

ANNEX 1: NEXUS TERMINOLOGY AND FRAMEWORKS

Table 1: Nexus Terminology

Grand Bargain	<p>The Grand Bargain is an agreement signed at the World Humanitarian Summit (May 2016) between more than 30 of the biggest donors and aid providers, which aims to get more means into the hands of people in need. It was proposed in January 2016 by the former UN Secretary General’s High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing in its report “Too Important to Fail: addressing the humanitarian financing gap” as one of the solutions to address the humanitarian financing gap. The Grand Bargain is based on the concept of ‘quid pro quo’: if donors and agencies each accept changes, aid delivery will become more efficient, freeing up human and financial resources for the benefit of affected populations. For example, donors should reduce earmarked funds while aid agencies would increase their transparency.</p> <p>https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain-hosted-iasc</p>
Localisation	<p>The Grand Bargain commits donors and aid organisations to provide 25 per cent of global humanitarian funding to local and national responders by 2020.</p> <p>https://www.alnap.org/help-library/highlights-and-ways-forward-a-synopsis-of-grand-bargain-signatoriespercentE2percent80percent99-achievements-and</p>
New Way of Working	<p>The New Way of Working (NWoW) is a method of work. It is when a diverse range of humanitarian, development, and – when appropriate – peace actors work towards collective outcomes over multiple years based on their comparative advantage. The approach is context-specific and is meant to reinforce (rather than replace) existing national and local capacities. It is especially relevant in protracted crises. The goal of the NWoW is to reduce need, risk and vulnerability in line with the 2030 Agenda. The NWoW is not a goal in and of itself and should not be confused with other approaches sharing similar aspirations. (ICVA 2017)</p> <p>https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NewWayOfpercent20Working_Explained.pdf</p>
New York Declaration 2016 for Refugees and Migrants	<p>The outcome document of UN Summit on 19 September 2016 is called <i>The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants</i>. It expresses the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility on a global scale. It initiates preparatory processes toward two related so-called Global Compacts, international voluntary commitments, one for Migration and one on Refugees. Since the Declaration was adopted, fifteen countries have started to roll-out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF see below) laid out in Annex I of the text.</p> <p>https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/refugees-compact</p>
Global Compact on Refugees	<p>The UN adopted the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in December 2018. Its four objectives are to (i) Ease the pressures on host countries; (ii) Enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) Expand access to third-country solutions; and (iv) Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity</p> <p>https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/refugees-compact</p>
CRRF (Global)	<p>The CRRF specifies critical elements for a comprehensive response to any large movement of refugees. These include rapid and well-supported reception and</p>

	<p>admissions; support for immediate and on-going needs; assistance for local and national institutions and communities receiving refugees; and expanded opportunities for solutions. The CRRF has informed the preparation of the proposed global compact on refugees, which has been included in the High Commissioner’s annual report to the General Assembly in September 2018. The CRRF supports the objectives of the GCR. Since the Declaration was adopted, fifteen countries have started to roll-out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) laid out in Annex I of the text.</p> <p>http://www.globalcrrf.org/faq/</p>
<p>Humanitarian – Development – Peace Nexus Recommendation</p>	<p>The ‘nexus’ narrative is the most current version on how to achieve coherence between humanitarian, development and security & peace (HDP nexus) support and interventions. The HDP nexus is also referred to as the ‘triple nexus. Different organisations use different emphasis, sometimes deliberately leaving out the more politically sensitive Peace and Security dimension by referring to a Humanitarian - Development (HD nexus.) It is closely related to an earlier conversation on Linking Relief to Reconstruction and Development (LRRD). https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ICVA_Nexus_briefing_paperpercent20percent28Lowpercent20Respercent29.pdf</p> <p>In February 2019 OECD/DAC issued a recommendation for an understanding of the nexus. <i>This report adopts the HDP nexus terminology.</i> https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/public/doc/643/643.en.pdf</p>

Table 2: Timeline of frameworks and commitments of relevance to the nexus

2003	Good Humanitarian Donorship: Principles and Good Practice	Principle 9: Provide humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development, striving to ensure support, where appropriate, to the maintenance and return of sustainable livelihoods and transitions from humanitarian relief to recovery and development activities
2005	Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness	Point 7: Enhancing the effectiveness of aid is also necessary in challenging and complex situations. In such situations, worldwide humanitarian and development assistance must be harmonised within the growth and poverty reduction agendas of partner countries.
2005	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	Point 6: We recognise the need for the coherence of developmental and humanitarian finance to ensure timelier, comprehensive, appropriate and cost-effective approaches to the management and mitigation of natural disasters and complex emergencies.
2007	Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations	FSP 1: Take context as the starting point: Understand the specific context in each country and develop a shared view of the strategic response that is required. FSP 4: Prioritize prevention – International actors must be prepared to take rapid action where the risk of conflict and instability is the highest
2008	Accra Agenda for Action	Point 21: Adaptation of aid policies for countries in fragile situations. Including commitments to undertake joint assessments (a), to jointly define realistic objectives to tackle root causes and ensure protection (c), and flexible, rapid and long-term funding modalities.
2015	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development Paragraph 74 (e): They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.
2015	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘Build Back Better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
2016	Sustaining peace resolutions, (The General Assembly and the Security Council (A/RES/70/262) and S/RES/2282).	The UN defines sustaining peace as including “activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and

		moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development.” It is an inherently political process that spans prevention, mediation, conflict management, and resolution. The resolutions place UN member states and their populations in the lead, putting politics and political solutions front and centre, giving prevention an uncontested home, and leveraging the UN’s three pillars – human rights, peace and security, and development – in a mutually reinforcing way.
2016	World Humanitarian Summit: Grand Bargain, New Way of Working (NWOW)	Commitment 10: Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors. NWOW principles focusing on collective outcomes; comparative advantage; jointness analysis and planning; multiyear financing.
2016	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	Commitment 38: We will take measures to ... enable host countries and communities to respond both to the immediate humanitarian needs and to [refugees’ and migrants’] longer-term development needs.
2018	Global Compact on Refugees	The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) adopted by the UNGA in December 2018 is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognising that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. It provides a blueprint for governments, international organisations, and other stakeholders to ensure that host communities get the support they need and that refugees can lead productive lives. It constitutes a unique opportunity to transform the way the world responds to refugee situations, benefiting both refugees and the communities that host them. (UN, 2018d)
2019	OECD/DAC	DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. The recommendation is a framework for more collaborative and complementary humanitarian development and peace actions, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected situations. (OECD, 2019)

Adapted and updated from (OECD, 2017)