to work with and through to deliver assistance
- Coordination is Government-led
- Legal framework - Sovereign law

# Defining the Humanitarian Development Nexus

*Reducing humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability while addressing immediate needs by pursuing context-specific collective outcomes through a range of well aligned short-, medium- and long-term contributions from humanitarian and development actors.*

- Though very topical now, this approach has been many years in the making and lessons have been learned through past interventions largely related to displacement as noted in the trends noted below



# Zonal development

- The “**zonal development**” approach favored integration of asylum seekers into local communities by supporting them to be self-sufficient and by creating structures and opportunities for them to earn an income and improve the quality of life.
  - **Pros:** initial integration (economic and social) was successful, opportunities were created for self-sufficiency. Provided possibility to stay in host country or to return once situation stabilized
  - **Cons:** ill-defined long-term objectives, poor management (poor land selection) and a lack of consultation to understand asylum seeker's and host populations' needs resulting in hostilities.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Development Assisted Integration

- Interim solutions for displaced persons in protracted situations that builds on their economic potential to enable them to become self-sufficient while benefiting host communities by linking support to local economic development plans.
- Allow for freedom of movement and income generation opportunities and access to local services and infrastructure.
- Usually used for refugee resettlement that allows the option to naturalise into the host country or to return to their country of origin.
  - **Pros:** allows an evolution of refugees from burden to host country/community to productive society members when the local economy can absorb them; local communities benefit from the aid influx (infrastructure, services)
  - **Cons:** challenges linking humanitarian and development –related ministries, and funds



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Linking Relief, Rehabilitation & Development

- Gained prominence in the early 2000s with many donors and agencies advocating for stronger “**exit strategies**” that promoted sustainability.
- Implies a **transition phase** where there is a handover of activities from humanitarian actors to either government or to development actors
- Most commonly viewed the transition from humanitarian aid to development as a **linear process** that followed a **sequential timing**

Emergency → humanitarian assistance → relief →→→ handover to development actors

(6-18 months)



**Assumptions:** it's clear when to handover; development partners present and/or government willing and able to take over. resources are available to facilitate handover.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# The changing context of humanitarian crises

- As of 2016, only 20% of worldwide humanitarian aid funding was allocated to natural disaster victims, while 80% is spent on victims of violent conflicts and crises; the ratio was the opposite only a decade ago.<sup>(US Institute of Peace, 2016)</sup>
- Interagency humanitarian appeals now last an average of **7 years**
- The demand for interagency appeal funding has increased nearly **400 percent** in the past decade<sup>(OCHA 2016)</sup>
- Humanitarian crises, especially protracted, complex crises, can no longer be understood as “disruptors” to a stable status quo, but are becoming the status quo in affected countries



# Changing context of humanitarian crises

- In these protracted situations, development actors are often not present or are unable to take on the workload and governments are not in a position – for various reasons – to take up the reigns from humanitarian actors to transition to development programming
  - *to whom would who would humanitarians hand over? To what would humanitarian action link?*



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

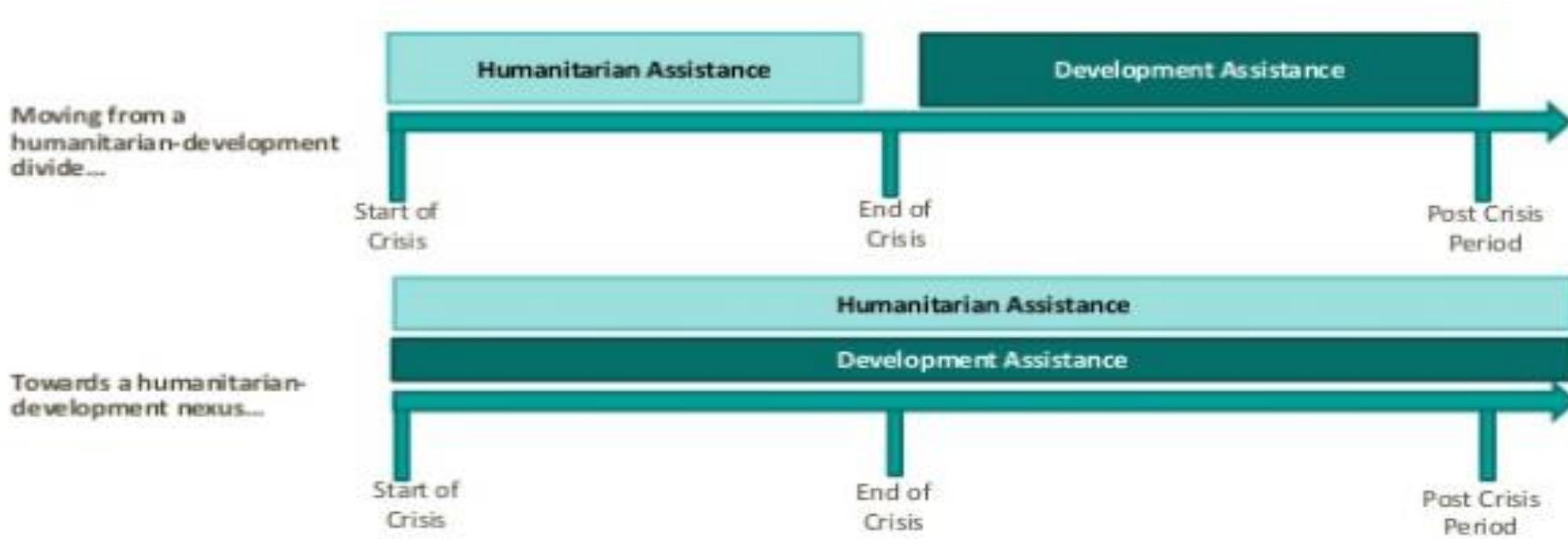
# Changing the thinking around collaboration

- There is a need to reconsider the linear continuum approach in favor of a contiguum model :
  - Programming flexibility (activities, sequencing, resources...) in both directions and between all the stages of the humanitarian – development spectrum of intervention
  - Recognition that relief, rehabilitation and development interventions can be simultaneously appropriate to address the manifold challenges that lead to humanitarian crises, whether human-made or natural
  - Acknowledging that respect for humanitarian principles (humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence) and improved coordination are not mutually exclusive



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# The Hum-Dev Nexus: *"From a sprint alone to a marathon together"*



- No longer seeking to identify a point of “handover” between the humanitarian and development actors



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Hum-Dev Nexus

## Global Frameworks and processes

- Sustainable Development Goals
- World Humanitarian Summit
- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Sustainable Development Goals



- 17 aspirational objectives with 169 measurable targets to be achieved over 15 years (2016-2030).
- Places the focus on the 3 dimensions of sustainable development: **economic, social and environment**
- The SDGs create a common results framework for both development and humanitarian actors to work together
- Explicit inclusion of humanitarian sector

*“The SDGs are truly transformative. They are interlinked, calling for new combinations in the way policies, programmes, partnerships and investments pull together to achieve common goals”* FAO Director General, José Graziano da Silva.



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

# Examples of Hum-Dev Nexus in SDGs

- Goal 1: End poverty everywhere
  - Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related and extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
  - Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacities to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
  - Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere



# WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

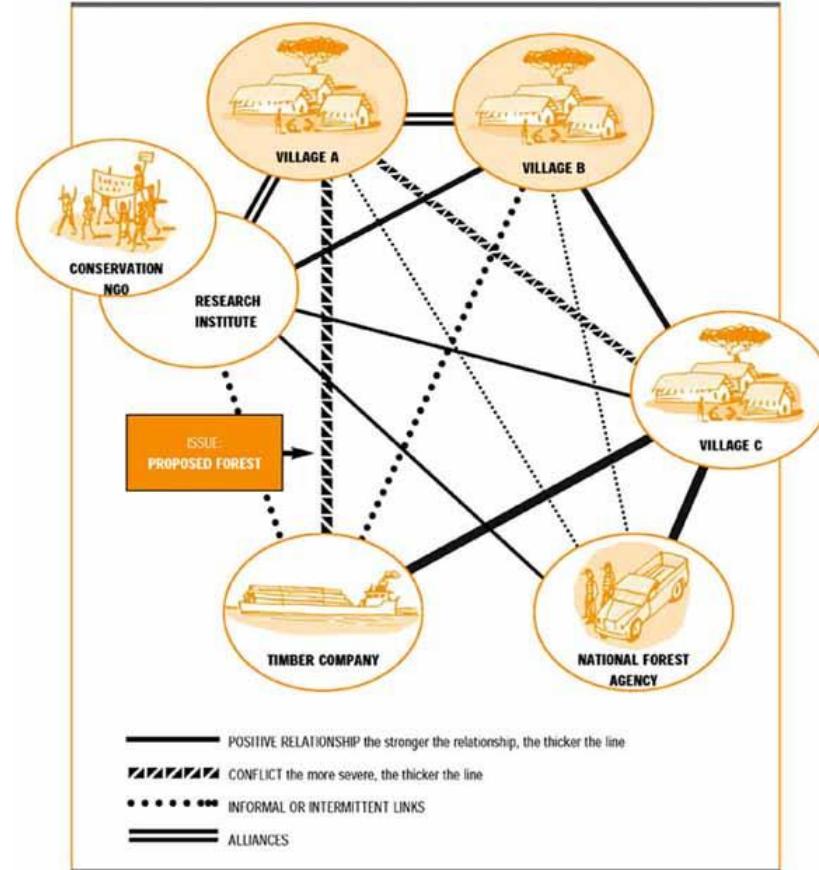
23-24 MAY 2016, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

- 9,000 participants from around the world to support a new shared Agenda for Humanity and take action to prevent and reduce human suffering.
- **Agenda for Humanity** an action agenda that outlines the changes that are needed to alleviate humanitarian suffering, and reduce risk and vulnerability under 5 Core Responsibilities



# Prevent and end conflicts

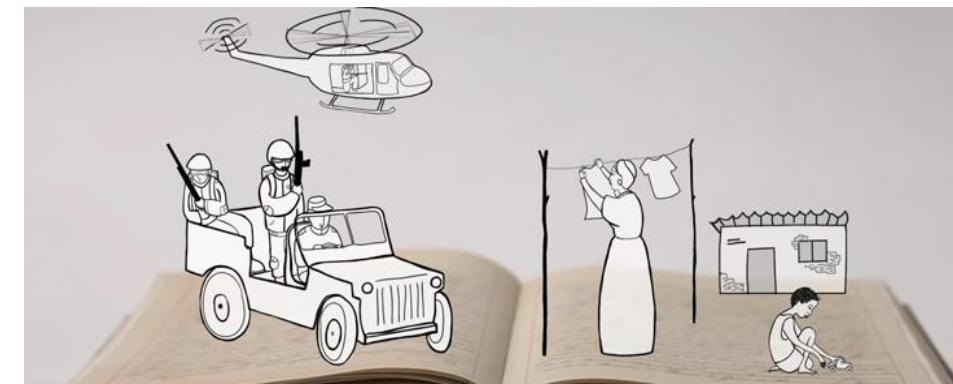
- An end to human suffering requires political solutions, unity of purpose and sustained leadership and investment in peaceful societies
  - Apply a conflict sensitivity lens and employ do no harm principles to resilience programming to avoid creating/exacerbating conflicts
  - Recognise the need for approaches that support community resilience to conflict
  - Understand the root causes of insecurity and instability and the role of factors such as food and nutrition insecurity, natural resource management – including land tenure, climate change and invest sustainable agriculture and livelihood development to mitigate their compounding influence on conflict



Conflict mapping as part of planning

# Respect the rules of war

- Even wars have limits: minimizing human suffering and protecting civilians requires strengthening compliance with international law
  - Apply a human rights-based approach to make relief and development efforts more coherent, effective, efficient and sustainable
  - Anticipate and address the inequalities that affect access to goods and services, which are often exacerbated by natural disasters and conflict.



# Leave No One Behind

- Honoring our commitment to leave no one behind requires reaching everyone in situations of conflict, disasters, vulnerability and risk
- supporting those who remain in conflict areas
- create decent employment including farm- and non-farm economic activities and ‘portable’ skills
- Social protection programmes should be shock-responsive and able to reach those affected by crises



Humanitarian and development interventions must consider the specific needs of all segments of the population.

Image: CBM



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Work differently to end need

- **Ending need requires reinforcing local systems, anticipating crises and transcending the humanitarian-development divide**

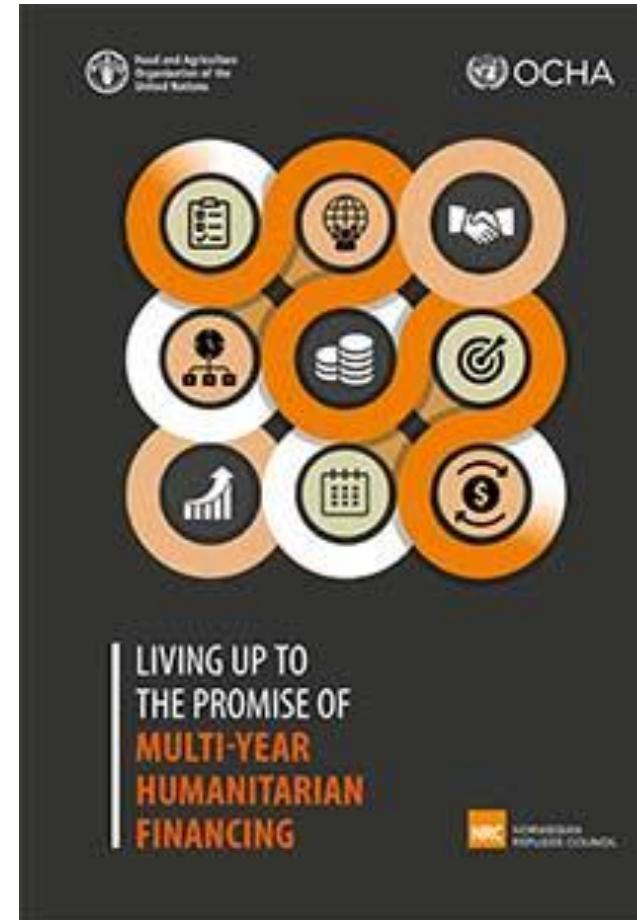
- Agricultural sectors play a key role in ensuring food and nutrition security in times of threat or crisis and realising the transformative agenda for managing risks and crises differently
- Collaboration among humanitarian and development is required to develop local and nitinol coordination and implementation capacities for risk reduction, preparedness and crisis management
- Coordination and enabling of sectors working in risk reduction, preparedness and crisis management is required for responses that are as local as possible, and as international as needed
- Investment in resilience analysis, programming and measurement is required to address protracted crises and recurrent disasters



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Invest in Humanity

- Accepting and acting upon our shared responsibilities for humanity requires political, institutional and financial investments
  - Work towards an integrated framework for funding in and for protracted crisis that supports a drive towards greater alignment across humanitarian, development, peace and human rights actors, and captures various sources of financing.
  - Undertake multiyear planning and programming to support resilience-building programmes in protracted crises and greater alignment across humanitarian, development, peace and human rights actors.
  - Commit to further support analytical approaches (e.g. the IPC) that support impartial needs assessment and allocation of resources, and pooled funding mechanisms that insulate needs from individual donor priorities.
  - Support the call by local and national organizations from countries outside the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development for greater direct funding in humanitarian action (20 percent by 2020).



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Gender Equality (cross cutting)

- Persistent gender gaps in agriculture hinder almost half of the agricultural labour force; addressing gender inequality is critical to reducing global hunger
- Women and girls have important roles as are agents of change and leaders of resilient communities
- Seize opportunities to transform existing social norms and positively transform gender roles and relations, especially in post-crisis contexts
- Data and evidence must be sex disaggregated to promote gender-responsive programming



# The Grand Bargain 2016-2020



THE BELGIAN  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION .be



Government  
of Canada  
Gouvernement  
du Canada



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent S



Government Offices of Sweden  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation



unicef



UN WOMEN  
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women

UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency



OCHA  
United Nations Office  
for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs

unrwa  
الأونروا



WORLD BANK GROUP

WFP  
World Food  
Programme

# What is the Grand Bargain ?

- The Grand Bargain is an agreement between more than 30 of the biggest donors and 30 aid providers, which aims to get more means into the hands of people in need.
- It includes a series of changes in the working practices of donors and aid organisations that would deliver an extra billion dollars over five years for people in need of humanitarian aid.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Goals of the Grand Bargain

The signatories commit to:

- Greater transparency
- More support and funding tools for local and national responders
- Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming
- Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews
- Improve joint and impartial needs assessments
- A participation revolution: include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives
- Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding
- Reduce the earmarking of donor contributions
- Harmonise and simplify reporting requirements
- Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors

# Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors

- Humanitarian and Development actors to collect, analyse and share reliable sex-disaggregated data
- Determine common understanding of context, needs and capacities
- Develop a joint problem statement
- Formulate collective outcomes
- Deliver agreed outcomes based on comparative advantages

# Underlying logic of the Grand Bargain

# Donors earmarking, conditions and admin burden

1

# Humanitarian Orgs ↑ spending transparency, collaboration & info

# sharing

1

more efficient aid delivery and more human and financial resources available for the direct benefit of beneficiaries



# The future of humanitarian-development collaboration: The New Way of Working

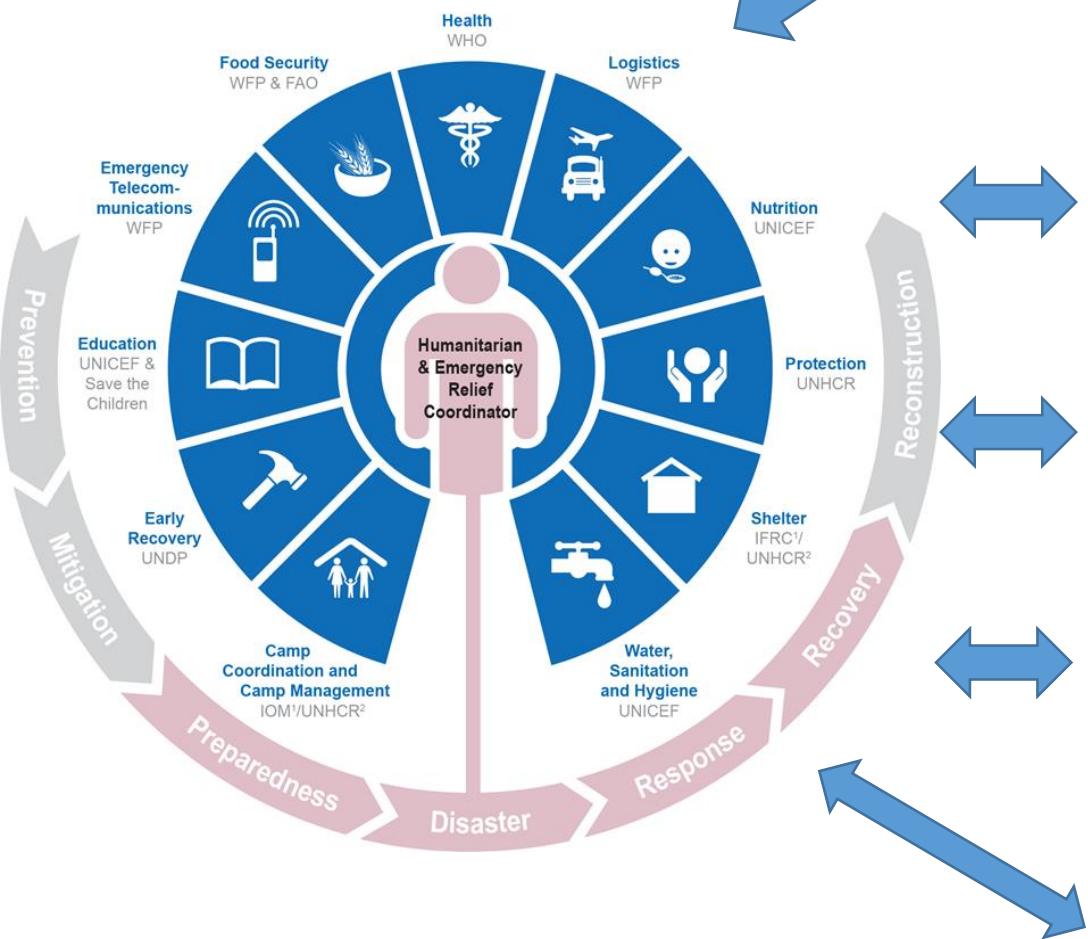
*“Working over **multiple years**; based on the **comparative advantage** of a diverse range of actors... towards **collective outcomes**. Wherever possible,\* those efforts should reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at national and local levels”*

Source: OCHA. 2017. *New Way of Working*.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

**Humanitarian and development actors coordinated by RC/HC in support of national/local structures (where appropriate)**



**Joint situation and needs analysis pre-, during- and/or post crisis with various stakeholders**

**Collective outcome to an identified problem (attainable within 3-5 Years)**

**Identification of comparative advantages amongst hum & dev partners and areas for collaboration**

**Humanitarian activities to respond to immediate needs  
Development activities to address structural issues  
Implemented simultaneously, with flexibility over 3-5 years**

**Coordinated monitoring  
Programme adaptation as needed based on monitoring  
Accountability to affected populations (inclusion in planning, implementation, monitoring and assessment and feedback)**

**Collaborative measurement of Collective Outcome and its targets**

# Key characteristics of the New Way of Working

- **Collective outcomes:** commonly agreed measurable result/impact in reducing people's needs risks and vulnerabilities and increasing their resilience, requiring a combined effort among actors.
- **Comparative advantage:** the capacity and expertise of one individual/group/institution to meet the needs and contribute to the collective outcome over the capacity of another.
- **Multi-year timeframe:** analyzing, strategizing, planning and financing operations that build over 3-5 years to achieve context-specific, and at times, dynamic targets.

Source: OCHA. 2017. *New Way of Working*.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Humanitarian Development Nexus

**Thank you !**