

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:

The humanitarian crisis in Niger is marked by the juxtaposition of chronic and acute vulnerabilities. Indeed, the growing insecurity on the borders of Mali and a situation of fragility driven by prolonged massive displacements in the region of Diffa due to the attacks of Boko Haram. Moreover, these vulnerabilities occur in a context characterized by a chronic vulnerability to the food crisis compounded by sustained poverty, weak basic social services and constant population growth. The number of people in need in 2018 is 2.3 million, an increase of 400,000 compared to 2017. The needs analysis shows the five major drivers of need: food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, floods and population movement.

I. Shared Vision:

Faced with the intensification of humanitarian needs and the scale of the vulnerabilities across the country, international agencies – both humanitarian and development- are resolved to work together to strengthen the resilience of communities and lay the ground work for peace and development. To this end, a high-level committee has been set up to coordinate and strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus in-country. This committee is currently driving the development of the UNDAF which will incorporate humanitarian objectives. There is a shared understanding that protracted crises cannot be resolved through humanitarian and short-term action alone as it cannot address the structural deficiencies that are needed to provide the foundation for resilient communities. To this end, a Humanitarian Development Nexus Road Map has been developed and endorsed by multiple stakeholders.

II. Joint analysis:

The bulk of joint analysis between humanitarian and development partners can be said to have occurred during the elaboration of the UNDAF. In addition, this analysis was augmented by a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) that was conducted following a series of floods that occurred in 2017. Currently, in-country information systems are segregated and dispersed as they are all linked to specific risks. For historical data, agencies rely on sources such as DesInventar – which is a conceptual and methodological tool for the generation of National Disaster Inventories and the construction of databases of damage, losses and in general the effects of disasters. The *Système d'Action Precose (SAP)* as well as INFORM also provides all-hazard information that proves useful for collective analysis. Lastly, the transnational nature of the Boko Haram insurgency in the north of Mali has pushed agencies to adopt collective conflict analysis approaches.

III. Joint planning/ Joined Up Programming:

As of May 2018, the National Development and Social plan is being finalized and validated, while the new development cycle of the UNDAF is in progress. Building on the current HRP 2018, current

discussions revolve around developing a multi-year response plan starting in 2019. While a holistic joint plan remains to be established, all actors in-country are guiding by two overarching response areas: address the serious protection and lifesaving needs of displaced persons due to the conflict and insecurity in Boko Haram held areas; in the Lake Chad Basin, reinforce resilience towards stabilization through security sector reform, governance strengthening, and livelihoods. In the latter area of work; there is strong political buy-in at the sub-national level, including governors of in border regions as well as community leaders.

This response areas have led to the development of joint programmes: For example, the “*communes de convergence*” programme is an area-based initiative led by the government of Niger and supported by international organizations. Through this programme, 35 communities have been identified on the basis of their vulnerabilities. Through this vulnerability diagnostic, both humanitarian and development actors devised a joint plan of action to implement response activities in a coherent and mutually reinforcing manner.

As of May 2018, these planning frameworks have no resulted in the articulation of collective outcomes. However, the systems and processes in place can be easily adapted to support the achievement of collective outcomes, especially around needs assessment. In-country partners already use data provided by the PDNA, which can be augmented by the RPBA to provide the recovery and stabilization needs to prepare for post-crisis situations and to begin developing resilience oriented programming, in close collaboration with the government and national authorities.

IV. Leadership and Coordination:

At the national level, there a multiple coordination structures which can be said to be fractionated as they are designed to response to different risks and hazards. For example, the *Dispositif National de Prevention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DNPGCA)*, under the office of the prime minister leads the coordination of responses to food security crisis; the office of the president handles resilience-related issues; while the sudden-onset emergencies (such as floods, and massive population influx) is coordinated by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action.

V. Current Funding and Financing Flows:

Recipient country
Niger

Receipts for Niger

	2014	2015	2016
Net ODA (USD million)	917.8	888.0	951.2
Net ODA/GNI (%)	11.3	12.3	12.8
Gross ODA (USD million)	959.2	901.3	997.0
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	34.2	39.5	39.4
Total net receipts (USD million)	1,013.1	923.1	1,110.8

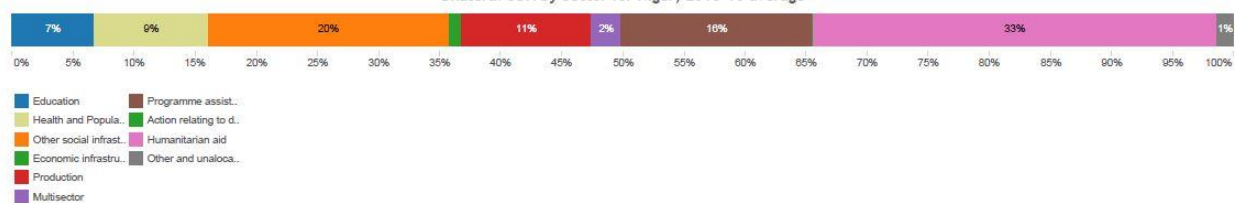
For reference

	2014	2015	2016
Population (million)	19.1	19.9	20.7
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	420.0	390.0	370.0

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Niger, 2015-2016 average, USD million

EU Institutions	229.1
International Development As...	151.3
United States	100.1
France	85.8
IMF (Concessional Trust Fund...	35.9
Germany	33.4
African Development Fund	32.5
Switzerland	31.6
Global Alliance for Vaccines a...	26.9
Luxembourg	23.8

Bilateral ODA by Sector for Niger, 2015-16 average



Source: OECD - DAC: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>