MONDAY — 26 OCTOBER
Morning Programme

LIVESTREAMING ONLY

Welcome & CHA Survey Results
9:15 » 9:40
Ralf Südhoff, Director (CHA)
Sonja Hövelmann, Research Fellow (CHA)

Opening Dialogue
9:40 » 10:00
Dr Marina Caparini, Senior Researcher & Programme Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Facilitation by Dr Andrea Steinke, Research Fellow, CHA

Triple Nexus in Practice
10:00 » 11:30
Raife Janke, Country Director Iraq, Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst e.V.
Kayu Orellana, Programme Coordinator MENA, Help eV
Dr Wale Osofisan, Senior Director Governance Technical Unit, International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Karsten Noko, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
Facilitation by Dr Andrea Steinke, Research Fellow, CHA

11:30 » 12:00
B R E A K

How to Deal with Peace?
12:00 » 13:30
Martina Zapf, Senior Manager, Interpeace
Martha Tukahirwa, Regional Advocacy & Communications Officer, SIHA Network
Filipa Schmitz Guinote, Policy Adviser, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Rebecca Richards, Head of Conflict & Peace Team, UN World Food Programme (WFP)
Facilitation by Sonja Hövelmann, Research Fellow, CHA

Especially the peace element of the Triple Nexus is hardly tangible for humanitarian and multi-mandated organisations. While development and humanitarian activities are outlined in detail, peace remains the crux of the matter, not lastly because of its porousness to other concepts such as stabilisation and security. Besides conceptual considerations, the question is what kinds of NGO programming account for peace activities? Experts discuss different conceptions and approaches to peace in humanitarian encounters.

13:30 » 15:00
B R E A K

How to participate?
Stream via Youtube, Twitter, Zoom:

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All time designations are Central European Time (CET).
Please note that on 25 October 2020 there is a time change from summer- to wintertime (-1hr).
Many humanitarian organisations view protection activities as an essential part of their response to communities affected by violent conflict and in defence of people’s dignity, including the right to receive assistance. The session aims at discussing: What difference could the improved coordination of humanitarian, development and peace activities make for communities under attack? Could they benefit from these actors looking beyond their respective silos to develop joint protection strategies? And, if protection activities were coordinated more closely, what risks would this entail for principled humanitarian actors relying on their independence and neutrality to access civilians affected by war and conflict?

The Triple Nexus puts renewed attention to the question of civil-military coordination. Coherence and effectiveness in this particular form of coordination are vital, especially for humanitarian actors’ ability to deliver aid to affected populations as well as securing the safety and security of humanitarian aid workers. The session will shed light on the opportunities and challenges to successful civil military coordination posed in conflict contexts such as the Sahel.

BMZ and FFO are piloting new approaches for flexible funding for example the so-called Chapeau Approach. Organisations can submit linked projects for funding to both ministries based on defined collective outcomes. Yet, German NGOs criticise that funding lines and reporting mechanisms are not well-aligned, and the whole approach is limited to transitional and humanitarian assistance only. The session will shed light on the institutional donor set-up in Germany and discuss challenges and opportunities with respect to Triple Nexus approaches.
Donors often ask implementing actors for Triple Nexus approaches to better link humanitarian aid, development and peace efforts while they also raise concerns of blurring the lines between neutral humanitarian aid and more political agendas regarding stabilisation, security and peace measures. Moreover, international aid practitioners see donor policies and budgets often as continuously siloed and lacking flexibility for a Nexus approach in practice. The session will shed light on humanitarian challenges in conflict settings, the German government’s Triple Nexus approach and its related stabilisation, humanitarian and donor policies.

While many aid practitioners consider the Triple Nexus a relevant topic, it is sometimes perceived as a donor-(and UN-)-driven agenda. As practical progress so far is often perceived as limited, aid agencies tend to hint on inflexible policies of donors not living up to their promises to ease integrated and flexible programming. At the same time, other experts rather highlight the risks of blurring the lines of mandates and budgets between neutral humanitarian action and political objectives like migration policies. This session will discuss the achievements and challenges of two top donors in the Triple Nexus arena.

With regard to the increasingly complex and protracted nature of violent conflict, many aid organisations are facing similar dilemmas: to work in conflict or to work on conflict? Based on the empirical results from three country studies – Mali, South Sudan and Pakistan – the Centre for Humanitarian Action has designed a model to help multi-mandated organisations navigate the Triple Nexus field and make informed decisions on the degree to which they want to get involved.

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Perceptions on the collective outcome process remain largely context-specific. A more coordinated approach and initiatives to break down sectorial silos are often welcomed. But the degree of inclusiveness of the process varies strongly and is influenced by personal and local approaches, leading at times to participatory procedures, while in other contexts, actors have raised concerns about being side-lined. The session aims to provide insightful examples from operational contexts and updating on the recently published IASC light guidance.

A Triple Nexus seems a useful policy given Pakistan’s exposure to recurrent disasters as well as complex and persistent development challenges. Yet due to the restrictive and militarised context, humanitarian actors, while seeing a huge potential, frequently regard the Triple Nexus critically because of the possibility to align aid actors in a governmental trajectory. Pakistan provides an interesting case to discuss opportunities and challenges regarding the role of the state in a Triple Nexus framework.

Due to its interlinked challenges, the context in Somalia offers an interesting example for the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. The unique governance systems seem to additionally foster a particularly contextualised and localised approach. This session therefore aims to shed light on the challenges and opportunities for a localised approach to the Triple Nexus in Somalia.