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CORE GROUP
CORONAVIRUS GLOBAL RESPONSE COORDINATION CALL #14

JULY 17, 2020

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JULIE: We are at the top of the hour so I would like to thank all for coming on to the call. as is the case with Zoom it does take a minute or two for our guests and participants to join. We certainly welcome all who have already gone through the barriers. We encourage you to put your names in the chat. What country are you from? Where are you right now? As we continue to welcome participants we would like you to do that. And we will get going pretty soon. I would like to share with those who have joined us that we do have closed captioning. David, do you want to tell people how to access closed captioning? DAVID: There should be an option on your menu -- regular menu. That says closed caption. From there you can change the size of the titles. That is an option you have already enabled.

JULIE: I am Julie Dargis.
Senior Advisor, Global COVID-19 Response, CORE Group



I am working with David who is our Communications and Knowledge Management Advisor, CORE Group. You will hear David and I going back and forth

Just to provide you with as smooth an experience as possible.

I am Julie Dargis. Welcome to the CORE Group biweekly COVID-19 response global coordination call.

This is our 14th. We have been doing this since February.

We have quite a few people joining us.

As you join we ask you put your names in the chatbox along with country you are from.

We have a wonderful lineup today.

Presentation by the cochairs of the HDTF task force. And two special guests joining us.

And also two case studies from the field. So we can look at the application of some of these concepts we will be talking about today.

Again, I am Julie Dargis. We are just getting going on the webinar on humanitarian to that development nexus.

In just two minutes I will officially open the call.

David, is there anything else you would like to say as we start this call?

DAVID: Do you want me to start mentioning about our initiative?

JULIE: I was wondering if we could do that first pole. Let's start with that.

DAVID: We would like to know them first how many times have you attended the CORE Group biweekly COVID webinars.

You should see this poll in the chatbox now

JULIE: I am assuming we still have people joining the call.

DAVID: Yes -- people are still joining.

I am approving their access to the call.

JULIE: Thanks everyone for giving us your ideas.

DAVID: We have a lot of newcomers actually.

[AUDIO ECHO]

JULIE: I think now it is five after so time to officially open the call.

I would like to welcome everyone to the call one more time.

We would love your thoughts. Please put your name in the chatbox and we are interested to know country you are calling in from.

I am Julie Dargis Senior Advisor, Global COVID-19 Response, CORE Group

CORE Group is a consortium of 170 international health organizations.



Researchers, donors and individuals working together to advance of women children and adolescents around the world.

CORE Group has over two decades of experience

Since early February we have been coordinating regular calls to address emerging aspects of global 19 pandemic.

Welcome to core groups biweekly coronation call No. 40.

Response to the lens of humanitarian development nexus.

Today we will explore longer-term issues of COVID-19

and how pandemic may provide opportunities for partners to adapt current strategies

and funding mechanisms to bolster health systems at the national level.

In today's call we will provide overview of CORE Group humanitarian to development task force.

Two specialists, one from peacebuilding and social cohesion and second from humanitarian side of emergency funding

we'll join CORE Group. What we call the HDTF cochairs in facilitated conversation.

Two case studies from the field will highlight what is working

to address COVID through the humanitarian to development lens.

For those of you just joining, welcome again. Please put name title and country in the chatbox.

As we begin I would like to ask those who have just joined

to click on the poll on the bar on the bottom.

David, is the postal open?

DAVID: It is not open.

[AUDIO ECHO]

JULIE: I am not seeing them.

DAVID: Night.

DAVID: Now you see them.

JULIE: Some newcomers and a few who have been with us a few times.

Thank you to those who have been with thousand five to eight times. Wonderful.

Now I would like to present the agenda.

Today we are going to feature some of the work CORE Group is doing briefly at the outset.

Because we have wonderful projects we are working on.

The cochairs Cammi Blackman and Sarah Kellogg from the humanitarian to development task force will talk to about their work and how we define the humanitarian to development nexus.

The purpose today is to look at that and how we can be engaged in use COVID-19

to advance the work of our longer-term develop and work through the humanitarian entry point.

We have invited two guests Patricia McIlreavy CEO and President, Center for Disaster Philanthropy

And also Michael Shipler Vice President Strategy, Search for Common Ground

Who will join us in conversation in the first half of today's webinar.

We have two case studies one from Mercy Corps Iraq.



Róisín will be providing this case study to us. And we also have Shoqi from Iraq who will talk about peacebuilding.

We really enjoy audience engagement and have a number of poles and a chatbox.

We are all in this together.

We will close the call with a look at a couple of key resources.

JULIE: David, now -- if you could take a couple of minutes and share with us.

some of the things we are doing. For those on the call David Imbago-Jácome Communications and Knowledge Management Advisor, CORE Group

And he will present highlights present highlights.

DAVID: Thank you Julie. First we are working on the digital classroom.

Medical aid teams and text change to provide information for community-based workers in the community spirit

Courses and information they need to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

If you want more information you can visit link [reading slide] or access the COVID-19 library that has curated resources for COVID-19 as well as three online courses.

The second project I wanted to feature right now is the CORE Group C19 virtual marketplace.

We have developed this online platform to connect real-time suppliers and requesters for commodities and communication materials for COVID-19.

You can also visit our website following this link where you also see the demo

and you can also connect with us to get more information on how to get involved with this platform.

Right now we have 30 million masks provided that are available on the website and people can register and access them through our platform. Thank you Julie.

JULIE: Thank you David.

Now, David -- one more thing before introduce cochairs I wanted to go to the slide

with the names of the presenters. I wanted to give the participants on the call and overview of who we will be speaking with today.

The cochairs of our task force are Cammi Blackman who is Senior Advisor, Global COVID-19 Response, CORE Group

Working side-by-side with Sarah Kellogg

Director, Country Support, IMA World Health

And they will be joined in conversation by Patricia McIlreavy CEO and President, Center for Disaster Philanthropy

And Michael Shipler Vice President Strategy, Search for Common Ground

The case studies will be provided by Shoqi Maktary Senior Regional Conflict Sensitivity Advisor, Middle East and North Africa, Search for Common Ground

Róisín Mangan Policy and Advocacy Advisor, Mercy Corps

She intends to go back next week to Iraq.

Her focus today will be supporting camp and non-camp communities through COVID-19 in Iraq.



Shoqi Maktary Senior Regional Conflict Sensitivity Advisor, Middle East and North Africa, Search for Common Ground

Shoqi is from Yemen. He also covers Iraq. I believe he is currently coming to us from him on.

A lot of us have been moving around quite a bit lately.

Either in our home countries or sheltering in place.

Our speakers today are representing that reality.

Now I would like to introduce to you the cochairs. Of CORE Group humanitarian to development task force.

CORE Group HDTF cochairs Cammi Blackman representing World Vision Business Development Manager, World Vision. And Sarah works for IMA World Health. They will now frame the call with opening remarks.

Including how CORE Group defines this approach.

Cammi I would like to hand it over to you.

CAMMI: Thank you Julie. Can you hear me okay?

JULIE: We can hear you. Welcome to the call.

CAMMI: Thank you. Good morning. Good afternoon. And good evening for some of you. Thank you for joining today.

As Julie mentioned I am on staff at World Vision.

Based in the Washington, D.C. office. And I am cochair for humanitarian development task force.

Before we dive into the discussion we want to provide a quick overview of what we mean when we say humanitarian development nexus.

And then share brief information about the work we are doing any task force.

Not necessarily an agreed-upon definition of this nexus across our industry.

You may have heard other terms used. We will get into a discussion about that later.

For our purposes we use the term humanitarian development nexus.

And defined it as connecting or linking humanitarian and development efforts to support the most vulnerable first.

And then ensure that no one is left behind.

Anticipating crisis. In both spaces. And working with local systems wherever possible.

This nexus is becoming more and more relevant. Humanitarian operations around the world are protracted with humanitarian appeals doubt lasting an average of seven years.

Many major donors have been shifting priorities to work more in these fragile contexts with long-term funding.

And we are experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic where we have all had to adapt our work in some way.

To address this crisis. And consider how we can manage ongoing programs differently.

When we start managing both types of programming in these projected crises



we start to encounter humanitarian the relevant nexus.

CORE Group established the HDTF task force in 2018.

This task force aims to improve coordination, communication and collaborative learning across global health programming.

Both in emergency response and recovery as well as developing programs.

We strive to provide a platform that brings together NGOs, CSOs, multilateral organizations and policymakers across this nexus.

As Julie mentioned the task force is chaired by World Vision. And my cochair Sarah Kellogg will share more about the activities we will be managing this year.

SARAH: Hello, everybody. I am Sarah Kellogg. Just to follow on with that introduction.

to the task force we wanted to go over some of the activities we are planning to

roll out in the coming year. A few weeks ago we shared a survey

with our listserv to get a sense of what people were interested in learning about

and how they wanted to be more engaged in the HDTF.

Particularly as we are going through this pandemic.

There were three categories of activities people expressed interest in.

A lot of interest in knowledge sharing and having access to the most recent journal articles

and literature related to operations in the humanitarian to development nexus.

One component of our plan we are considering is

increasing some of the materials on the elaboration have.

I don't know if you have had a chance to go on the CORE Group website.

The humanitarian to development task force has a page called the collaboration filed

where we share case studies and other materials generated about the nexus.

Also planning to start a Journal Club in the coming year

where members facilitate discussions about latest research and information coming out

about operations in that humanitarian to development nexus.

Also planning a series of webinars and will share a poll during the session

to get a sense of what people are most excited about.

We would love to hear more about what is of greatest interest.

And last year there were tools developed, approaches discussed, and we look forward

to finding ways to test them in the coming year.

Find ways to refine them and share that knowledge with the broader community.

JULIE: Thank you Sarah. David why don't we put up that second pole?

We have a question around what Sarah and Cammi has said.

While we are pulling, could I ask the two of you -- as CORE Group members you are quite busy in your day jobs.

Sarah, what inspired you to seek out to be cochair of this task force?

SARAH: I had the opportunity to work on both sides of the nexus or continuum as you think about it.



Working on infectious disease response and also on development programs. I have seen for a long time they need to find a way to do joint planning and really think about both humanitarian issues and development concerns. This task force seemed a great opportunity to work with other people excited about this technical area. And also to learn more from our peers.

JULIE: It is wonderful to have you. And Cammi -- same question. Always so interesting to see what inspires people.

CAMMI: To see what inspires people.

CAMMI: I have had the opportunity to work with both humanitarian organizations and World Vision focused on developing programming.

Much of our involvement programming is working in fragile contexts where it is overlapping with humanitarian responses. So just figuring out how to design better programs in that space and looking to the task force for a learning opportunity. To learn what we can do better and what else is happening in the field here.

JULIE: Great. Hopefully this call today will be beneficial for that purpose.

David, thank you for putting up the polling results.

Biggest hindrance for coordination on the humanitarian to development site is culture and funding.

That is interesting. The things you might expect -- competition or shared technical approach or ongoing conflict is not as large

of a hindrance as the culture itself. And funding.

Those are two issues we will be talking about today so thank you for your participation.

Now I would like to invite our featured guests to join the conversation.

Patricia McIlreavy CEO and President, Center for Disaster Philanthropy

Michael Shieler Vice President Strategy, Search for Common Ground

Patricia has been a force in international humanitarian policies for

for more than 25 years. I have been honored to know and work for her in the space for many years.

Throughout her career she has worked to improve effectiveness and impact of a dissector.

Beginning in Rwanda after genocide and later in East Africa.

And Vice President of humanitarian team for interaction.

In March this year she joint Center for disease philanthropy.

In addition she has served on the development -- excuse me, department of state stabilization advisory council.

[indiscernible] and CS IS task force on humanitarian access.

Michael currently oversees Michael oversaw 11 country programs.

He cofounded Washington network on children in armed conflict.

He also helped to found child soldiers initiative. A global project aimed at eradicating the use of child soldiers.

He is also the author of the dancing country and other stories.

We welcome another author to our call today.



He was instrumental in supporting CORE Group during our conflict and COVID coronation call in May. Today he will challenge us to expand thinking on longer-term effects of collaboration and peacebuilding effects of co-written. Thank you Michael for returning to address these important issues with us.

Before we get into questions, I would like to ask our guests to provide brief opening comments including working definition of humanitarian to development nexus.

PATRICIA: Thank you Julie. Great to be here. A working definition -- this is a challenge. Is there a definition? Every time we try to figure out what the humanitarian development connectivity is we rename it.

Nexus. Continuum. Collaboration. Instead of dealing with what the issues are.

We can dress it up as much as we want but if it is still swell in a nice bottle it is still swell.

So let's actually say what it is. I was happy to see that poll.

Because those are the key issues. Culture. I will get into that later.

Back to definition -- I think it is about recognizing humanitarianism has a poverty problem.

And development has the humanitarian problem. And the solution is owning that and recognizing that.

Figuring out how to move beyond that.

Problem is too strong a word. But if humanitarians do not recognize better that these populations have often been purposely underserved.

That the conflict we are working with in is due to underrepresentation -- due to those crises.

We will never get to development with those communities because we are being asked to do something their own government has not done for decades in generations.

Cannot resolve through short-term program. On the same token, development actors are often willing to go where donors

and government tells them to go and do.

And reinforcing -- Northeast Nigeria was not underdeveloped because the relevant programs failed. It was because no one went there to work.

The nexus for me is let's first own what the challenges are. Let's own what we need to do to recognize it.

It is a matter of changing how we think. I will leave it there. Michael I will turn it over to you are back to you Julie.

JULIE: Thank you Patty for those clear remarks.

Before I asked Michael to share opening remarks let's put up another shortfall.

And I do appreciate -- the frame, Patty, in terms of development having a humanitarian issue.

And that is really where the link is so we will get to that today.

We are interested to know how integrated peacebuilding is in the work you are doing. One being low and five being high.

Michael why don't you move forward with your comments and when you are finished we will put up the results of the full.



MICHAEL: Absolutely. Thank you for inviting me to be a part of this.

And I want to thank all of you at CORE Group. You have been providing invaluable service to all of us trying to grapple with the effects of COVID-19.

Creating alignment amongst all of us and enabling us to work more collaboratively.

I wanted to offer my thanks. I cannot emphasize enough how important the work you have been doing is.

I work for Search for Common Ground. We are an international peacebuilding organization.

Offices in 29 countries including some of the most conflict affected places.

Facing massive humanitarian crises. In seeking to transform conflict, we have been driven into all kinds of sectors many of you also working.

We are working in education, humanitarian space, looking at relationship between different sectoral transformation and changes and building of peace and prevention of violence.

So that is where we come into this. Many of you know us.

I want to quote General Secretary of WHO.

He said at a national level we should be able to work across party lines, across phases, differences of ideology.

When there is a crack between religious parties or religious groups that is ??? the virus can exploit and defeat us.

So number one is national unity. Working across party lines.

He is talking about beyond humanitarian develop nexus. He is talking about humanitarian development peace nexus.

Is not a new idea. It emerged from the humanitarian community.

The summit in 2016 endorsed the idea that peace is as important as humanitarian response and as develop network.

This is a concept that is gaining ongoing momentum in our field.

It emerges from two critical insights.

Most of the worst humanitarian crises in the world today stem from conflict.

Violent conflict. Forced displacement. Lack of cohesion in societies to respond to natural disasters and other crises emerging in a society.

Second key insight is that countries and places which have been unable to make progress against [indiscernible] are places affected by conflict.

Highly divided. True lack of cohesion among different aspects of society. Divisions are rife. Military used to resolve differences.

From those two insights comes this field of peacebuilding.

It is serious important hard work. A newer field.

It is a growing practice. Practice of addressing inequities in society.

Addressing decision-making. Facilitating relationships among people. Different factions. Different groups -- ethnic groups. The array of divisions.

Facilitating healthy collaboration to resolve and address key problems and pursue shared vision.



This fundamentally needs to underpin all of the work we are doing.

COVID-19 has laid there the gaps in all of our fields.

We can see that in marginalized communities in every societies including the most wealthy.

Those most marginalized communities are sampling most suffering most.

The divisions we see in societies including places like the United States and Europe -- divisions are absolutely inhibiting

our ability to respond to the crisis in an effective way.

And enabling the virus to flourish.

So I think it is time for all of us to think about how we take this seriously

and understand humanitarian and development actions go beyond do no harm.

They can have a profound and enduring effect on the way conflict are addressed in any given place.

I will stop there. I'm really looking forward to the back-and-forth discussion here.

JULIE: Thank you so much. Thank you Patty and Michael for those opening remarks.

The first question I would like to follow on with that Michael

in your opening remarks you noted how the humanitarian to develop nexus should be the humanitarian to development peacebuilding nexus.

Can you elaborate on importance of considering peacebuilding as integral element longer term development borne out of humanitarian relief.

Can you elaborate on importance of considering peacebuilding as integral element?

DAVID: Absolute. This is a construct that has gained momentum from the humanitarian space.

If we look practically, on the ground, what we are talking about is how do you recognize and address in any development intervention the effects that may have on the way in which conflict is managed in a society.

We have increasingly understood that distrust in government or gap between citizens in the state is a core driver of violent conflict everywhere.

This stems from the idea that in many places state services are not really accessed by many people.

It is often inequitable. Groups of people are marginalized. Or their only experience with the state is human rights violations.

So we were working on fundamental service delivery in a place -- we have to look at the actual relationships among people.

Actual potential for collaboration among people. Both across dividing lines in community and also broader citizenry and state. We have seen where that collaboration has yielded improved develop outcomes.

In Sri Lanka after the war this was a huge issue.

Huge efforts made to bring about improved relationships between citizens and government.

Particularly in marginalized communities. The relational side.

We are saying it enables government to be much more responsive to the needs of the people and also by listening and engaging citizen groups in the solution.



This is true in humanitarian crises as well.

JULIE: Thank you Michael. David why don't we put up that pole. David let's put up that poll.

If you can see the results on the screen you can see that 10% to 20% have some integration. But nearly 44% is not really an issue.

So I think this discussion today is really useful.

I want to swing back over to Patty if I could.

Patty, one of the questions I have hopefully building on what Michael is saying and perhaps contrasting. With the arrival of COVID-19 which has created a virtual community overnight

Asia, Africa, Americas went into lockdown with most European countries.

What opportunities do you currently see in terms of bridging the divide.

Alignment of funding streams which in the past have not been able to intersect at that nexus.

And perhaps it is a different response than I might have anticipated giving

how you framed the poverty aspect of the humanitarian side. And the humanitarian aspect of the development side. What are your thoughts?

PATRICIA: I would like to highlight that there is probably more peacebuilding activity.

in simple ways than organizations acknowledge. And that is one of the challenges we have.

The complexities of how you do that. Being locally driven. Locally led.

Those will all help us address this nexus in many ways. People on the ground are not looking at humanitarian response. Development response. Peacebuilding response. They are looking at what do I need?

I think the challenge for all of us is listening for what people need.

Not giving them what a donor faraway or central government thinks they need.

For me this is somewhat to do with nexus but more to do with how we

we all work. And how we have to break down paternalistic perspectives we have of knowing what people need on the ground.

Instead of taking the time to listen. I bring this to COVID because I feel it is important at this current moment. Take the U.S. as an example --

we are the largest country impacted right now. In terms of COVID. One could say we have one of the worst responses happening right now in terms of COVID.

It has humanitarian, development and political aspects to it that make it all what it is right now.

The Center for Disaster Philanthropy -- to recognize more and be more flexible -- our funding is asking the communities what do they need.

The responses are surprising. In the early days it was a lot of what you would expect -- feeding programs.

Access to schooling. Medical. All the usual.

Now we are getting requests like rental payments. Cash programming. Help with the senses. Voter registration.

The first few I said -- hold on a minute. How is senses a response to COVID?



The answer was without a census they are not getting appropriate medical care into their community. Without vertical care they are getting hit harder with COVID.

So it does not respond to current response but to them that is the critical issue. We need to be counted. Make sure this does not continue to happen.

The other thing that is interesting with COVID is the way the other thing that is interesting with COVID is the way it has given rise

to the racial justice movement. The recognition that an enormous part of our own population is more at risk to this disease because of the generations of maltreatment.

And racial inequities. Has forced everyone to look at it in a different way. I believe they are interconnected

any solutions for one may be addressing the other.

In our traditional models would be I deal with my silo and someone else gets that.

I think we need to do more of what are people saying that they need [laughing] and how do we give that.

I challenge us as a community -- the fact that you and does not fund it or donors do not find it -- that is on us.

Why are we not demanding that they change? Submitting co-proposals to oh FDA and USAID.

If you're doing an RFP for USAID why are you not doing humanitarian component? We need to get better at that.

Many organizations on this call are multi-mandated. Just walk across the hall and talk to the humanitarian folks [laughing].

So I think COVID gives us an opportunity to really challenge ourselves and look at how we are changing.

To gather evidence and when we are in the recovery phase of this crisis

let's push back and say what worked -- funding senses. Voter registration.

Push back to the I know best from afar mentality.

I think we are seeing this -- a lot more flexible funding. Sustainable funding. Bilateral.

The UN -- you are not seeing a lot of money going to this crisis. At least not to the nonprofits. Going into the multilateral. Governments. Government structures.

But big numbers going into the UN and not a lot going out to the NGOs and local NGOs. Which gives me pause.

Are we actually doubling down on the from far away I know the solutions versus challenging ourselves to own the risk and put it out into these communities because we have to do this to resolve this.

We have an opportunity in COVID. Four months in I am not seeing the big actors are doing what they need to do to affect this change.

JULIE: Thank you Patty. I think this is why it is so important we are having this discussion.

My early days of emergency -- my first entry point to emergency had this separation of these funding streams.

20 years ago. And today we are still grappling with this.

Last year when I was in Ethiopia I welcomed 12 people from Swiss cooperation.



One development representative. One humanitarian representative. Each representing their funding portfolios.

And I asked them why we could not combine them for this very recent.

And they said it was legally mandated. So we you have advocacy to do.

We need to identify these issues. And start pulling out advocacy points and we can break this down.

It is time. COVID is not going to allow us. To pick on something you said earlier about the U.S.

I read an article today by a journalist from Nigeria and as he was talking about grappling with COVID -- it was as if I was reading about the United States. Really interesting. We are in a very different time.

With that I would like to shift to Michael and start to look at some ways we can address this.

In our call in May you noted the global COVID response is an opportunity to strengthen collaboration on mini levels.

What are these opportunities specifically and how do you contribute -- how do you think this collaboration, potential strengthening, can contribute to longer term development?

MICHAEL: Thanks Julie. May I make one small point? Patty, your comments are so well taken.

Quick comment on funding. One of the challenges is that humanitarian funding is short term in nature. Even though most crises are not short term. Going on seven plus years.

The funding in South Sudan right now is six months increments. Or nine months. What kind of lasting change can you bring about?

Almost all the outcomes we are seeking our generational -- decades long.

And the donor investment in that sort of change, in short bursts, is ineffective.

So the money and how change occurs do not exist in the same way. Huge problem.

JULIE: Michael, I don't want to interrupt but I would like to ask.

we did a poll earlier -- David is there anything we are waiting for?

We had already done that. Excuse me.

Michael do you want to continue on with the question about collaboration.

MICHAEL:

MICHAEL: In places where there is conflict there are efforts to try to bring about cessation of hostilities.

It has been stop and start -- Shogi can speak about Yemen.

But we have seen cases where there have been over efforts to bring ethnic armed organizations and government together to create joint responses.

While we are facing a calamity that is much more serious as an enemy that we are to each other. The virus.

We need to work collaboratively to get resources out. We're seeing this happen in places.

There are two others. We are seeing collaboration around collaboration between government and media.

The information ecosystem is a huge problem in the COVID-19 response.

We are seeing rumors flowing. People in different information ecosystems.



We are seeing government ministries in health reaching out to media seeking to disseminate cohesive information.

To the public. And what has been powerful about that is that it is new voices. Credible voices. With the broader public.

Which are suddenly getting platforms. Not just talking heads. That dynamic youth or religious leaders who have a following.

And important for yours is collaboration existing gap between broader citizens groups and state institutions.

Particularly at the local level. We're seeing this in many places.

For our community we struggle and fail often to listen to people.

This is a problem of governments as well and institutions.

There are plenty of cases where lack of engagement with citizenry has led to clashes and violence.

But also plenty of cases where local health commissions or whatever are actually creating consultations with communities to understand

what does social distancing mean? How do we handle in terms of this culture or economic realities?

That collaboration builds trust. And if it helps dampen the pandemic in some places those outcomes will endure.

That will grow trust between citizens and state actors to collaborate on an array of other development challenges.

Food security. Education access. Things like that.

The core insight for us is that where we see collaboration between citizens groups and states, and where there are channels

poor people from the most marginalized communities to engage with state actors

to bring their voices and ideas incredible ways

and there is capacity to be heard and understood.

We see improved action improved service delivery. All of the core fundamentals which are central for ultimate developing outcomes.

That is what we are witnessing and trying to take advantage of. Those three pillars.

JULIE: Thank you so much. That really gives us a nice frame to look at this.

Want to make a note that there are great comments in the chatbox.

Great points Patty thank you for bringing this to light.

And Michael I would like you to comment on -- in the past 30 years we have seen a range of triples, man go in both management and Velma feels.

While I agree peace is an essential element there are others needed [indiscernible] local committees and stakeholders understand the system and all the factors need it

to reduce vulnerability fragility and poverty. And you have brought peacebuilding to the call today so I want to give you an opportunity to respond to that comment.

MICHAEL: Absolutely. Great comment. Thank you. Our field has concepts, mango all the time. Is one of our weaknesses.



I think what we are seeing is that relevant outcomes can be erased in a flash of an eye through violent conflict.

How many billions of dollars have been spent on humanitarian response and irrelevant work in the DRC?

And yet the DRC has been 23 years plus consistently one of the most severe humanitarian crises in the world. Why?

Because we are not actually addressing the court root causes of why there is a humanitarian crisis. Ongoing.

Not actually looking at fundamentally what is driving violent conflict there. And seeking to change that.

Is not just about bringing people together to play soccer. Is about asking what are the core drivers of conflict

from highest political level to local competition for community resources.

How do we work to address root causes that fosters interdependence.

Without that, we face and an arms level of vulnerability to have it raised and convert right back to humanitarian crisis.

So the lack of resiliency that comes with not addressing the core way we handle differences is very high-risk. We can see this from society again and again in many places.

Not that I am advocating this particular concept. To me it is about saying how do we address what is driving the lack of development progress and driving all of these humanitarian actions?

How can we target resources into that place. And people working in that space --

we have a principle of humanitarian action as being nonpolitical and yet it is usually political.

The choice of who is your distributor of rice is hugely political.

Every decision you are making has political impact. Implications on relationships resource distribution inequities.

We need to acknowledge that -- it will affect the way conflict is dealt with in society.

PATRICIA: Can add to that? One other thought I want people to think about.

Who are we choosing? How are we choosing? What are we thinking about?

Humanitarian the relevant nexus -- I don't think you will meet many who do not say we fail at this.

But the key issue there is the subject of that sentence. We. The internationals.

How many countries actually succeed at this every day?

Indonesia has like a disaster everyday is [laughing]. And yet they managed to respond. Still working for it on development.

How many countries actually succeed at doing justice?

But we focus on how we do. Where we are. The role we have.

I feel in some parts we are choosing poorly. And the countries the UN has chosen for the pilots for humanitarian develop nexus --

it is like choosing the hardest things we can choose. Nigeria. DRC. Afghanistan.

Why are we choosing the hardest out of the gate? Why not explore countries that just need a little boost.



Because we always want to put we into the solution. I think that is another challenge we have. As we look at this.

What can we learn from countries doing this well already without us? And what can they teach each other? And how do we create space for that conversation to happen?

For our donors to listen to those countries about what kind of programs they implemented to help them get there.

So I think it is a question of us also giving ourselves a little bit of a hard time about where we looked at doing this. Why we looked at doing this. Sometimes it is for the wrong reasons.

Part of it was in response to world Summit. But part of it -- I will be honest -- was in response to wanting money from other parts. UNDP. -- the leadership -- she said it enemy. If I can get money from other pods what wouldn't I do that for developing?

That automatically creates mistrust and sector challenge and competition. We need to move beyond that.

So I feel there is a space there for looking at that.

JULIE: Thank you. We will shift now -- based upon this discussion I want to thank cochair and also Patty and Michael.

who will remain engaged in the chatbox. I think it is time now to do a couple of things.

First of all Cammi has asked -- where have you had success in collaborating with donors to implement programming?

That is community focused? There is a question I put in the chatbox.

We ask you look at that question and as we go into the case studies, please share with us the successes you have had with coordination. And how did they go about -- how did you go about addressing this with donors?

Resilience and coordination popped in their too.

And before we move into the case study we have one more poll. We would like to put that up for you.

We thank Patty and Michael. Sarah and Cammi for your thoughts. Will have a few minutes at the end for questions

And then we will ask our guest speakers to make closing comments to close out the call today.

RÓISIN: You are on deck. We have the pull up. Which of the following areas are you most interested in learning about?

Please make your choice. Róisín I would like to hand the screen over to you

RÓISIN: Absolute. Thank you so much. Listening to Michael and Patty has been so refreshing.

I do think that as a rack is known as one of the triple nexus countries. And we do need to challenge ourselves more.

Today I will talk about how we have been supporting camp and non-camp communities through COVID-19. Focusing on long-term thinking while implementing emergency response.

My name is Róisín Mangan Policy and Advocacy Advisor, Mercy Corps



As we continue to talk about how this humanitarian development peacebuilding nexus continues Mercy Corps has spanned our program across humanitarian development and peacebuilding. Focused on most vulnerable communities including displaced and refugees. Currently operating across north south and central Iraq. [indiscernible] social cohesion and education. Our specialty continues also to be multisector approach that allows us to adapt as the context constantly evolves. As we know Iraq is post-conflict context. Decades of conflict. Most brutal with Isis. There is a large form of informal security presence. We have 4.1 million people in need of assistance. 1.4 million displaced. 269,000 residing in camps. Also 250,000 Syrian refugees.

Complex have been ongoing since 2019 with over 600 people killed in violent crackdowns. First case report it in February and right now we are spiking about 2000 cases of COVID-19 per day. I want to go to the specific challenges we are facing under COVID-19 times. One will continue to be access restrictions. We have faced and continue to face delays and postponements of activities including emergency response activities such as delivery of hygiene kits. Also COVID-19 has added a new layer of crisis, has not stopped high rates of displacement. We are currently placing unprecedented displacement rates. People moving into areas not fit for conditions for return. No basic facility such as water and electricity. In terms of COVID-19 it has limited data around government response and caseload. This has resulted in increasing social cohesion tensions as we have seen across the world. Specifically towards the government and also within committees. Ms. Information. Lack of correct information. Rumors. Because of the stigmatization from specific groups we are seeing Iranian affiliated population specifically stigmatized because of the porous borders. As we know, Iraq is known as a global hotspot. Page and the bigger picture. How do we operationalize the nexus? For us as mercy Corps Iraq it goes back to community focused. Community led. Listening to the communities. We are thinking about how to start response for COVID-19 in Iraq the first thing was how to address the first and primary impact of COVID-19 and also secondary impact as they continue to be drivers of social tension. And to ensure we are focusing on camp and out of camp populations. A lot of the focus tends to be on camp populations. Efforts to mobilize existing relationships with government and also community ensuring we are talking and engaging with committees. Local leaders. Women. Youth. In terms of our strategy -- three-pronged approach. Definitely very much of a we approach. First week realigned and adapted our programming. Working with federal and governor level to identify needs.



And also to engage community action groups which were pre-existing community action groups to assess and identify needs.

Second is coronation. Our favorite word. We broke it into three parts.

Similar to across the world, Iraq faced Harry lockdowns. Extreme restrictions.

So we needed exemptions to travel to these communities. And second was work with community to identify needs

and as you were saying, Patty, reflection of what we need to.

Internally we need to ensure information sharing. To ensure [indiscernible] and also externally number of actors and agencies in Iraq.

So we have to ensure through cluster systems, bilateral arrangements, we were avoiding duplication on the ground.

Third and most important is ongoing monitoring. Ensuring what we as mercy Corps is doing actually address needs.

As we continue to expand into different locations. Scale up our programming. Constantly engaged with field colleagues.

Also undertook a number of rapid assessments to understand the impact of COVID-19 on the community.

And third was we were tracking the narratives and rumors

from both social media -- that is rife in Iraq. And also within the community.

I will just take a few moments now to talk about our actual programming.

Conflict sensitive humanitarian action.

That is always a buzzword but what we did was clearly lead from the community upwards. As mentioned we have community committees. Pre-existing. Already established.

We worked with them to define drivers of social conflict within COVID-19 and to ensure they were identifying major priorities.

And because they are pre-existing they already have long-term social cohesion strategies.

They have already identified how they want us to support them in their community. So working with those strategies to ensure

we were adapting them to meet immediate needs of COVID-19 response.

JULIE: I just want to ask if you can start to wrap up please.

RÓISIN: Absolute. Third was around collaboration with government.

As action plans were being developed we had to make sure we were validated by the government.

In terms of actual interventions I will go quickly through them. First addressing Ms. Information. Two weight dialogues. Hygiene campaigns.

Hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distributions. We had tend to tent reaching 114,000 people.

Community committee trainings. Including around social media events.

We are humanitarian in mercy Corps Iraq so we had to address wash and health needs.

We rehabilitated a quarantine center that was for 1500 patients that serve 20,000 people.

Rehabilitated water treatment plans to benefit 20,000 people. Continue to scale up water trucking.



Lessons learned. Three key lessons. Strengthen coordination with government at early stages of program and limitation.

Secondly ensure all programming as we continue to realign and expand -- is conflict sensitive and adapted for community needs.

And thirdly, develop immediate standard operating procedures for all programs working on COVID-19 response.

Finally, in terms of a conclusion. We are here today to talk about how to integrate development thinking into humanitarian response while also addressing conflict drivers.

We really have to shift to support existing and already functional community advocacy structures. They form the foundation for good governance.

And elevate civic participation so people can hold their own governments to account and meant extra public service delivery. Thank you.

JULIE: Thank you so much. I think David has some serene results.

JULIE: This question was inspired by your presentation, Róisín.

Of the five potential answers adaptive management is of most interest to all.

Thank you all for participating in that full.

As we prepare -- and thank you Róisín for your wonderful presentation.

Before I asked Shoqi to comment. I want to share a comment from chatbox.

Thank you for the great discussion I have learned a lot. As a physician I have been working in HIV space which has a lot of money

but I am increasingly frustrated by our failures to make progress for children. Partly because we are so focused

on a biomedical response to what are really social issues. Competition for funding for yet more technical innovations has destroyed as.

Pediatric HIV needs humanitarian response.

I don't know that HIV responds actually knows what that means.

JULIE: With that we will do another short presentation. Shoqi I ask you to keep to eight minutes.

SHOQI: Thank you. Also throwing in a new term the triple nexus. What I will be talking about.

I am mainly focusing on Yemen how we approach conflict sensitivity as one of the dynamics in the triple nexus. I am Senior Regional Conflict Sensitivity Advisor, Middle East and North Africa, Search for Common Ground covering Yemen Iraq Lebanon Syria.

Just to frame how we approach this. In our thinking the triple nexus or three sectors that work together

humanitarian, development, peacebuilding. Is normal evolution for conflict sensitivity.

Sometimes conflict sensitivity means integration in different sectors regarding how they track conflicts and trying to achieve positive impact while the triple nexus looks at more of an overall coordination between those different sectors.



One assumption is that even peacebuilding would need conflict sensitivity.

If we are going to aim to achieve a change, needs to be sensitive to the side effect of that.

Conflict sensitivity means we need a holistic approach. In order to change a context, we cannot approach it only from humanitarian side. Or development. Or even peacebuilding.

We need to have an overall collaborative influence between the sectors to transform the context into one where those three different sectors are not needed.

In some cases countries have learned to do this themselves and do not need us. We can learn from that.

Also if we want to have a holistic approach, interaction with politics is unavoidable.

Normally humanitarian and development avoid interacting with politicians. Talking about neutrality.

You want to transform the context

that should be changed. We should approach politics because we ever we achieve on the ground, small changes in the political dynamic can ruin all that.

The other thing is that peacebuilding -- if you want to achieve peacebuilding that cannot be achieved by the peacebuilding sector. We need three sectors to achieve peace in any given context.

Let me give you some examples from Yemen where these interactions happen.

In Yemen we have been operating for the last 10 years. During the last crisis we have been working at the district level

to build what we call structure for conflict resolution.

We identify certain influencers and help them help their communities in dealing with different conflict.

One thing we found, when we build that structure the access of humanitarian assistance becomes more easy. Can immediately tap into those existing resources.

Those people were able to facilitate access. Distribution. They mobilized the community.

And the community understands in order for humanitarian to function they need stability. Relative stability.

That means they need to pause or resolve conflict within their communities to allow humanitarians to function.

In that way, peacebuilding paved the road for human it's very assistance and of element.

The other interesting program we did was community dialogue approach.

We kind of merged development and peacebuilding.

Initially there was resistance even from within saying this is not peacebuilding.

The idea was we identify basic needs and this could be water, from, whatever and we address those needs.

But the thinking was that in order to achieve stability we need to have tangible change. People fighting over water -- even if we help them to see the problem and think about alternative means

to redistribute water. And other resources. Whenever there is a scarcity of water

they will go again and compete and fight. But if you help them to resolve that scarcity --

use that as an entry point to rebuild social cohesion. Rebuild government. Ability to work collaboratively.



You achieve the basic service and at the same time you re-created a healthy relationship that is collaborative that helps them to do other things.

In this way when you think about development being there to address structural issues but by doing that rebuilding

this infrastructure it has more profound impact because it has helped also the people to continue practicing that new behavior a new approach for the future.

Another thing we are doing -- this we are doing in Yemen and also expanding to the region.

One challenge we find -- we see conflict sensitivity is an integral part. At least do no harm.

But because of the short-term nature of humanitarian assistance. Constraints. They need to achieve something within six to nine months. The context is shifting very rapidly.

Always a problem -- you might have guidelines within your organizations but bringing that and operationalizing that within the context

and building local resources around it is comprehensive work. You need time to do that.

Sometimes organizations do not have the resources or time to do that.

So the idea was if we could provide ad hoc support structure that helps these organizations do that.

In Yemen we have Yemen conflict sensitivity platform. So it tracks interactions between humanitarian development and political and social context.

We provide capacity building. Coordinate between organizations. Work with donors to coordinate and help them see opportunities

for conflict sensitivity. And that way we make it easier for these organizations to adapt. We create a space for coordination

between those different sectors. We have humanitarian development and [indiscernible] sit together to talk about

how can we change this context. How are we impacted. What are our options. And they learn from each other.

Humanitarian organization has lots of experience as the oldest in this context.

Development also has a wide range of tools. Peacebuilding as a newcomer has an interesting approach.

So mixing those three makes a lot of sense. This is not unique to Yemen. In South Sudan something is happening in Libya.

So having that additional support for the manager in developing organizations to actually move into this nexus thinking and utilizing conflict sensitivity to build

within their program. My final remark is this --

The objective that humanitarian development and peacebuilding have Accor is to transform a context and change a context of need and structure of problems into a context we're people collaborate and problems are solved with no violence.

In order to get there we need to work together.

One sector cannot solve that. I think we have Ari accumulate enough knowledge between those three different sectors to know that.

Now I think it is the time. The momentum is there. Donors are starting to talk about it.



What is needed now is to bring it into the operational level and make it something usable at the country level. Thank you.

JULIE: Thank you so much Shوقي. The triple threat. That underscores what we have been talking about.

The complexity of things and how we need to be looking at a number of different aspects at one time. Thank you so much for your comments.

We put up the last question today. What can you do to advance the humanitarian to develop it Texas. One thing we have learned is to add peacebuilding. Look at different sectors.

I will ask Cammi and Sarah very quickly what was the highlight for you.

Cammi, what stood out to you?

CAMMI: Thanks Julie and to our presenters for the case studies. They were really helpful. Really encouraging to see how our programs.

are starting to adapt in the field. I appreciate hearing from both of you that the programs are rooted in the community levels.

And establishing relationships with those key stakeholders

early in the project and ready with a plan to respond to some of these risks and challenges we see in these protracted crises.

I think my takeaway is that the adaptive management components are so critical for these projects.

And they need to be grounded in the needs of the communities we serve.

And the relationships with governments and other stakeholders need to be aptly early on.

So I hope we can dive a bit deeper into discussions around adaptive management approaches in our task force moving forward. So thank you so much for that.

JULIE: Sarah, what was the highlight for you today?

SARAH: I think what was really exciting was seeing some of Patty's comments operationalized.

in some of the field examples. About hearing what the communities want and ensuring that programs are grounded

and responsive to those community needs. Leveraging existing community platforms.

To adapt and respond to COVID. That was really exciting to hear.

And I think it underscores the interest in the poll to learning more about adaptive management.

Particularly in this COVID climate.

It presents a really great opportunity for us to hear that and think about how we can

reflect that in the program we are putting together for the year.

JULIE: Thank you. We usually in five minutes after. So we have four more minutes. So I would like to

ask you to each take a couple of minutes -- start with Patty --

go over any kind of highlights or takeaways you would like to share with the audience. Patty.

PATRICIA: I think the biggest take a way is we are doing this to some degree.

I think we need to celebrate that. As a sector we love to beat ourselves up.

But I really want to recognize that. Highlight what can we do -- what more should we do more of?

The other thing -- talking to your question about what can you do to advance?

I will personally continue to call it out for what it is.



Let's stop talking about things and being obsessed with the wording or what we call it.

And let's focus on what it is and how to do it.

This is to me the same as of accountability to affect population. For years in meetings I would have different principles from different agencies -- usually the UN -- who would say

what is accountability to affected populations. Constantly focused on wording and terminology.

Making sure it was a checklist. Bureaucracy.

Let's actually live our values. Let's practice them.

And I think the results of what we want will come from that.

Julie, you and I started back in the cowboy days of humanitarian assistance.

We have professionalized and that might mean we have sometimes lost touch of people at the center.

And being willing to call it that we are moving towards checklists. And forms. Presentations.

Things that look pretty for the donor. Let's challenge ourselves to actually do what is needed

and find the narrative of how that looks after. I think deep down we all know what this is. Why this is important.

But divisions start coming up will we start looking at what definition, what acronym, what donor. That becomes complex.

If we can agree on the necessity. The paths may be different but we will all get there. 1 thank you

Patty. And Michael I would like to give you last word before I formally close.

MICHAEL: Thank you. This has been very rich and limiting. Thank you so much for putting this together.

I have two takeaways to share.

I have really appreciated Patty your consistent focus on people. People centered.

This is so vital. The solutions to so many of the challenges we are all globally trying to tackle starts with people.

Peoples own understanding of what they are facing. And the solutions they are seeking to leverage to cause change.

And for me the second take away -- the question that kept running through my head --

what will cause enduring change? Part of what we are grappling with

in this humanitarian development peace nexus is that humanitarian reactor crisis.

Development put in place institutional and economic structures to bring people out of poverty.

And peace is about the process through which people individually engage in their systems around them.

For me it is very practical. We can call it all the different things we want.

The question is how do we cause enduring change that lasts and enduring processes that last.

How do we leverage all of the resources coming at our field to be channel in that direction.

I think COVID has laid there a lot of our gaps and is equally powerful an opportunity to transform as any we've had. I think we need to take advantage of the moment.

If we don't we are just focused on ourselves, as Patty said. So thank you.

JULIE: [laughing] thank you all. We always like to try to shake things up. Today we had closed captioning. We did a fireside chat. Roundtable.



We actually discussed and engaged. Michael you have been such a wonderful inspiration for us. A thought leader. Patty, one of my most esteemed colleagues and friends for many, many decades. I thank you for joining our cochairs Sarah Kellogg and Cammi Blackman. And our wonderful case study presenters. Shoqi and Róisín.

I have resources on the last slide. Again Michael Shipler is also an author. I encourage you all to check out his book.

And I thank you for joining us. And I wish you all a safe day. A great weekend.

And please join us again we will be in conversation with others in the future for our next calls. Thank you all. This call is now officially closed.

[END OF SESSION]