Resilience based development solutions for large population movements

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What is the Outline of the Presentation?

1. *Context: Global Risk Landscape on migration/displacement*

2. **Resilience based development approach**

3. **Key principles – that we are learning**

4. **Highlights of some Achievements Globally**

5. **Lessons being Learned**

What does the Global Risks Landscape- 2016 Say?

TOP 10 RISKS IN TERMS OF LIKELIHOOD	TOP 10 RISKS IN TERMS OF IMPACT
1. *Large scale involuntary migration*	1. Failure of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
2. Extreme weather events	2. Weapons of Mass Destruction
3. Failure of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	3. Water crisis
4. Inter/intrastate conflict	4. Large scale involuntary migration
5. Natural catastrophes	5. Energy price shock
6. Failure of National Governance	6. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
7. Unemployment or Underemployment	7. Fiscal crises
8. Data Fraud or Theft	8. Spread of infectious diseases
9. Water crisis	9. Asset Bubble

How do We Define/Understand Resilience ?

Resilience has so far been defined according to organisational mandates, e.g.:

- **EU: DFID: FAO: IPCC: OCHA: UNISDR: USAID;**

- **UNDP:** A <u>transformative</u> process of strengthening the capacity of men, women communities, institutions, and countries to anticipate, prevent, recover from, and transform in the aftermath of shocks, stresses, and change.

1. Context: defined the context; – social groups e.g. Food insecure HH /communities; Districts, Provinces, etc

2. Disturbance – Shocks and stresses; Resilience to what? Examples: armed conflict, poverty, economic /political instability; Fear of/persecution, Disease outbreaks, Drought/floods, etc

3. Capacity to deal with shocks, stresses and change: *There are 3 capacities for resilience:* **Absorptive; Adaptive; and Transformative** *(= SOLUTIONS)*

4. Outcome to be achieved: *Prevent and Bounce back better (Positive)*

What is the Resilience based Development approach –?
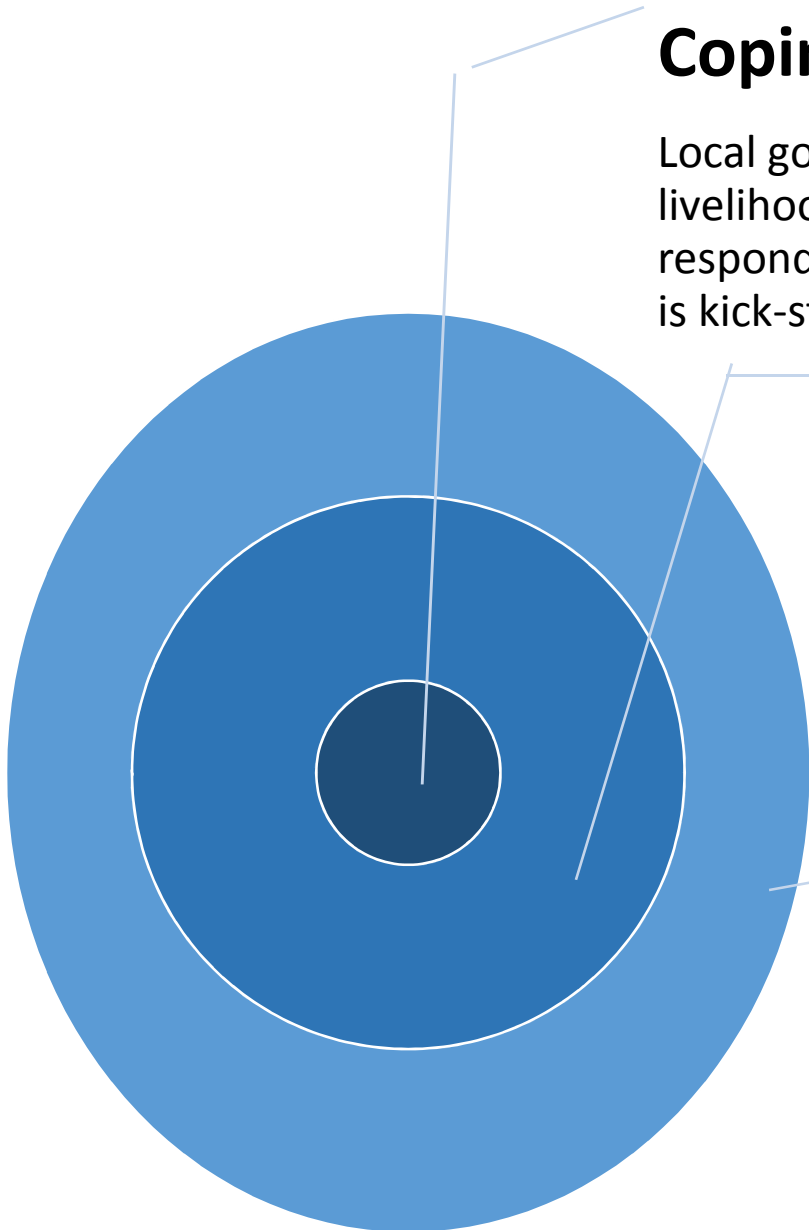
Coping

Local governance structures are strengthened to bolster livelihoods, housing, infrastructure and basic services to respond to increased demand. Early local economic recovery is kick-started.
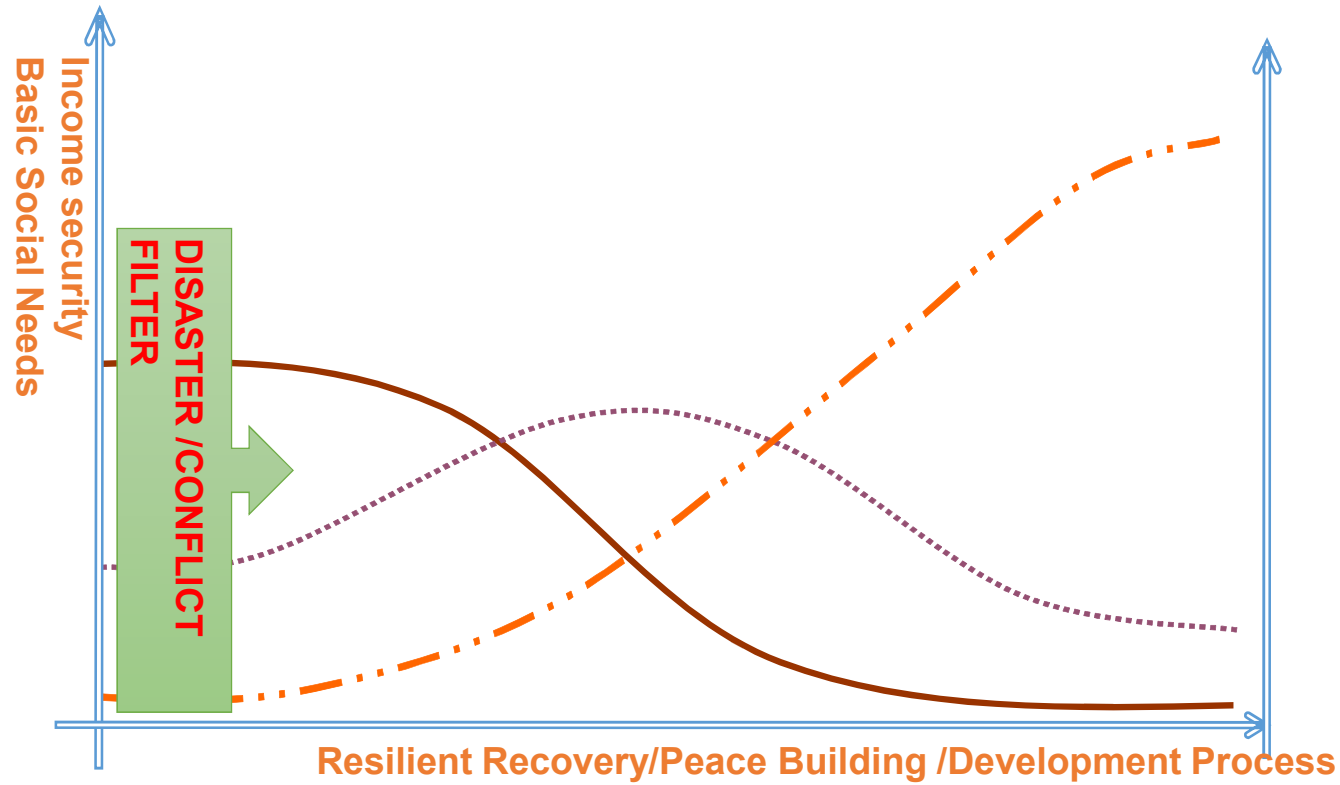
Recovering

Vulnerable households (including the internally displaced, refugees and affected host communities) are empowered to recover from the socio-economic impacts of crisis and displacement. This may include socio-economic support to local integration within host communities or reintegration into communities of origin (once conditions allow), support to RoLJS, governance, social cohesion, housing, infrastructure, decent jobs jobs and livelihoods.

Sustaining

Policy and institutional frameworks are strengthened to address local drivers and root causes of displacement, and to ensure the sustainability of all interventions; Sustainable Peace building architecture in place .

Three Complementary Tracks in One Plan/Programme: country specific: The Contiguum (NOT A CONTINUUM)

Income security
Basic Social Needs

DISASTER /CONFLICT FILTER

Resilient Recovery/Peace Building /Development Process

Track I: **STABILIZING /COPING**

Track II: **RECOVERY**

Track III: **SUSTAINING**

What are the Key Principles for Resilience?

1. **Context specific and A people-centered approach:** context based and enabling empowerment ;   – Whose Resilience; Resilience from What; When..

2. **Joint context analysis /consultations –** *followed by joint or joined up or multi-layered programming/Planning*

3. **Holistic approach:** understanding multiple risks and drivers, **multi-sectoral /multidimensional**, aligning humanitarian/development agendas and searching for more synergies

4. **Multiple levels:** Individuals, household, communities, institutions (National, Provincial/District, Community, & HH levels)

5. **Linking short, medium and long term** *right from the start of preparedness, response, recovery and prevention; achieving transformational outcomes.*

6. **Local and national ownership ..** At national and local level *or area specific*

7. **Sustainability and cost-efficiency:** the economics of early response /time sensitivity and resilience

8. **Enhanced partnerships –** government, UN, donors, NGOs/CSOs, private sector, Communities..

9. **Conflict sensitivity/risk sensitive** development

10. Robust **M & E and Reporting** that articulate indicators for resilience;

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS ACHIEVED?
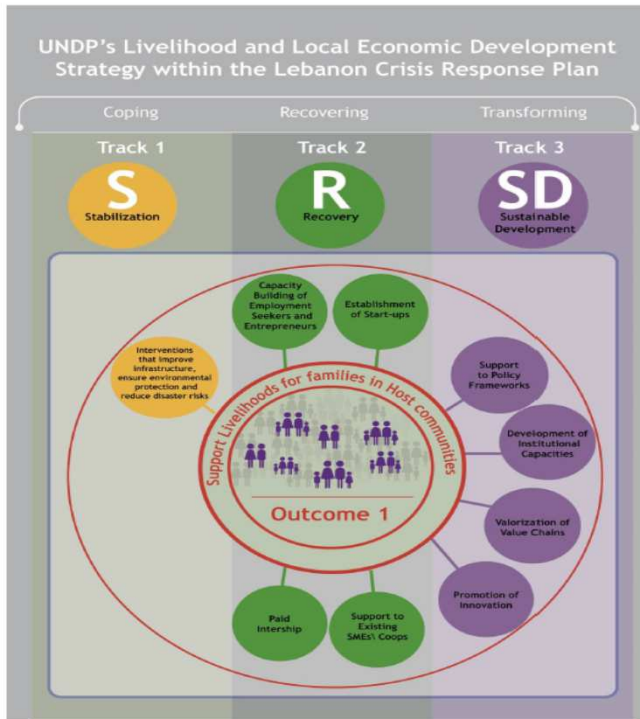
Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
- Joint UN Development and Resilience Plan (coordinated by UNDP and UNHCR)- Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Turkey
- Support to implementation of nationally owned response plans
- Aimed to advance regional coherence (i.e. funding, assessments, planning/programming etc)

- In **Syria,** UNDP estimates that its programmes have reached 4.5 million people directly and indirectly since 2014.

- Created many thousands of emergency jobs, including for women-headed households and people with disabilities.

- We have removed over 300,000 tonnes of solid waste from communities.

- Over 144,000 IDPs and host community members supported through emergency employment opportunities creation; Over 1,500 businesses supported through productive asset replacement

In Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

UNDP's Livelihood and Local Economic Development Strategy within the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan

In Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, UN agencies working together have:
•provided **food assistance** to over 1.8 million people and **primary health care** consultations to more than 1.5 million people;
•improved access to safe water for 675,000 people;
•assisted 546,000 children with school supplies and/or grants to help them access education;
•created jobs for over 60,000 vulnerable people in host community populations; and
•assisted another 88,000 vulnerable members of host community members with skills training to increase their employability.

In **Lebanon** alone: Host community support- **Over 1.81 million** Lebanese **and 332,000** Syrian refugees benefitted through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and improved access to energy.

Macedonia | Serbia

- More than 900,000 migrants and refugees passed through the Western Balkan in 2015
- UNDP's is providing support through:
- Access to basic services, in particular water and waste management
- Social cohesion, in cooperation with civil society
- Support to local municipalities to manage fiscal challenges related to migrants and refugees and engaging the local private sector in the delivery of humanitarian aid.

UNDP support includes: support to municipalities to expand capacities on waste management and access to water

Todate, assisting the collection of 40 cubic meters of waste per day since October 2015, bringing the total to over 2,800m3 of waste by the end of January 2016

UNDP undertook a study on the improvement of waste management systems required for the extended peak demand throughout 2016. The focus of UNDP support will be on increasing the waste collection capacity from the current 50-70% average to 70 – 90% average in 2016.

HAITI-EARTHQUAKE

- UNDP partnered with IOM, ILO, and UNOPS on the 16x6 project facilitating the safe return of the displaced families through rehabilitation of neighbourhoods

- More than 1,200 houses were repaired, 3500 miles of water infrastructure piping and over 4,000 miles of roads and gutters rehabilitated. More than 4,600 jobs have been created

PAKISTAN

- Under the Framework of the One UN in Pakistan, RAHA – Refugee Affected and Host Areas programme is a Joint Programme Component (2009-2015)

- More than 1,5 million people, including Afghan refugees, benefitted from RAHA (i.e. community infrastructure, market based skills training, participatory planning and social mobilization etc)

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING?

1. **Supporting countries in aligning crisis priorities for large population movements with national development goals – and that countries better integrate humanitarian and development** interventions in their plans;

2. **Moving from pure "needs assessment" to comprehensive "risk and vulnerability" frameworks;**

3. **Leveraging resources by integrating humanitarian and development partners** in single national or regional platforms – e.g. the 3RP;

4. **Diversifying sources of funding, bringing private sector and financial institutions** together to support Special Economic Zones and concessional financing;

5. **Building resilience in country of origin is an** effective way to tackle refugee /IDPs /migrants influx and preparing the ground for further reconstruction

6. **Understand that improved livelihoods and employment generation** are the best alternatives to address aid-dependency;

7. **Opting for local delivery systems to cope with present as well as future shocks;**

THANK YOU!