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Key highlights:

- The implementation of the Humanitarian-Development Nexus approach requires a common planning and prioritization of outcomes between organizations to foster complementarity, synergies and cooperation between actors in the field;
- Within the Humanitarian-Development and Peace nexus approach, working together and creating synergies between humanitarian development and peace actions provides basis for effective and sustainable solutions;
- The Humanitarian-Development and Peace nexus approach, tries to build trust between humanitarian development and peace actors, and reinforces what is already existing at national and local levels;
- Localisation, in humanitarian response requires long-term approach to nurturing local capacities;
- The presence of local level organizations and their role within communities, before, during and after crises' gives them the advantages and leverage to link immediate response efforts to longer term resilience-building and recovery;
- Relations among organizations involved in humanitarian action should be based on mutual respect, trust, equality, transparency, responsibility and complementarity.

The August 2022 Agriculture Working Group (AWG) was co-chaired by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER). MADER is represented through the provincial officials, and the meeting participants included representatives from the government (INGD), United Nations (FAO and OCHA), University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), National and International NGOs (GAIN, Solidarites International, ICRC, Caritas, SNV, SEPPA, and UPCCD) and one from an agriculture value chain private sector company (Plexus).

During the meeting Ms. Luc Gwenaelle, FAO Specialist in Coordination of Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus, presented the topic *“Addressing hunger and food insecurity through coordinated humanitarian, development and peace efforts”*. Lemma Tamiru, the Humanitarian Affairs officer at United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA-Pemba Office), presented the topic *“Strengthening local economy through building capacity of local NGOs”*, and Mr Brasilino Salvador, Project Officer at FAO-Pemba Hub, presented the topic *“Agriculture inputs support for returnees – Experiences from Quissanga”*.

Addressing Hunger and Food Insecurity Through Coordinated Humanitarian, Development and Peace Efforts

The increase in humanitarian crises resulting from armed conflict, extreme natural events and epidemics indicates that those working in humanitarian assistance and development, need a more integrated, effective and sustainable way of working to achieve better impact from humanitarian support while achieving long-term development goals.

The HDP triple nexus is the approach that captures the interlinkages between the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) sectors and encourages the working together to more effectively meet peoples' needs, mitigate risks and vulnerabilities, and move towards sustainable peace and durable solutions.

This approach calls for a joint action towards shared goals using the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a New Way of Working (NWOW) that transcends the humanitarian-development-peace divide, reinforcing (not replacing) national and local systems, and anticipates crises by working towards collective outcomes over multi-year timeframes, leveraging on comparative advantages.

The inherent challenge is bringing together humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peacebuilding, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (triple nexus), linking these three pillars with the aim of ensuring a more sustainable approach to poverty, armed conflict and multi-sectoral causes of crises.

The first stage for HDP operationalization is the mapping and analysis of HDP actions through a comprehensive stakeholder mapping to gain knowledge on WHO is doing WHAT, WHERE, WHEN and for WHOM. Mapping of actors and their respective interventions that contribute to

addressing food insecurity and root drivers of hunger is key. With examples from Nigeria and Chad, the presenter highlighted how mapping processes identified synergies, duplications, gaps and ensured there was building of common knowledge and language between HDP actors.

As case examples, the Food Security Clusters (FSC) in Nigeria and Chad as well as other sectors undertook a mapping exercise of the actors and interventions paying special attention to local organizations working in affected areas. A Joint HDP Analysis and Learning System increased collective effectiveness of the fight against food insecurity and malnutrition by strengthening synergies between HDP activities through HDP Nexus programming and targeting alignment complemented by graduation approaches.

Knowledge of various actors and their interventions has proven to be crucial in strengthening coordination and increasing synergies while at the same time avoiding duplications and gaps.

Key recommendations

- Evidence based decision making supported by data and analysis is useful to improve program quality and cost effectiveness;
- Funding flexibility and ability to adapt by partners is crucial for the operationalization of the HDP approach;
- Joint mapping of HDP actors at the initial stage can help smoothen and pave way for improved coordination;
- Coordination and communication plays a vital role particularly in a fluid context where humanitarian, peace and development issues are priority;
- As much as feasible, government, local actors and communities should take the driver's sit;
- Joint Monitoring and Learning systems that involve a secure Data Sharing, analysis can be more localized / granular help understand Effect/Effectiveness of joint intervention.



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Update on Localization - Strengthening local Economy Through Building Capacity of local NGOs: update and future interventions

Localization entails increasing international investment and respect for the role of local actors, with the goal of reducing costs and increasing the reach of humanitarian action. As a result, “greater support is provided for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders and the participation of affected communities in addressing humanitarian needs”. Localization is also a way of re-thinking the humanitarian sector from the ground up, recognizing that local actors already provide the overwhelming majority of humanitarian assistance.

WHY LOCALIZATION?

In Mozambique, localisation emphasizes the importance of working with local NGOs guided by the following inherent attributes:

- Local and national non-governmental organisations (NNGOs) have always been and will continue to be the **frontline responders**
- NNGOs are **integral** to the recovery and resilience of communities in crisis
- NNGOs **offer better access** right up to grassroots levels
- NNGOs ensure that interventions are **appropriate and relevant to their needs**



In the context of the crisis in northern Mozambique, OCHA started with actions aiming at strengthening the capacity of local NGOs. In July 2022, OCHA in collaboration with Clusters coordinated an introductory training for local NGOs and produced three action points:

- Conducting local NGO capacity building needs assessment
- Local NGOs coordination
- Mapping local NGOs in Cabo Delgado

Following the introductory training, OCHA conducted the first phase of mapping and collected relevant information of the local NGOs in Cabo Delgado. The second phase of the mapping is currently ongoing and aims to collect additional information on the 5W matrix distinguishing whether they promote humanitarian or development work, coupled by alignment to specific clusters, registration status and partnerships.

FOCADE will coordinate the local NGOs, with a meeting scheduled to nominate two local NGOs to represent the forum in the ICCG and AHCT.

Key recommendations

- The participation of local NGOs in humanitarian and development actions should be nurtured, empowering them and providing the necessary space for experience and creation of their own successes;
- National NGOs are to be empowered to enhance their presence as agencies tap into their knowledge of the context and capacity for wider reach.

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Agriculture Inputs Support for Returnees – case example Quissanga District

As of June 2022, IOM DTM teams additionally recorded the presence of returnees in newly accessible locations across Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces. In total, an estimated 138,231 returnees/ 33,873 returnee families were present in areas of return at time of assessment.¹

Supporting returnees in protecting and rebuilding their livelihoods, enhancing their self-reliance and fostering inclusion, gender equality and social cohesion at community level is essential to enhancing food and nutrition security.

In Quissanga, FAO has been working in close collaboration with the provincial government authorities and district technical officials to set the pace in support of 1 500 returnees to rebuild their livelihoods after several months of having been forced away from their homes. The support included in-kind distribution of agriculture livelihood kits comprising of vegetable seeds, maize, beans as well as agriculture tools. Provision of small stock was included in the package to promote diversification, alternative means of income generation as well as contribute to improved nutrition by adding protein to the diet (eggs and chicken).

Key recommendations

- Augmenting resilience among returnees and institutions in tandem are critical steps that will contribute to preventing and mitigating the chronic humanitarian aid dependency in Northern Mozambique.
- Building synergies between United Nations (UN) agencies, national and International NGOs including financial institutions in close collaboration with the government authorities to support returnees creates a basis for socio-economic empowerment.
- Building skills and capacities for food production should be part and parcel of provision of agriculture livelihood kits and small stock to restore the livelihoods of returnees.

¹ <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/returnee-update-baseline-assessment-report-mozambique-r16-june-2022>

List of Acronyms

ALRP	Northern Mozambique Agriculture Livelihood Response Plan
AHCT	Area Humanitarian Country Team
AWG	Agriculture Working Group
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
DPAP	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOCADE	Forum of NGOs in Cabo Delgado
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
HC	Host Communities
HDP	Humanitarian Development Peace-Nexus
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
IIAM	National Institute for Agrarian Research of Mozambique
INAM	National Institute of Meteorology
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SEPPA	Sociedade Economica de Produtores e Possessadores Agrarios, Limitada
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UN	United Nations
UPCCD	Cabo Delgado Farmers Provincial Union
WFP	World Food Program



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