



HDP Nexus

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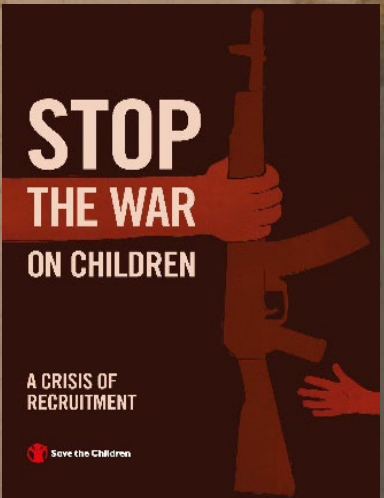
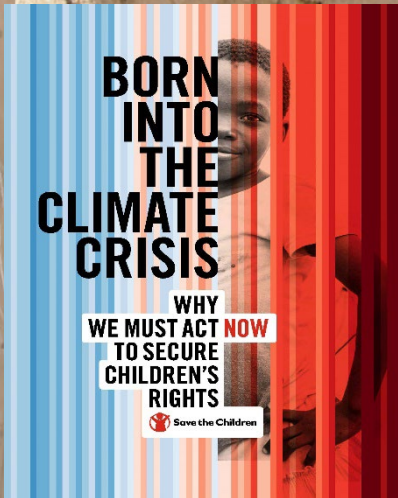
Save the Children

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I . 2021/22 HDR and Save the Children

1. Human Development Issue and SCI

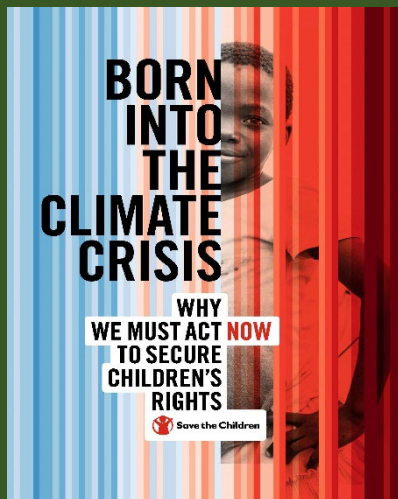
UNDP

2020/21 Human
Development
Report

Global crises have piled up: the global financial crisis, the ongoing global climate crisis and Covid-19 pandemic, a looming global food crisis.

The groups most likely to be left behind face a world with complex new uncertainties in which most of those uncertainties are directed at them, heaped on persistent **discrimination and human rights violations**. It is not just that typhoons are getting bigger and deadlier through human impact on the environment; it is also as if, through our social choices, their destructive paths are being directed at the most vulnerable among us.

Save the Children

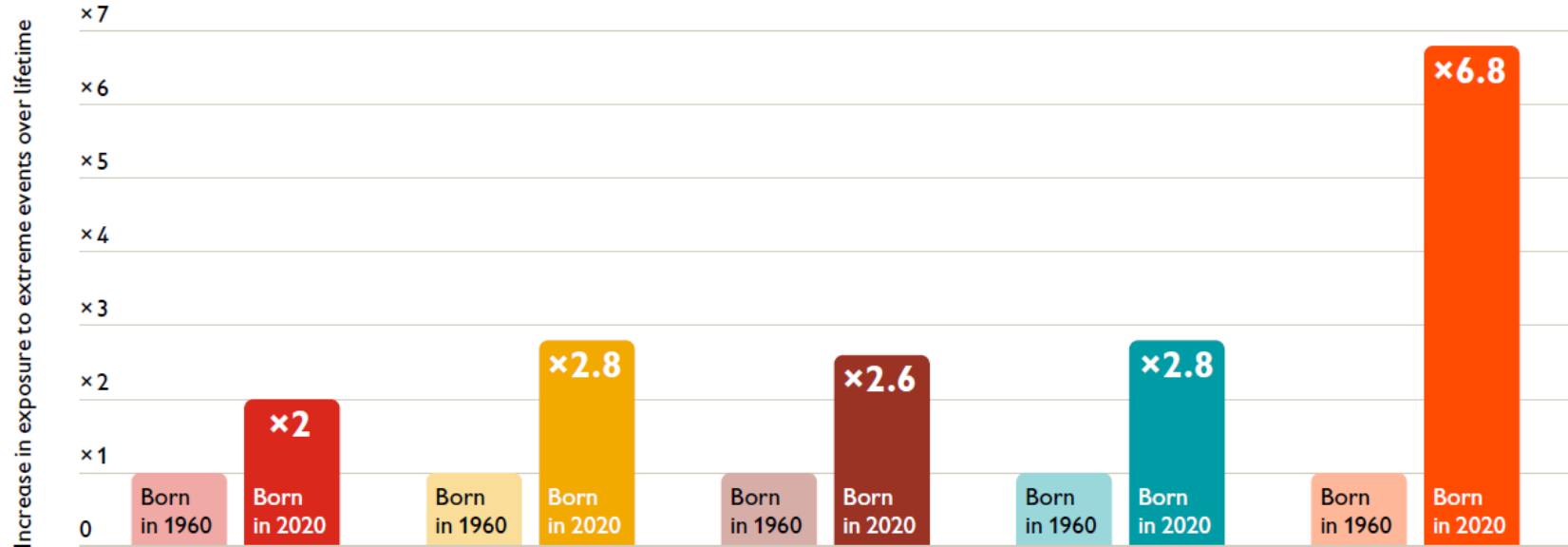
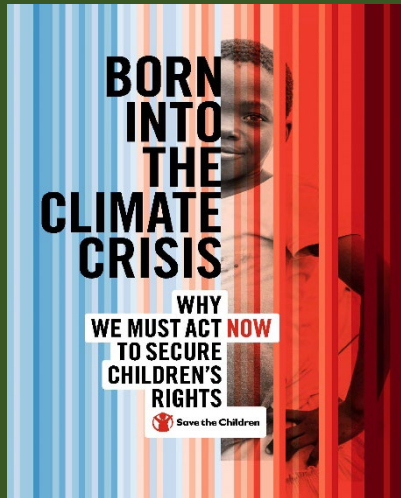


The climate crisis is fundamentally and irreparably reshaping our world, with grave implications for the rights of current and future generations of children.

When ranked by income, the top 50% of states are responsible for 86% of cumulative global CO2 emissions, while the lower half are responsible for just 14%. Despite this, it is the children of low and middle-income countries that bear the brunt of losses and damage to health and human capital, land, cultural heritage, indigenous and local knowledge, and biodiversity as a result of climate change. Without drastic mitigation action to reduce emissions and limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, led by high-income and high-emitting countries and informed by children's best interests and identified priorities, the children of these low and middle income countries will be burdened with the most dangerous impacts of the climate crisis. They have inherited a problem not of their own making.

1. Human Development Issue and SCI

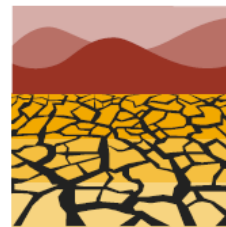
Save the Children



On average and under Paris Agreement pledges, a child born in 2020 faces **2 times** the risk of **wildfires** than a person born in 1960.



Globally, under Paris Agreement pledges, children born in 2020 face an average **2.8 times** more **crop failures** than their elders.



Under Paris Agreement pledges children born in 2020 will face **2.6 times** more **droughts** on average than people born in 1960.



Globally, under Paris Agreement pledges, children born in 2020 are poised to face **2.8 times** more **river floods**, on average, than those born in 1960.



Under Paris Agreement pledges, children born in 2020 are projected to experience an average of **6.8 times** as many **heatwaves** in their lifetimes than a person born in 1960.

1. Human Development Issue and SCI

Save the Children

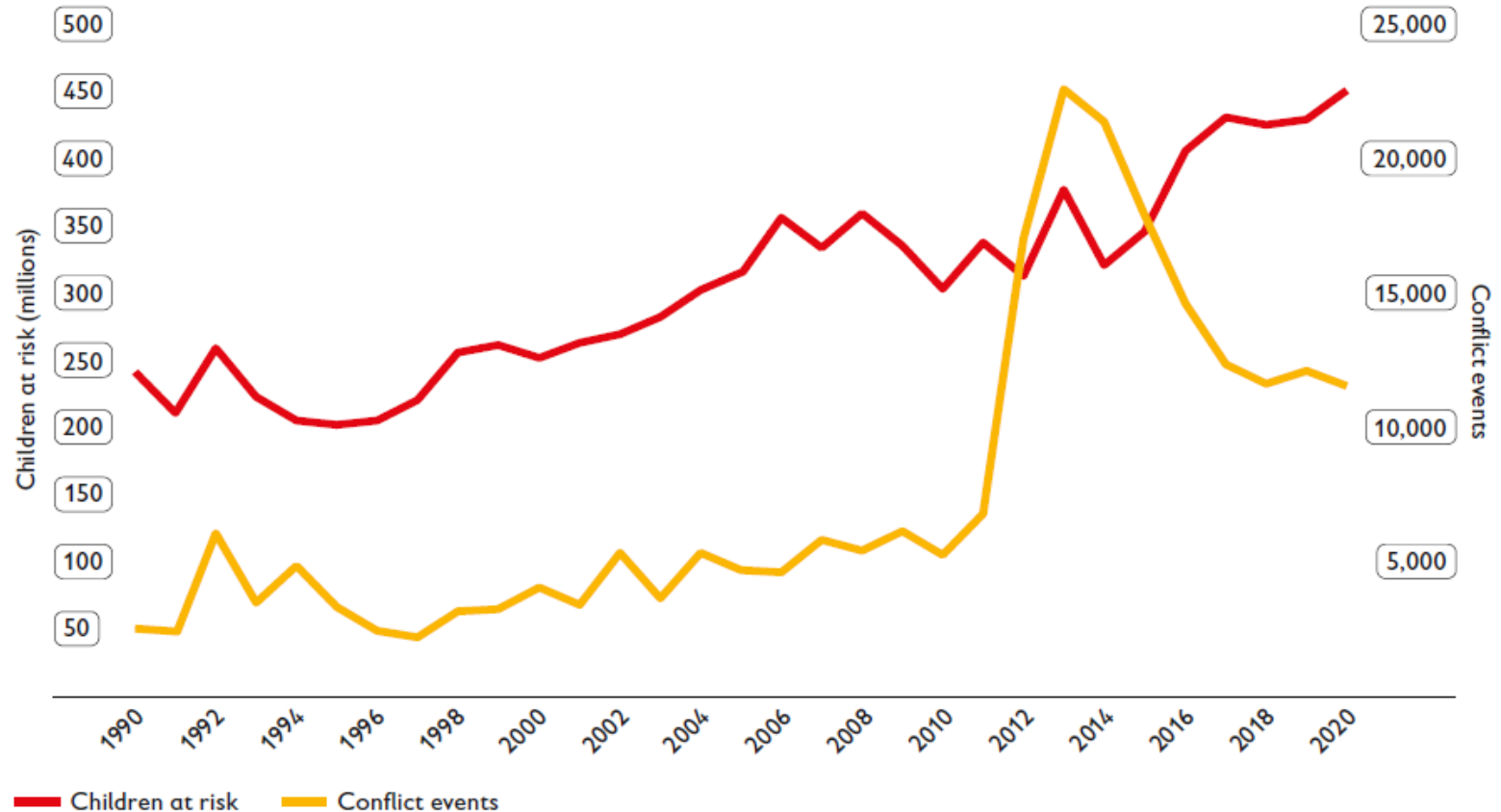


FIGURE 5: HIGH-INTENSITY CONFLICTS ARE PUTTING MORE CHILDREN ARE AT RISK

The number of children at risk from conflict and number of conflict events, 1990–2020

SOURCES: UCDP GED DATASET V.21.1 AND UN WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS, 2019

1. Human Development Issue and SCI

Save the Children



One in six children – 452 million children globally lived in a conflict zone in 2020. That is a 5% increase from 429 million children in 2019.

These are painful and dramatic statistics about our children during a pandemic that is the biggest upheaval in our time.

A staggering 337 million children live in or near conflicts where armed groups or forces recruited and used children in conflict in 2020. **Children in 39 countries are at risk of recruitment. The number of states where children are recruited is in fact at its highest point in 30 years.**

UNDP

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Political polarization complicates matters further. Armed conflicts are also up, including outside so-called fragile contexts. For the first time ever, more than 100 million people are forcibly displaced, most of them within their own countries.

Violence—even the threat of violence, its uncertainty—is a major driver of mental distress. Some survivors of and witnesses to violence suffer trauma, which if not addressed properly can develop into post-traumatic stress disorder, among other chronic health conditions, that can weigh heavily on the choices available to them.

2. Risk and Opportunity - Risk

Risks induced by Climate Change		
Violation of	4 Principles of UNCRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Non-discrimination② Devotion to the best interests of the child③ The right to life, survival and development④ Respect for the views of the child
	Children's Right to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Health & Nutrition② Education③ Protection④ Social protection⑤ Participation

2. Risk and Opportunity - Risk

Risks induced by Conflicts : UN's 6 Grave Violations against Children

1	Killing and maiming of children in conflict
2	Recruitment and use of children in conflict by armed forces and groups
3	Sexual violence and children in conflict
4	Attacks on schools and hospitals
5	Abduction
6	Denial of humanitarian access

2. Risk and Opportunity - Opportunity

#Pandemic #New Normal

#Resilience #Community #Investment

#Recovery #ForChildren #WithChildren

#Better #Environment-friendlier #Equal(Non-discriminatory)



#RedAlertonClimate


II. Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP-N)



1. The change in distinction between Humanitarian, Development & Peace

Traditional distinction
Humanitarian, development and peace have linear relationship (a <i>continuum</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Humanitarian assistance and development are a way to 'peacekeeping'- Peace is a goal to achieve
Humanitarian assistance only needs to solve the symptoms(short-term) whereas development and peace needs to address the root causes(long-term)
Humanitarian action is neutral, impartial and independent

Changed notion
Humanitarian, development and peace can be overlapped and simultaneous (a <i>contiguum</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Peace is a key component of sustainable development- Peace is not only a goal, but a means (SDG16+)
The three all need to address root causes with complementarity, collaboration and consistency to achieve the collective outcome
Humanitarian action is neutral, impartial and independent



The traditional distinction was challenged as being ill-adapted to the reality of protracted conflicts and to cyclical disasters from the 1990s

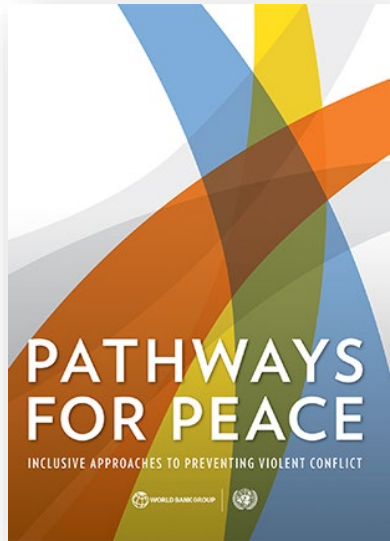
2. A key to successfully operationalize HDP-N

New Way of Working(NWoW)		
COLLECTIVE OUTCOME	COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE	CONTEXT SPECIFICITY
<p>A result or impact that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• quantifiable• measurable• reduces people's needs, risks, and vulnerabilities• increases resilience	<p>When one individual, group or institution is the best placed to act, given its superior capacity and expertise to meet needs and contribute to the reduction of risk and vulnerability.</p>	<p>In some cases where there is an acute conflict or protection crisis it might not be feasible to pursue development goals, whilst in others national priorities might not be reconcilable with providing assistance and protection based on need.</p>

Source : ICVA. 2017. THE "NEW WAY OF WORKING" EXAMINED : An ICVA briefing paper

3. The efforts made to operationalize HDP-N by international society

UN & World Bank



Some of the greatest risks of violence today stem from the mobilization of perceptions of exclusion and injustice, rooted in inequalities across groups

The best way to prevent societies from descending into crisis, including but not limited to conflict, is **to ensure that they are resilient through investment in inclusive and sustainable development.**

For all countries, **addressing inequalities and exclusion, making institutions more inclusive, and ensuring that development strategies are risk-informed** are central to preventing the fraying of the social fabric that could erupt into crisis.

- UN agencies including UNOCHA and UNDP have been piloting triple nexus programmes in more than 15 countries in partnership with other UN agencies, member countries and NGOs
- World Bank along with UN agencies led HDPI(Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Initiative)

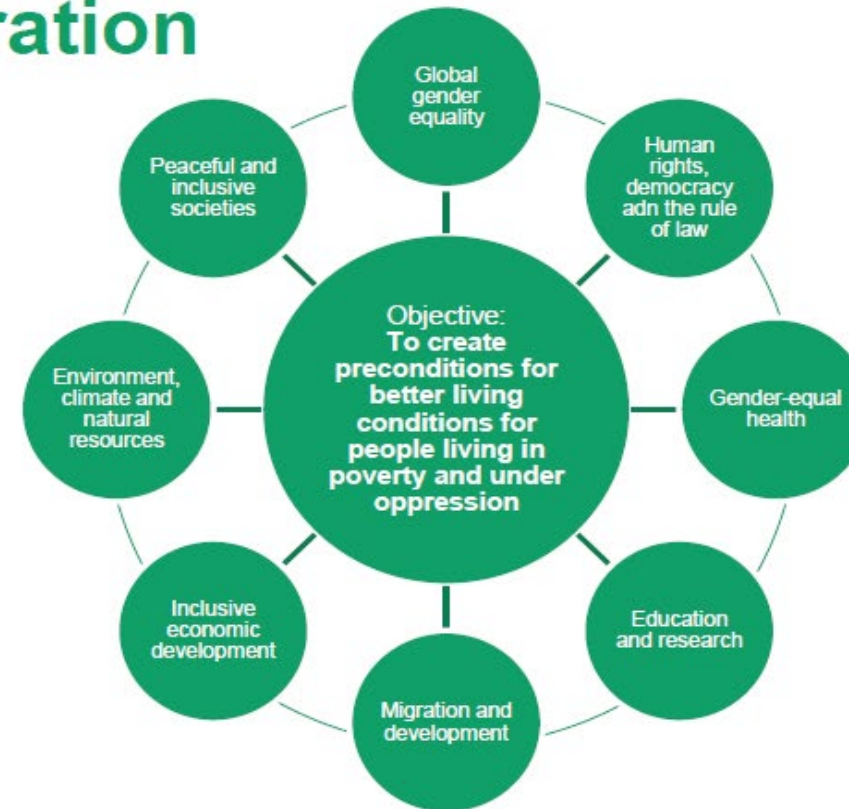
OECD DAC

11 DAC Recommendations on the HDP-N

3. The efforts made to operationalize HDP-N by international society

Donor governments - Sweden

Dimensions of Swedish development cooperation



Source : Development Initiatives. 2019.12a. Donors at the triple nexus: lessons from the Sweden

3. The efforts made to operationalize HDP-N by international society

International CSOs

Issued CSOs' position papers

Humanitarian organisation	ICRC	Humanitarian principles should not be overlooked in the nexus approach
Multi-mandated organisation	CARE	The HDP-N approach so far has been led mainly by UN agencies, World Bank and EU. However, HDP-N should be discussed and operationalized fully engaging local/affected communities.
	Oxfam	Life-saving/emergency relief for humanitarian purpose, development programmes and peacebuilding need to take place simultaneously at field level. The three components should have synergy effects under the collective outcome so that it can lead to a transformation/change in the system ensuring sustainability

4. Korean government and CSOs' efforts to contributing to HDP-N

Actors	The Efforts made so far
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <HDP-N strategy paper> issued by Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2021○ HDP-N Projects have been funded by Korean Government since 2018
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ KAIDEC has organized HDP nexus special committee in May, 2021.○ There are 3 identified research papers on HDP-N in international context
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ KCOC and CSOs hosted a round table meeting at Korean National Assembly to share the good practices of HDP-N projects in 2021○ Korean CSOs issued a research paper on application of HDP-N in the perspective of CSOs in Dec, 2021○ Korean CSOs co-hosted HDP-N seminar to disseminate the concept and good practices in Dec, 2021

Source : KCOC et al., 2021. Application of HDP-N in the perspective of CSOs

4. Korean government and CSOs' efforts to contributing to HDP-N

Actors	Way Forward
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ NWoW for collective outcome○ Inter-governmental coordination mechanism (working groups)○ Quality financing for HDP-N programmes and projects○ Planning based on each actor's comparative advantage
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Evaluation and research
CSOs (Single and multi-mandated organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Context/conflict analysis, flexibility, bottom-up and NWoW○ Integrated approach to link up to collective outcome○ People-centred peacebuilding and programming ensuring women and children's participation○ Continuing case studies, research and policy advocacy for better operationalization of HDP-N based on humanitarian principles

Source : KCOC et al., 2021. Application of HDP-N in the perspective of CSOs



THANK YOU