

### HDPN Progress Snapshot

*This document is produced as a background document for the Peer-to-Peer workshop on strengthening collaboration across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding sectors. This document serves to provide a baseline snapshot of in-country progress towards strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, the so-called new way of working. All data is based on self-reporting from members of the Humanitarian Country Team/UN Country Team.*

#### Operational Context:

In 2017, an estimated 4.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan, including 2.3 million internally displaced people. Millions of people are facing food insecurity and acute malnutrition. There are also crisis levels of food insecurity and malnutrition with 3.6 million people currently suffering from food insecurity, and 2.2 million children suffering from acute malnutrition. The main contributing factors to these high levels of malnutrition are food insecurity, disease outbreaks, lack of access to primary healthcare and clean drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities, and poor infant feeding practices. Both acute and chronic forms of undernutrition affect the growth, development and survival of children in Sudan..

#### I. Shared Vision :

Given the fact that almost all members of the UNCT are part of the HCT; that the INGOs and NNGOs are part of the HCT; and that the INGOs have fully participated in the development of the Multi-year Humanitarian Strategy, there have been opportunities for both groups to discuss. However, there is need for a more formalised mechanism to address this. In this sense, there is a clear recognition and buy-in on the need for a more joined up approach. In terms of sectoral integration, Sudanese government has led a high level Health Sector Partners Forum, with full buy-in of the donors and operational partners. At the last meeting of this forum, the theme was Humanitarian, Development, Peace Nexus.

#### II. Joint analysis:

While the HRP and UNDAF have been developed by mostly the same interlocutors, there has been minimal joint analysis that aims to identify entry points for integration and proper sequencing of humanitarian, transition, and development programming. That is, the use of the traditional tools, HRP and UNDAF are acknowledged as being sufficient in providing all data and direction for complementarity of action, but there are difficulties in having coherent action targeting root causes of the needs assessed. Structurally, an identified need to support both joint analysis and data sharing is an **integrated information management and analysis hub**, preferably at State-level that can service the entire aid community with timely and periodic products.

#### III. Joint planning/ Joined Up Programming:

The activities planned under the [Humanitarian Response Plan \(2017\)](#) have not yet been explicitly linked with those outlined in the [UNDAF \(2018-2021\)](#). So far, there have been a few workshops with all actors (UN, United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur [UNAMID], INGOs, National NGOs, Donors and to a limited extent the government) involved that led to agreement on next steps. Among these, a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) mission to help the national government with the design of an SDG framework, **defining collective outcomes** based on SDGs (Jan 2018),

financing strategy to achieve the outcomes (Jan/Feb 2018). The Integrated Strategic Framework (between UN - UNAMID) also provides the foundation for a joint planning and programming framework, albeit limited to Darfur. Specifically on the Collective Outcomes, work is underway to align the Multi Year Humanitarian Strategy and UNDAF with collective outcomes that talk to UNDAF Focus Areas. Given that inter-agency, let alone “inter-sector” planning follows (rather than precedes) individual agency planning processes, the main challenge in this process is will be to identify a platform that facilitates the adoption of a collective strategic approach and which allows to genuinely prioritize based on needs and vulnerabilities, across humanitarian and development action.

#### **IV. Leadership and Coordination:**

Coordination remains a challenge due to the share breath and multiplicity of actors in the country. A Coordination Review Task Team (CRTT) under the auspices of the UNCT/HCT is currently reviewing the coordination structures across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding sectors at both sub-national and national level and will propose adapted, more fit for purpose coordination mechanisms (incl. info management) to UNCT/HCT. The CRTT is composed of UN, INGO, donor members and consults with colleagues at sub-national level and different stakeholder groups. The review will tackle the need to harmonize; a) Government-led coordination structures; b) other international-level coordination structures at capital level including HCT, UNCT; c) UNCT-UNAMID coordination; d) Inter-sector Coordination and Sector Coordination (clusters) e) UNDAF Results Groups; f), sub-working groups on humanitarian and development side. In addition, at state-level, coherence will have to be sought on how best to integrate the work done through area-HCTs, and local level development coordination. Lastly, the new coordination structures will not only need enhance joint frameworks and processes among operational partners but also take into accounts the views and input of donors.