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

- 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
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
WB Poverty line: $2 per Day (80%)

National Poverty Line: ETB 1075 Birr (39%)

Food Insecure (12-14m)

Livelihoods Threshold Up to 8m

Survival Threshold Up to 6m

Seasonal vulnerability

Shocks

BUILDING RESILIENCE

Wealth Creation

Micro-credit

Risk Financing

Basic Service Delivery

Humanitarian

Safety net
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