



## **Bond Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Group Recommendations to the World Humanitarian Summit**

The Bond DRR Group brings together a wide variety of organisations and academics working on DRR and resilience issues. We are a diverse group with differing structures and approaches to assisting those in crisis. With this in mind we have drawn together a headline message and supporting recommendations which we feel are important to shaping the narrative and discussion in the lead up to and during the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in Istanbul.

### **The WHS must work towards policy coherence between the post-2015 frameworks**

With the WHS scheduled for May 2016, it is opportunistically placed to draw from the outcomes of the Post-2015 Frameworks (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Financing for Development Conference in Addis, Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and make recommendations to enhance policy coherence. Donors and policy makers often deal with disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention, climate change adaptation and sustainable development via separate policy frameworks and funding channels. Separate approaches can lead to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of funds, and most importantly, a failure to address the underlying causes and compounding factors of crises. At the community level, communities protect and enhance their lives, livelihoods, and assets across a range of risks in a more holistic way and these approaches must be scaled up. Development and humanitarian interventions, whether they be part of disaster response, recovery or reconstruction offer opportunities to build resilience to future crises. In order for this to be accomplished we urge that the following recommendations are discussed and promoted at the WHS:

#### **Funding:**

- At least 10% of all humanitarian funding should be allocated on preparedness, anticipation and early action.
- Establishment of a funding mechanism that considers multi year approaches that blend relief with development funding in a single approach (i.e CHASE 5 year fund for livelihoods and DRR). This would lead to greater investment in preparedness planning for resilient disaster response and recovery.
- Donors must incorporate long term resilience as a requirement for providing any humanitarian funding or ODA through the introduction of resilience markers in funding applications (i.e ECHO).
- Investment in a CERF mechanism, open to all actors and accessible to local and national organisations, to balance allocation of resources between high profile disasters and those small scale, recurrent, and chronic disasters often closely linked to development and climate change trajectories, that are neglected. These make up 99% of all disasters incidences according to GAR 2015.
- Improved access to diverse funding channels outside of the UN system is required. A model to build on is that of the UK-instigated Start Fund.
- Further investments must be made in innovation and technologies that are human-centred and that aim to deliver against social innovation criteria, build capacity, empower, decrease the need for international humanitarian response and, as far as possible, hand over responsibility to local actors.

#### **Governance:**

- National governments should strengthen multi-stakeholder national platforms for DRR and task them to:
  - develop ambitious national targets in line with the SFDRR, and sub-national indicators that measure resilience across all post-2015 frameworks; and
  - work together with emergency response mechanisms to provide advice and guidance before and during crises.
- National and local governments must create or strengthen sub-national multi-stakeholder DRR platforms, and empower them to provide systematic inputs on resilience building priorities, approaches and budgeting to national decision-making platforms.
- Strengthen accountability to affected populations empowering them to take on a leading role and participate in humanitarian action.

#### **Collaboration**

- Institutionalise learning from disasters to inform development processes and build stronger links between that learning process and humanitarian response mechanisms.
- UNDP, UNISDR and UNFCCC must work together to establish a joint monitoring framework for measuring progress across all post-2015 frameworks which can disaggregate data by vulnerable group. This monitoring framework should also form the basis of support that must be provided to national and local governments to collect all the data required for the various post-2015 frameworks.