

**10. Enhance engagement between humanitarian & development actors:  
(UNDP & Denmark)**

**Main Grand Bargain commitments**

- Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.
- Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.
- Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.
- Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.
- Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.

**Ongoing related activities include:**

In place of developing a new knowledge sharing platform, which would duplicate efforts, best practice and lessons learned from Grand Bargain work stream 10 will inform the established Grand Bargain Website.

In follow-up to WHS and Grand Bargain Commitments to the New Way of Working (NWOW), comprehensive efforts have been taken to advance implementation at country level. The focus of NWOW is on achieving collective outcomes

- Linkages with the following work-streams have been identified:
- Greater transparency
- More support and funding

Work-streams: 1. Transparency 2. Localization 3. Cash. 4. Duplication & management costs  
5. Needs assessments. 6. Participation Revolution 7. Multi-year planning & funding  
8. Reduced earmarking 9. Harmonized & simplified reporting  
10. Humanitarian- development engagement

that will reduce needs, risks and vulnerability, thereby addressing both short-term and long-term needs through coherent humanitarian and development action.

The NWOW operational roll-out was commenced through a high-level workshop in Copenhagen on 13-14 March 2017. The workshop brought together high level representatives from Member States, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, UN entities, ICRC, and NGOs and was co-led by Denmark, OCHA, UNDP and the World Bank. The workshop focused at country-cases in Ethiopia, Uganda, Somalia and Yemen, but also showcased other efforts at coherent humanitarian-development work in Sudan, CAR, Burkina Faso etc. The workshop highlighted UN-WB joint work on the humanitarian-development-peace roll-out, and the ongoing work on the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), especially in Ethiopia, Uganda and Lebanon. The workshop showcased a series of initiatives for coherent action at country level.

A meeting on NWOW was held at the World Bank Spring Meetings on 22 April 2017 in Washington D.C. led by the World Bank, Denmark, OCHA, UNDP and g7+. This meeting brought forward the role of governments in the implementation of NWOW across the humanitarian-development-peace communities. Bringing together high level representatives from Member States, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, UN entities, ICRC and IFRC, and NGOs, the meeting identified and discussed the resources, steps, and systems needed to support governments, national stakeholders and local actors in implementation of NWOW.

A conference in Istanbul on NWOW was organized on 18-19 May by Turkey, OCHA and UNDP providing an opportunity to share field experiences and address practical challenges to further advance implementation of the New Way of Working.

tools for local and national responders

- Improved joint and impartial needs assessments
- Increased collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding

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Governments, multilateral and bilateral partners and civil society are engaged to facilitate the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) at country level, as a concrete implementation of the humanitarian-development nexus targeting refugees and host communities. UNDP is supporting the CRRF secretariat to strengthen the development voice of the process.

EU and its Member States adopted Council Conclusions on “Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus” by FAC/DEV Council on 19 May 2017. This follows Conclusions of 12 May 2016 on the EU approach to forced displacement and development.

EU and Member States have promoted more joint funding sources for addressing displacement and host communities through the MADAD and Africa Trust Funds, as well as the Regional Development and Protection Programmes in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and North Africa.

The World Bank has launched the Global Concessional Financing Facility to assist MICs hosting large refugee populations.

The World Bank has strengthened its engagement in crises and fragility affected countries with the doubling of IDA18 and addressing refugee crises through the IDA subwindow on refugees.

The World Bank and UN agencies in cooperation with national governments are rolling out activities within the framework of the humanitarian/development /peace nexus, including in Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Cameroon, Liberia and the Central African Republic.

OECD-DAC is working on guidelines for Coherence of humanitarian & development aid

The Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative has launched a work stream on the humanitarian-development nexus, co-facilitated by Japan and

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Denmark. A concept note has been prepared, and the first meeting was held in February 2017. Follow-up action was decided on, including an information gathering after the high-level meeting of the GHD in June 2017.

UNDP is engaged with humanitarian partners to support country-level work with RC/HC's in countries such as Sudan, Burkina Faso, Lebanon, DRC, Ethiopia, Uganda and Yemen.

Together with partners UNDP is building an evidence-base for this work with country-level partners that aims to inform best practice and lessons learned for this work stream moving forward.

In line with its Grand Bargain commitment to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, Denmark has launched its 2017 Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. Through the strategy, Denmark works with its international partners to incentivize better joint-up humanitarian and development work to address both short-term and long-term needs of vulnerable people.

UNDP and WHO co-chair the IASC Humanitarian-Development Task Team and UNDP has also been co-chairing the UN Working Group on Transitions on the development side, and facilitated the first meeting of the two groups to unpack the nexus.

Synergies, sequencing and challenges:

Synergies exist between the work-stream focusing on enhanced engagement between development and humanitarian actors and a number of other GB work-streams. These include the work-streams on greater transparency, supporting and funding tools for local and national responders, improved joint and impartial needs assessments and increased collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding.

**Humanitarian and development actors can work together with local and national responders to undertake impartial joint needs assessments,**

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identifying areas where development-oriented responses are feasible, relevant and appropriate.

Similarly, multi-year planning and financing, and diversified funding tools requires collaboration between development and humanitarian actors to better align humanitarian and development planning tools and interventions, while simultaneously respecting the principles of both.

A transformative, system-wide change with coherent development and humanitarian action will require overcoming political, institutional and structural obstacles, as well as achieving fundamental changes in attitudes, behaviours and approaches.

However, some humanitarian actors caution against too much integration between the two forms of aid and assistance out of concern for safeguarding the humanitarian principles.

The New Way of Working is a multi-stakeholder agenda that requires the active engagement of all stakeholders: national governments, local authorities, national and international civil society, bilateral and multilateral partners, humanitarian actors, development practitioners and peacebuilders. The New Way of Working should not be perceived as a multilateral-only or UN-only agenda.

Generally, there needs to be more coherence between the various approaches and initiatives around humanitarian-development nexus – e.g. better linkages between the GB workstreams and the work streams of the IASC HDN Task Team, the workstreams of the Global Cluster Coordinators Group, STAIT, OCHA and other agency and inter-agency led initiatives. That could also support more coherence at country level.

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