

Sida's experiences/examples of operationalizing HUM DEV nexus

Input to GHD Humanitarian and development Nexus workstream

Sida has worked actively during the last years to strengthen synergies between humanitarian and development support, including peacebuilding, in order to enhance resilience of crises-affected and vulnerable people, communities and societies. Humanitarian support and development cooperation need to be coherent and mutually reinforcing, while respecting and safeguarding humanitarian principles. In 17¹ contexts, Sida has simultaneously large ongoing development cooperation and humanitarian support with different mandates and roles presenting substantive opportunities for synergies and complementarity. In these contexts, Sida works to meet people's immediate humanitarian needs, but over time also to reduce risk, vulnerability, and dependence on humanitarian assistance.

Sida has identified a 3 pillar-approach to systematize the work on risk, resilience and strengthened synergies between humanitarian and development assistance (Nexus HUM/DEV):

1) conduct common analysis, planning and programming based on context specific risks and vulnerabilities,

2) increase flexible, innovative and complementary development funding for the most vulnerable people,

3) promote increased dialogue and coordination on risk, resilience and synergies between humanitarian and development.

Pillar 1: Common analysis, planning and programming based on risk, vulnerability and resilience

Common analysis, based on risk and vulnerability, is an important point of departure for strengthening synergies between humanitarian and development efforts. Some examples are provided below:

- Sida has included issues around humanitarian – development nexus in the yearly humanitarian crises analysis².
- Sida has strengthened risk-informed development planning and programming through piloting together with OECD/DAC the method of resilience systems analysis (RSA) in six contexts at various points of the programme cycle (Syria, incl. Jordan and Lebanon, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.). In addition to supporting risk informed context analysis, experiences with the RSA³ has among others raised issues regarding humanitarian and development synergies and the need to include the most vulnerable groups in development assistance.
- Increasingly, Sweden's development strategies through Sida are geared towards strengthening resilience of vulnerable people and communities addressing root causes of crises, and seeking synergies with humanitarian assistance. Examples include the regional strategy for Syria crises and the Somalia strategy.
- Sida is also working to increasingly integrate the aspects of risk, vulnerability and resilience in the conceptual approach and application of multidimensional poverty analysis. As an example of how this has been applied, in the midterm review of the development

¹ Afghanistan, Somalia, Palestine, Syria Crisis, DRC, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Iraq, Colombia, Mali, Myanmar, Bangladesh, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraina, Zimbabwe

² Humanitarian Crises Analysis for 2017 are available on www.sida.se

³ Resilience Systems Analysis Learning and Recommendations report, Sida/OECD/DAC <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/risk-resilience.htm>

cooperation strategy for Afghanistan, the analysis led to an adjustment of parts of the portfolio to also include vulnerable groups such as IDPs and returning refugees.

- To continue strengthening resilience and synergies between humanitarian and development, country-specific resilience plans have been developed to further integrate resilience in development cooperation in Mali, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Bangladesh. Sida has also increased staffing capacity on resilience in the Africa region as well as in the Syria crisis.

Pillar 2: Flexible, innovative and effective development funding for the most vulnerable people

According to the specific opportunities in each context, Sida works to strengthen resilience, focus on the underlying causes of crises and vulnerability and adapt to changing circumstances in a flexible and innovative way. Opportunities are explored to build on and complement humanitarian efforts in a transformative approach. Some examples are provided below:

- In DRC and Uganda, Sida supports UNICEF with development funding to strengthen **health** systems in crises affected areas aimed at providing vulnerable populations with affordable access to functioning primary and secondary health care - key for reducing the populations exposure to epidemics and illness. The support includes management of malnutrition, a major hindrance to education and socioeconomic development.
- In crises affected areas in Mali and DRC, Sida supports community-based efforts with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to address underlying causes of malnutrition crises such as access to safe drinking water, gender inequities, insufficient livelihoods.
- In Syria, Sida supports local communities in areas outside government control, through ACTED, aimed at strengthening vulnerable and conflict-affected communities in Syria to restore sustainable livelihoods, and to strengthen the ability of local communities and civil society to contribute to early recovery. Likewise, Sida directly supports a Syrian NGO strengthening the administrative and service delivery capacity of local councils with a strong focus on improving female representation.
- In Lebanon and Jordan, both hosting substantive populations of refugees from neighbouring Syria, Sida supports the World Bank Global Concessional Financing Facility which provides financing on concessional terms for projects that are part of these countries' development agenda and which benefit both Syrian refugees and affected host communities.
- For the region affected by the Syria crisis, including Syria, Sida supports UNFPA's Multi-country strategy to respond to gender-based violence in the Syrian crisis. In many of the country Sida is the sole development donor beside humanitarian donors such as ECHO and Dfid's humanitarian window.
- Inside Syria Sida supports the Whole of Syria Livelihoods Consortium, comprising six different (primarily humanitarian) INGOs with ongoing humanitarian programmes in the country, over a three-year period. The purpose of the initiative is to improve the livelihoods for internally displaced persons and the host communities in which they live.
- In DRC, Sida supports from the development appropriation UNICEF's multisector programme targeting recovery needs of displaced populations, both internally displaced as well as refugees. It provides them with access to basic education and health services as well as cash assistance.
- In DRC, Sida also supports the humanitarian funds standard allocation with development funding enabling multi-annual, multi-sectoral and highly participative efforts to reinforce communities' resilience.
- Livelihoods efforts are important in crises affected areas. An example is the support to FAO and WFP – Purchase for Progress in DRC that aims at improving food security and livelihoods despite current interethnic violence and natural hazards, support to the value chain development of smallholders' production contributes to protect and strengthening the social

fabric and cohesion while bringing significant incomes at the household and cooperative levels.

- Sida supports local multisector resilience programmes through consortiums such as the Somalia resilience program (SOMREP) aimed at building livelihoods and resilience at local levels through multisector programs with a strong learning component.
- Sida supports an innovative program that aims at reducing humanitarian challenges in the long-term such as risk insurances through for example support to the African Risk Capacity (ARC) aimed at assisting member states to improve its capacity to plan, prepare for and respond to extreme weather events, therefore protecting the food security of their vulnerable populations.
- Social protection is key to support resilience of vulnerable communities and households. Among others, Sida supports UNICEF in Kenya to provide technical assistance to the government in the delivery of the safety net programme Cash Transfers to Orphaned and Vulnerable children.
- Sida supports durable solutions for displaced populations, both refugees and internally displaced populations, in a number of contexts, including in Somalia, Uganda and DRC.
- Sida's humanitarian assistance presents opportunities for strengthening resilience and does so where possible and relevant. Since 2016 multi-year humanitarian funding is being piloted in a limited number of protracted crises. Other examples of mainstreaming resilience in Sida's humanitarian support are early responses to prevent famine for example in Somalia, increased cash-based assistance to support peoples own choices and priorities and increased focus on localization.

Pillar 3: Promote increased dialogue and coordination on risk, resilience and synergies between humanitarian and development.

To be a driving force for strengthened dialogue and coordination is important, for example in donor groups, sector working groups and humanitarian clusters. Common planning and prioritization between humanitarian and development assistance could be promoted. Sida sees both the New Way of Working as well as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework as great opportunities. Links between coordination structures are key, for example the inclusion of the most vulnerable people and communities in UN Development Strategies (UNDAFs) and national strategies. Multiyear humanitarian strategies that connects with UNDAF such as the one in Sudan.

Sweden is a strong supporter of the implementation of the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, aiming at reducing peoples' vulnerability to disasters and natural hazards through for example UNISDR. Sida's global support to disaster risk reduction has during the past two years been successfully scaled up with development funding under Sida's work with environment and climate on a global as well as on a regional and bilateral level.