

DONOR PERSPECTIVES: BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENCE IN DFID



Where is Disaster Resilience (DR) Policy and Strategy in DFID?

- Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department (CHASE) in DFID commissioned the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review (HERR).
- Independent review led by Lord Ashdown focused on DFID's humanitarian response capacity
- Recommendations made for future humanitarian action
- CHASE is responsible for our global humanitarian response – stand-alone + surge capacity for country offices
- CHASE also develops humanitarian, disaster resilience, conflict and security policy and strategy for DFID

Where does resilience come from?

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy, 2006
- Humanitarian Emergency Response Review (HERR)
- UK Response to the HERR, both 2011
- HERR: 3 core messages for humanitarians:
 - **Anticipation** – better anticipate crises using a combination of science and on ground experience
 - **Innovation** – the need to bring new techniques and technologies to bear on humanitarian challenges
 - **Resilience** – work with nations and communities to make them more resilient to disaster
 - And on how we work, build networks and (new) alliances

Where does resilience come from?

Hyogo Framework for Action:

3 Strategic Goals and 5 Priorities for Action:

- DRR is a **national and a local priority** with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- **Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks** and enhance early warning
- Use knowledge, innovation and education to **build a culture of safety and resilience** at all levels
- **Reduce the underlying risk factors**
- Strengthen **disaster preparedness** for effective response at all levels

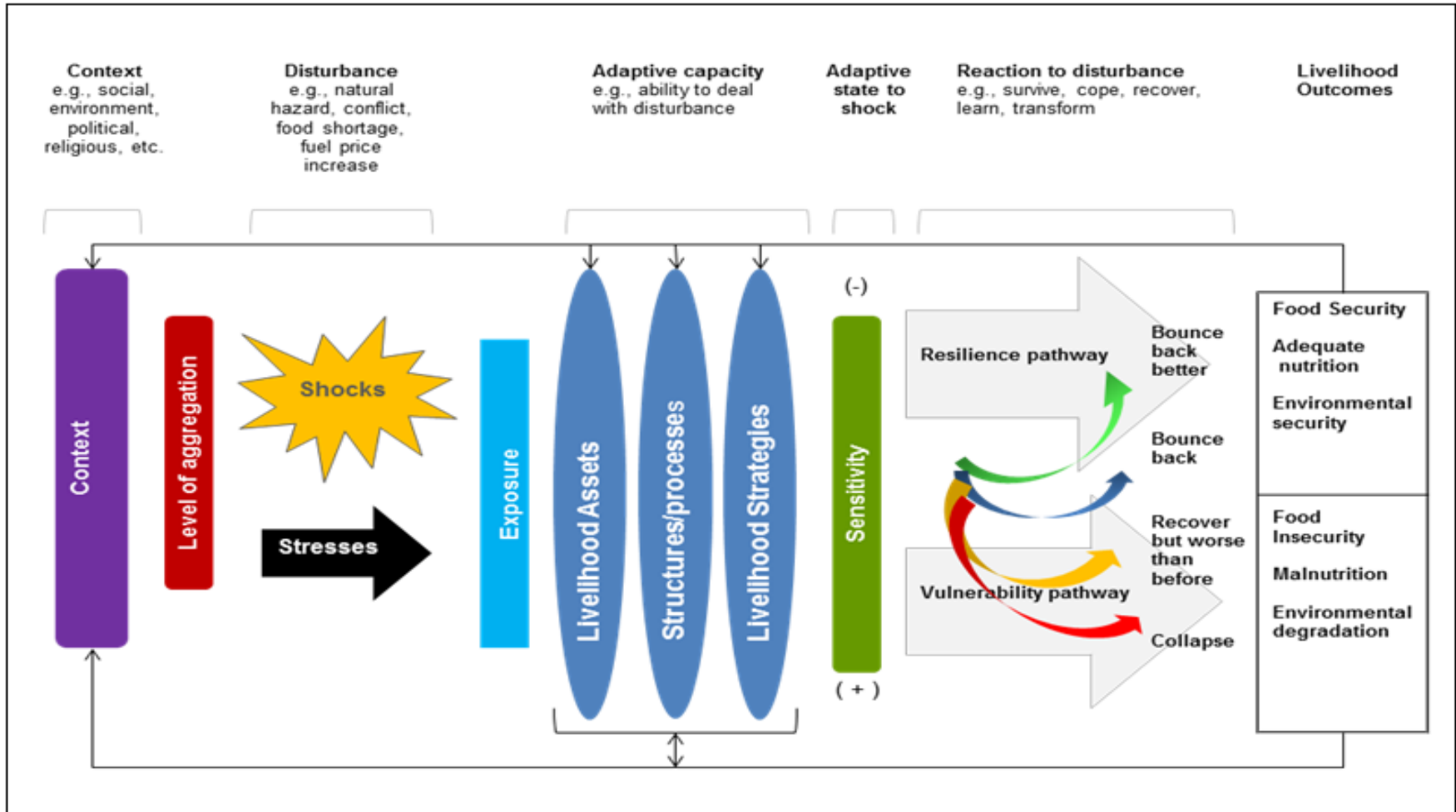
UK Commitments

- Embed disaster resilience in all DFID country programmes by 2015
- International leadership to embed disaster resilience in key institutions and governments
- Integrate resilience and DRR into climate change and conflict prevention
- Coherent links between humanitarian and development work and fragile and conflict situations

DFID working definition

Disaster Resilience is the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses - such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict - without compromising their long-term prospects.

Elements of the DFID Resilience Framework



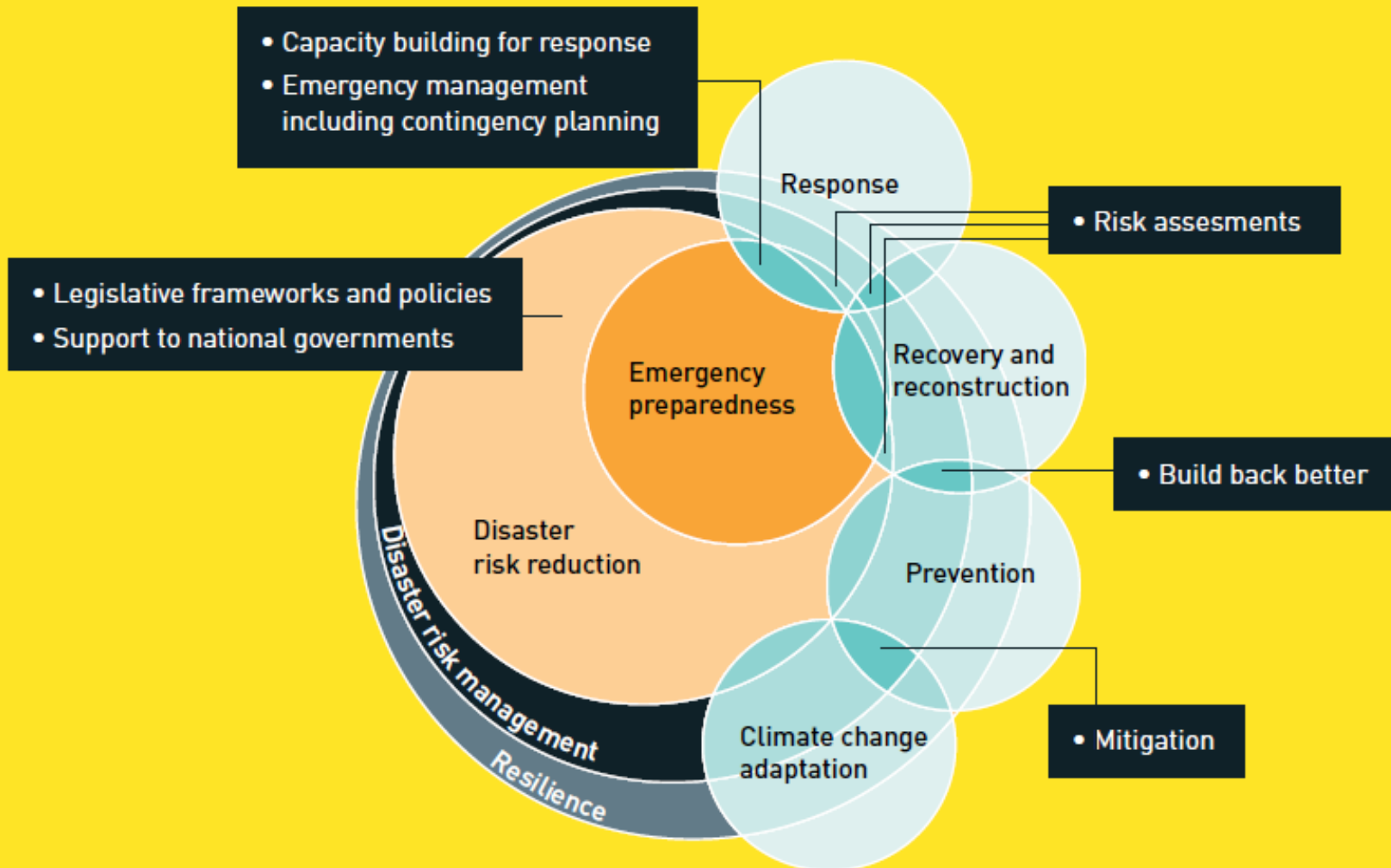
TANGO. 2012. Adapted from DFID Disaster Resilience Framework (2011), TANGO Livelihoods Framework (2007), DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (1999) and CARE Household Livelihood Security Framework (2002).

Adopting resilience as our core approach to tackling disasters

Identifying synergies between:

- Livelihoods, environment and poverty reduction
- Hunger, food security, nutrition and health
- Climate Change Adaptation, DRR and DRM
- Social protection, esp. cash and food safety nets
- Natural disasters, fragility, conflict and insecurity
- Humanitarian preparedness, planning + response
- Development and humanitarian response

Interrelations: Resilience, DRR, CCA, humanitarian preparedness and response, from Development Initiatives





Developing the strategy 1

Embed resilience in all DFID country programmes, 2015 (27 total)

- Work is underway in: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh and Nepal
- 2 regions: Sahel and Caribbean
- Need to define a **Minimum Standard for DR** across all programmes
- First step is undertake a **Multi-hazard Disaster Risk Assessment** then develop a national plan
- Not be prescriptive but build on what's happening

Developing the strategy 2

Minimum Standard for embedding DR:

- Designate an Office Champion for DR
- Carry out a Multi-hazard Disaster Risk Assessment
- Develop a country or regional DR strategy
- Disaster proof new Business cases
- Develop new programmes and adapt existing programmes to support DR
- Develop an emergency response plan
- Contribute to bi-annual reporting to Ministers on DR

Developing the strategy 3

Multi-hazard Disaster Risk Assessment:

First stage of embedding process:

- What are the natural and man-made hazards?
- Who and where are the vulnerable? Why are they vulnerable?
- What is the capacity and leadership of the government. Who are the other stakeholders?
- What are the economic, social and political impacts and what are the potential fatalities?
- What is DFID doing on DR and what more should it do?

Developing the strategy 4

DFID-Ethiopia DR programming:

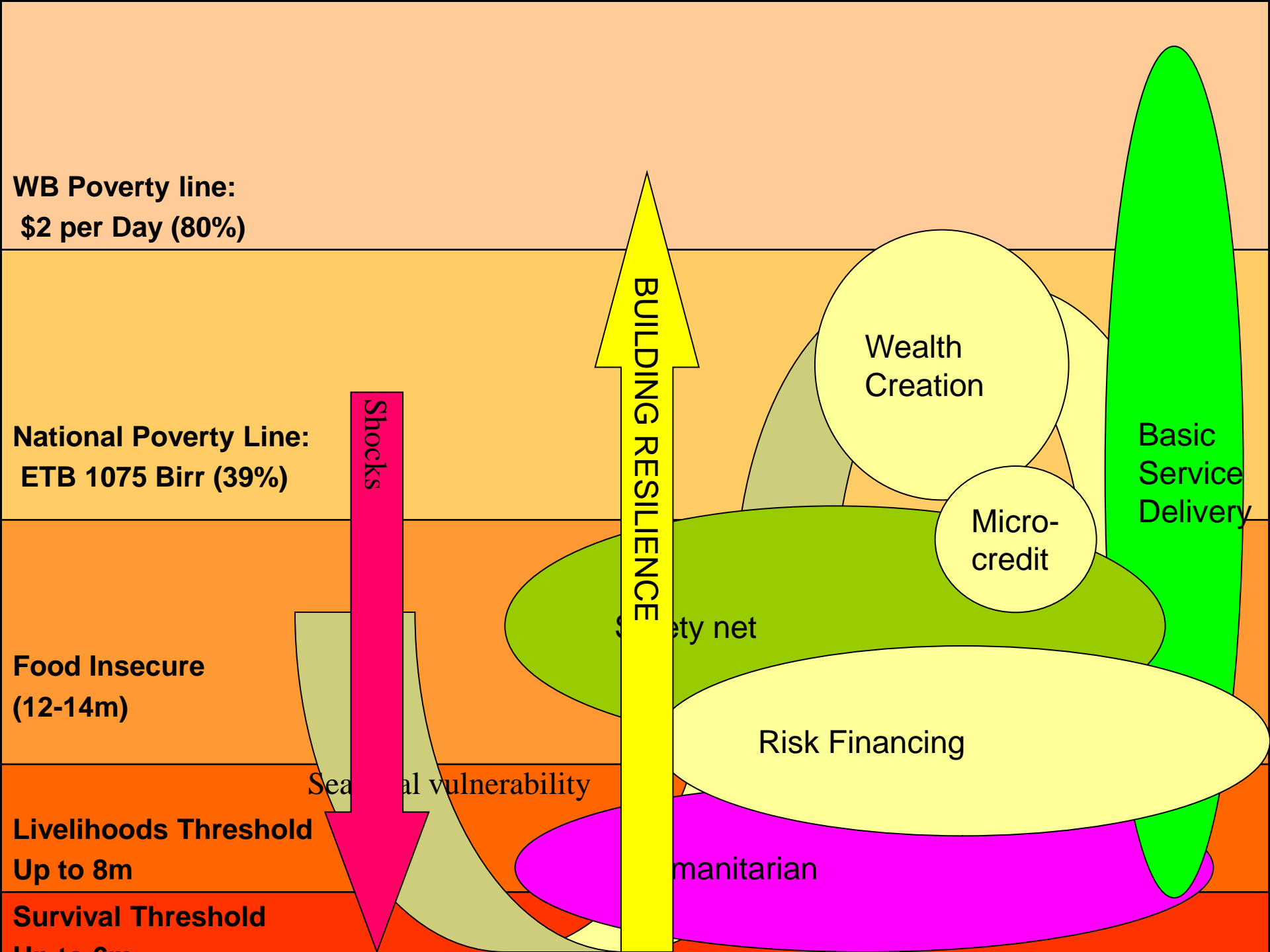
Current Programmes on DR:

- Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) stops 8 million people 'falling' and needing humanitarian assistance (linked with Household Asset Building Programme HABP)
- Risk Financing enables the PSNP to expand during stresses caused by drought
- Humanitarian response saves lives if stresses -> shock
- Peace and Development Programme in Somali Region
- Climate Change Adaptation policy creates the environment for resilience to future shocks

Developing the strategy 5

What can DFID-E do more of?

- Ensure better ‘connections’ between current DR programmes for more effective early response (PSNP, Risk Financing and humanitarian response)
- DFID office show leadership in development of the DRM Strategy (SPIF)
- Make connections between Education sector and the Peace and Development Programme in Somali Region
- Ensure DR is embedded in Wealth Creation Programme
- Over the next 3 years ensure DR is embedded in multi-donor and government led PBS



Finally, challenges:

- How to work across humanitarian and development policy (need a new paradigm?)
- How to work across teams, departments, sectors
- How to re-frame the issues
 - humanitarian response or disaster management?
 - DRR, CCA or Climate Resilience?
 - Humanitarian policy as part of development programming?
- How to bring the themes together:
 - Common principles for building resilience
 - Funding for resilience
 - Common programmes and mechanisms for resilience



THANK YOU