

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:

Almost half of the over 18 million people in Mali live below the poverty threshold of US\$ 2 per day. Mali has had armed conflict since 2012 and despite the signing of the peace agreement in 2015, armed clashes continue with significant impact on the security of civilians. Insecurity has caused population displacement, limited access to social services including health care, food insecurity and nutritional crisis. The people of Mali are also vulnerable to epidemics, droughts and floods. In 2016, more than 18 000 people were affected by floods, 2 400 houses collapsed and 15 people died. More than 60 000 people may be at risk due to flooding in 2017.

I. Shared Vision:

During an annual HCT retreat on 3 April 2017, a humanitarian-development nexus working group was created. This working group is composed of **UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, an international NGO**, which represents all international NGOs working in Mali, and donors. However, as of June 2017, Humanitarian and Development actors have yet to reach a common understanding of vulnerabilities in Mali. As for May 2018, Given the presence of a four-hat DSRSG/RC/HC/RR, an integrated DPKO mission also participating in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF+), existence of cross field platforms (Senior Leadership Forum and Commission for the rehabilitation of post conflict zones (CRZPC) and dedicated resources (Nexus Advisor and Nexus task force); the country level buy-in to strengthening the collaboration across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus is confirmed.

II. Joint analysis:

Humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors share information in the context of the early recovery working group. Currently there is no common platform for joint analysis. In the absence of a formal mechanism to share data across UN sectors, especially in the context of the planned support to post-conflict areas in the north, the government of Mali will be establishing a comprehensive system that combines humanitarian and development data for the regions of the north. This will serve as a useful source of data for the Government, humanitarian and development actors. In the food security sector, the Cadre Harmonisé has been identified as a useful platform to share data periodically, regardless of agencies affiliation.

In addition, the development of the annual [Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan \(HRP 2017\)](#) was based on contextual analysis gathered from a humanitarian needs overview, an exercise jointly conducted by the United Nations, donors and non-governmental organizations at the central and local levels. The HRP includes an analysis of root causes, paying particular attention to poverty. On the NGO side, since 2013, the humanitarian working group has been set-up by the FONGIM alongside, its traditional development sectors' working groups: Education, Agriculture, Health, and strong links established with the HCT. Through this group, joint analysis is currently underway particularly for

the north where the needs and challenges include both humanitarian and development intervention. Mali undertook a CCA in 2014 before developing its 2015-2019 UNDAF+. Based on this assessment, the UNCT decided to work on four axes; 1) Peace & security and national reconciliation, 2) Governance, 3) Basic social services, 4) Inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The need for assessments tools and processes for analysis is partially covered by the new UNDAF+ guidance that tends to widen the development-focused angle of UNDAFs to cover the “UN Sustainable Development Framework” that would embed humanitarian assistance. In line with this, the CCA is already covering humanitarian and development needs in its assessment. Existing sectoral tools are welcome resources and a base to build a comprehensive assessment in line with the HDP nexus approach.

III. Joint planning/ Joined-up Programming:

In terms of cooperation between humanitarian, development and peace building actors, there is currently a pilot project called the “integrated approach” which serves as a platform to connect the sectors. It is an initiative between UNDP, OCHA and the Peacekeeping Mission’s Stabilization and Recovery Section. The objective of this initiative is to work on the early recovery in areas/locations where the overall security situation allows. These three actors - UNDP, OCHA and the Peacekeeping Mission – have so far conducted a mapping exercise to identify potential areas of joint intervention and agreed to intervene in two districts in central Mali. Consultations on the ground with local authorities, beneficiaries and all relevant stakeholders from the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding field are being carried out to clearly identify needs and validate potential projects. The [UNDAF currently](#) stretches to 2019 and involves MINUSMA, while the next HRP will be annual (2018). However, that the HRP is not multi-year means that there is limited scope to include resilience oriented activities and programming. However, accompanying policy, HDP financing windows and tools such as an all-inclusive HDP framework document (HRP; UNDAF+ and ISF) defining collective outcomes is lacking

IV. Leadership and Coordination:

In 2017, Coordination remained a challenge, however there are many entry points on which to build a more integrated coordination structure. These include the UNCT and HCT at national level, The GIAC (Groupe Inter-Agence de Coordination); and FOGIM (a consortium of national NGOs) The Inter Cluster Coordination Group has also been raised as potential platform through which to coordinate programming across UN Sectors (humanitarian and development) at national and subnational levels. In addition, the link between humanitarian actors with conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts is ensured through the Civil-Military Coordination structures between humanitarian actors and MINUSMA, which engages in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Through this mechanism information on context, conflict and risk analysis are shared.

Since then, Mali has sought to established cross HDP platforms. They include the Senior Leadership Forum (MINUSMA+UNCT including humanitarian UN agencies, but no NGOs) and the CRZPC (Commission de Réhabilitation des Zones Post-conflit that includes Donor + some UNCT agencies + some HCT members + NGOs). However, there is no existing comprehensive hum/dev/peacebuilding framework. To make this happen, a HDP Nexus adviser and a HDP Nexus task force are working

towards forming a roadmap and organizing a large and inclusive HDP workshop by mid-2018 including Government representatives. This Task Force includes the WFP hosted HDP Nexus advisor, the ODSRSG/RC/HC Humanitarian Liaison Officer, the ODSRSG/RC/HC Programme Analyst, the co-facilitator of the CRZPC who is also the Programme Management Officer from MINUSMA/Stabilization and Recovery section - Outreach Unit, an UNDP senior representative, an OCHA senior representative, an ECHO representative, 2 other donors representatives and 2 international NGO representatives.

V. Current Financing and Funding Flows:

Recipient country
Mali

Receipts for Mali

	2014	2015	2016
Net ODA (USD million)	1,235.8	1,204.1	1,209.0
Net ODA/GNI (%)	9.1	9.7	8.9
Gross ODA (USD million)	1,309.8	1,285.0	1,269.0
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	55.1	55.3	55.2
Total net receipts (USD million)	1,136.5	1,275.1	1,324.6

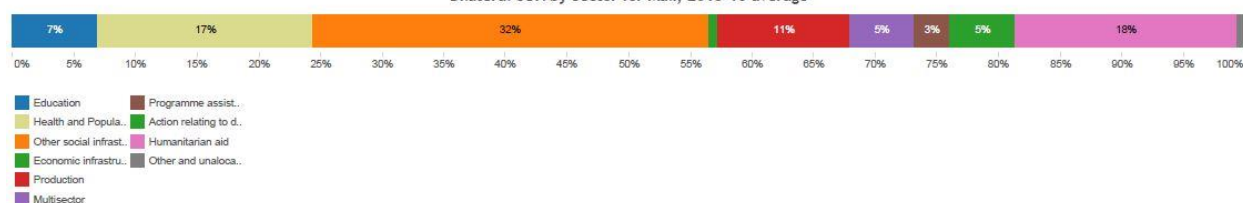
For reference

	2014	2015	2016
Population (million)	17.0	17.5	18.0
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	760.0	760.0	760.0

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

EU Institutions	189.0
United States	187.0
International Development As.	171.8
France	118.9
Canada	87.7
Germany	56.0
African Development Fund	47.3
Netherlands	35.7
Switzerland	35.3
Sweden	33.8

Bilateral ODA by Sector for Mali, 2015-16 average



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