

### 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 the six states of north-eastern Nigeria has intensified after eight years of violent conflict. Nigeria is a middle-income country with involvement of the Government on Development in diversifying the economy away from oil with new priorities including agriculture. However, the country is hit by crisis (insurgency in the northeast, and oil-rich Niger Delta region, farmers-herders conflict, Cameroonian refugees, etc.) and threats of transboundary plant pests and animal diseases (e.g. Fall Army worm, avian influenza, drought, floods, industrial incidents, acute pollution, etc.). Currently, the security situation remains highly volatile. Violence caused mass displacement of people to be neighbouring Lake Chad Basin countries. The humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria continues as hostilities between Nigerian security forces and non-state armed groups enter their ninth year. Civilians still bear the brunt of the conflict that has resulted in widespread displacement, lack of protection, destroyed infrastructure and collapsed basic services. The food and nutrition crisis is of massive proportions. An estimated 7.7 million people in the three most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe now depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.

#### I. Shared Vision:

The shared vision between humanitarian and development actors lies at the intersection between the UNCT's commitment to strengthen the Deliver as One (DaO) approach; and the HCT's commitment on implement the Humanitarian Development Nexus (as agreed in August 2017). In May 2018, the government held a [National Conversation](#) on the HDN. Supported by OCHA, the conversation was brought together experts and delegates to discuss how partners could go "beyond the immediate North-East Humanitarian Crisis". Among other objectives; the conversation sought to formulate concrete recommendations to bridge the humanitarian action-sustainable development notes in the context of crisis.

#### II. Joint analysis:

[A Recovery and Peace Building Assessment \(RPBA\)](#) was carried out by partners in the northeast Nigeria under the leadership of the Government and supported by The European Union and the World Bank. Data is segregated amongst agencies that collects them. There is need to consolidate them and develop a common platform, which is ongoing

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

While a joint planning framework is currently not in place (as of May 2017) the HCT has made efforts to advancing its development by: committing to continue incorporating both humanitarian and development perspectives in the 2019 HNO/HRP planning cycle; adapt current national plans to support efforts to implement the HDN such as the [Buhari Plan \(Volume 4\)](#), the Government's

[Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020](#), the [UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework \(UNSDPF\)](#), the [HRP 2018](#) and others; hold preliminary discussions around identifying HDN pilots – in locations agreed upon by both humanitarian and development partners, in collaboration with the government leadership where possible.

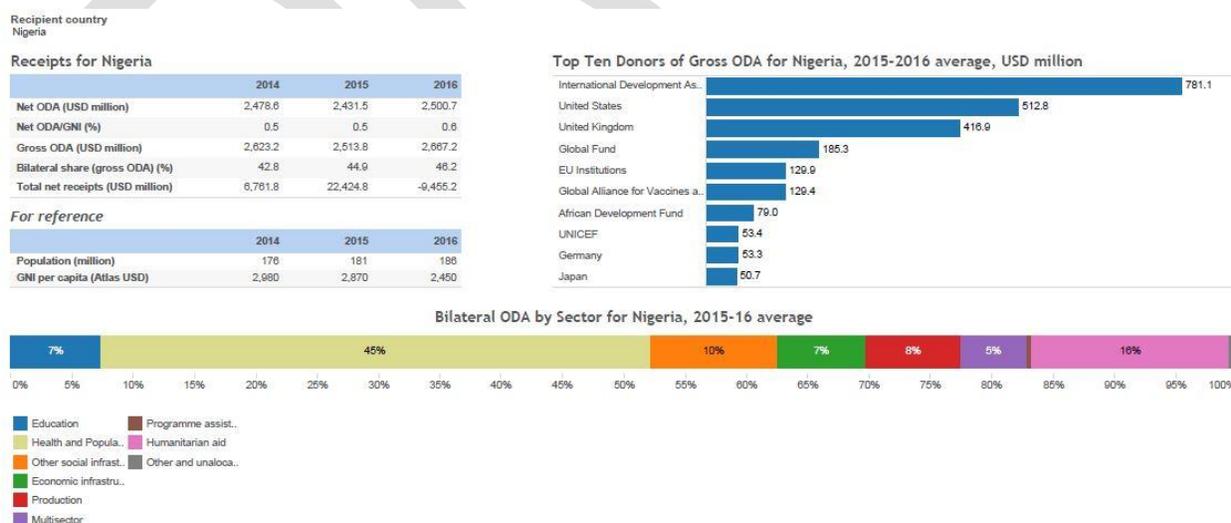
In the UNSDPF the humanitarian-development nexus is stated as one of the strategies/mode of engagement to achieve two of the 6 outcomes: 1) By 2022, citizens coexist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country and across borders; 2) by 2022, national and state social protection policies are implemented and adequately financed with the protection systems and services strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation (including trafficking) and harmful social norms, with a focus on the most disadvantaged.

In terms of joint programming, some donors have developed funding mechanism to address Humanitarian and resilience needs. European Union supports actors operating in Borno States (northeast Nigeria) in resilience strengthening. Some partners submitted joint project (i.e. FAO – WFP – UN Women resilience programme). UNDP and WHO also implement a joint project. NGOs work in consortium to implement joint programme. That some donors are requiring joint programming by UN agencies as a condition for support has also spurned collective action and programming.

#### IV. Leadership and Coordination:

The coordination landscape is fractionated: 1) UNCT; 2\_ HCT (IASC); 3) Sector coordination in the Northeast; 4) Thematic donor-groups (including Agriculture Donors Working Group); 5) Various coordination structures at national level under various ministries but Ministry of National Budget and planning has overall responsibility at national level. To increase HCT to consider periodic joint meetings with UNCT and other development actors.

#### v. Current Financing and Funding Flows:



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