



FOOD SECURITY  
CLUSTER

# FSC Coordinators' RETREAT

24 – 25 – 26 January 2023

HDP Nexus



# PILLAR : HDP Nexus

#	Topic	Time allocated	Modality	Facilitator
1.	Introduction & ongoing activities at global level	10min	Plenary	
2.	Experience sharing & Good Practices	20min	Plenary	
3.	gFSC strategy 2023-2025: global and field level engagement, approach for the next 3 years	1hr	Groups	

# 1. Introduction and ongoing initiatives at global level

The **HDPN is an approach** (or “a way of working”) where HDP and other actors, in protracted crises



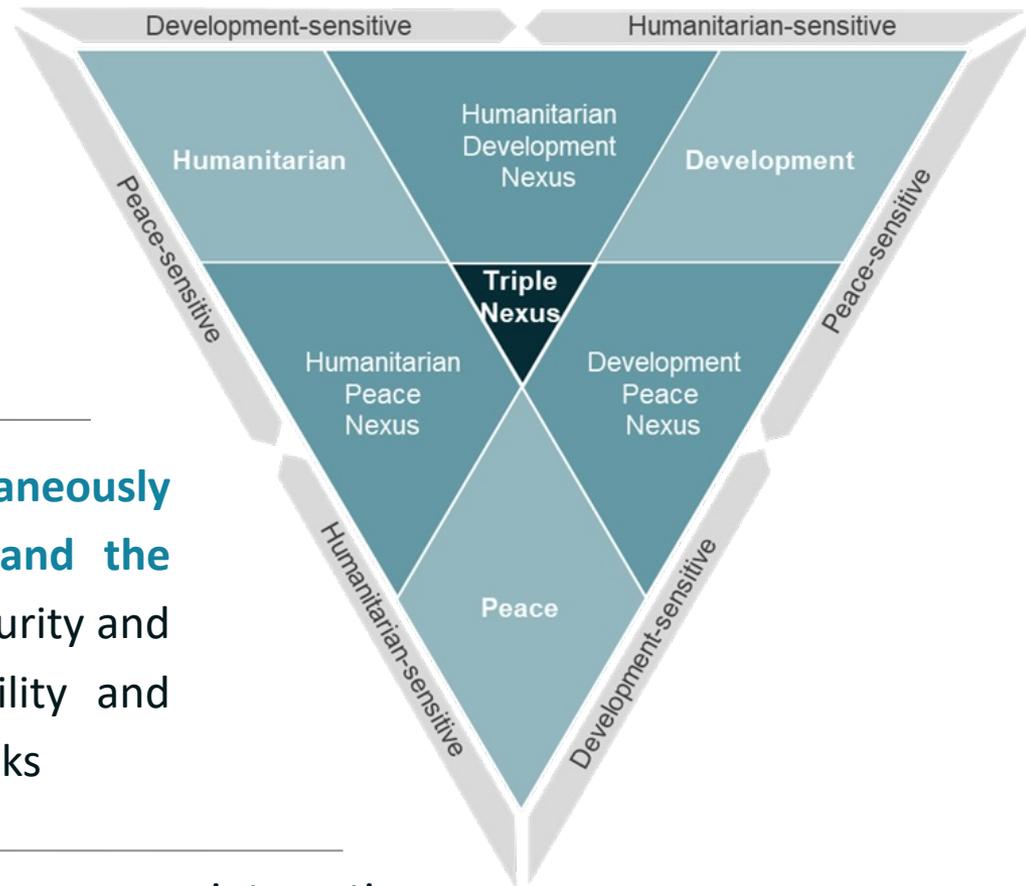
Join forces to diminish structural risks and address the needs of the affected population



Brings relevant actors to simultaneously address both immediate needs and the drivers of root causes of food insecurity and conflict, reduce chronic vulnerability and strengthen capacities to mitigate risks

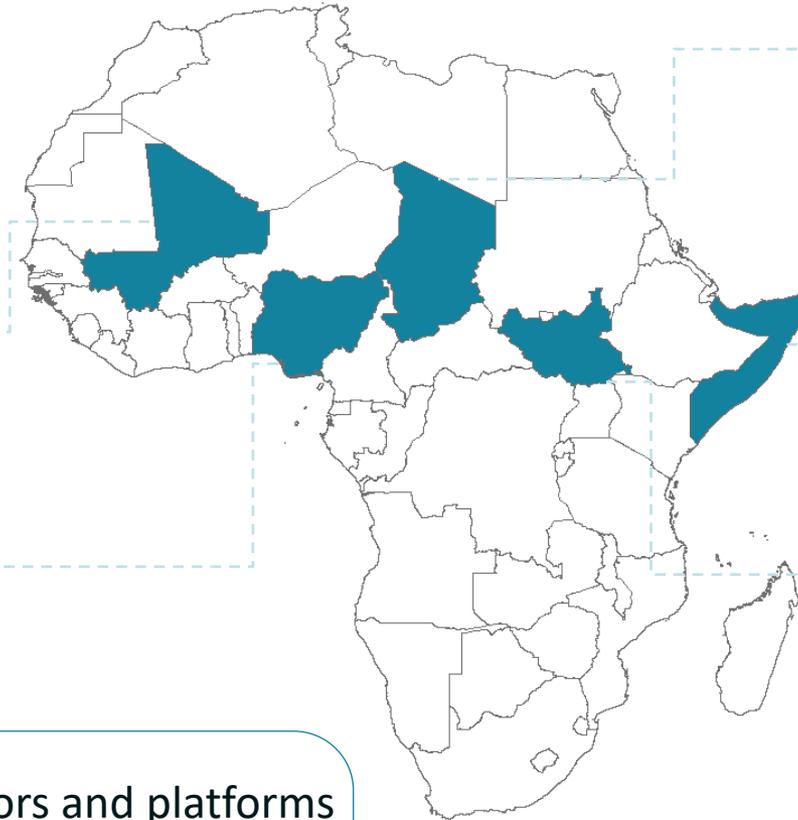


It does not imply a merging of programmes or integration of HDP actors and actions, but better **coordination, coherence and complementarity between them**



# 1. Introduction and ongoing initiatives at global level

## 5 pilot countries



**Mali**

**3** consultants

**Nigeria**

**3** consultants

**Chad**

**4** consultants covered by P2RSA

**Somalia**

**2** consultants

**South Sudan**

**3** consultants

1. Mapping of HDP actors and platforms
2. Analysis of roots drivers
3. Coherent planning
4. Sequenced targetting
5. Join MEAL

IASC Guidance on HDP Nexus

Collective outcomes

# 2.1 Best practices and field experience : Mapping



Integrated actions for lasting solutions

## Mapping of HDP activities in Nigeria

Select by Reporting organisation, Donor and/or Geographic area (State, LGA), to see Who works Where

**Sector** All

**Actors** 201

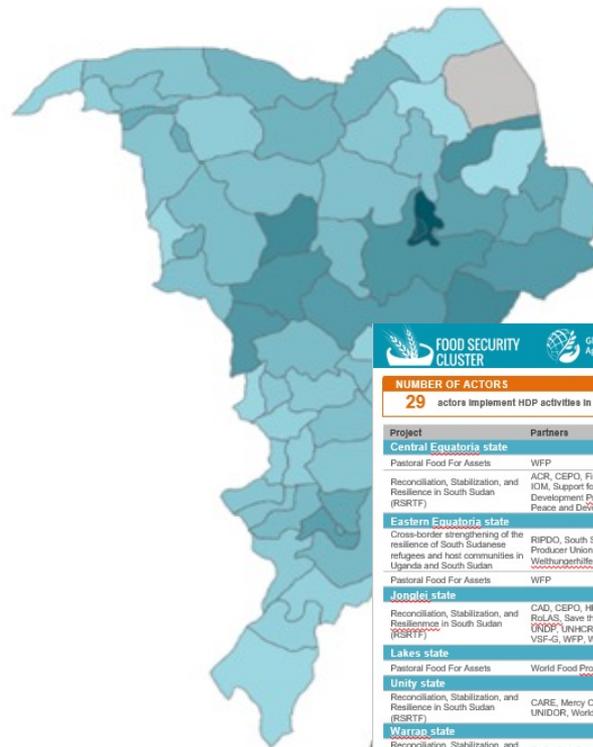
- Action Against Hunger
- Action for Conflict Resolution (ACR)
- ActionAid
- Adamawa Agriculture Development Programme
- Adamawa State Ministry of Health
- AFRYDEV
- Agaji Global Unity Foundation
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- Agricultural Development Programme (ADP)
- AHAI
- AHI
- Albarka Health Spring Foundation
- ALIMA
- Allamin Foundation for Peace and Development

**Donor** 58

- ACOMIN
- Adamawa State Government
- African Development Bank (ADB)
- African Development Fund (ADF)
- Agence Francaise de Developpement
- Albarka Health Spring Foundation
- Alboan Mieza
- Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

**State** All

**LGA** All



**HDP Mapping Activities Area** All

**Activities** 55

- Building and reinforcing local communities' resilience to conflicts
- Building and strengthening basic infrastructure
- Building and strengthening early crisis detecting and warning systems
- Building and strengthening overall human and technical capacity at both national and subnational levels.
- Building national and subnational food, seed, and feed reserves
- Cash for work
- Cash transfers
- Deworming
- Distribution of fuel and cooking equipment

### Mapping of HDP\* Actors in South Sudan September 2022

**NUMBER OF ACTORS**  
29 actors implement HDP activities in South Sudan

Project	Partners
<b>Central Equatoria state</b>	
Pastoral Food For Assets	WFP
Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience in South Sudan (RSRTF)	ACR, CEPO, Firm Church Aid (FCA), IOM, Support for Peace and Education Development Programme, Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative
<b>Eastern Equatoria state</b>	
Cross-border strengthening of the resilience of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Uganda and South Sudan	RIPDO, South Sudan Agriculture Producer Union (SSAPU), Weltungerhilfe
Pastoral Food For Assets	WFP
<b>Jonglei state</b>	
Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience in South Sudan (RSRTF)	CAD, CEPO, HRD, IOM, NP, PAD, RoLAS, Save the Children, UNPOL, UNDP/UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMISS, VSF-G, WFP, WHO
<b>Lakes state</b>	
Pastoral Food For Assets	World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Unity state</b>	
Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience in South Sudan (RSRTF)	CARE, Mercy Corps, UNMISS, UNDOOR, World Relief (WR)
<b>Warrap state</b>	
Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience in South Sudan (RSRTF)	FAO, IOM, RoLAS, UNMISS, World Vision International
<b>Western Bahr el Ghazal</b>	
Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience in South Sudan (RSRTF)	ACR, CEPO, FAO, IOM, RoLAS, UNMISS, World Vision International

**PARTNERS' OPERATIONAL PRESENCE**

The map shows the operational presence of HDP actors across South Sudan's counties. A legend indicates the presence of three projects: CBS project (solid blue), RSRTF project (hatched blue), and Pastoral FFA project (dotted blue). The highest density of actors is in the central and eastern parts of the country.

\*HDP - Humanitarian, Development and Peace \*\* Data source - HDP mapping data collection in South Sudan

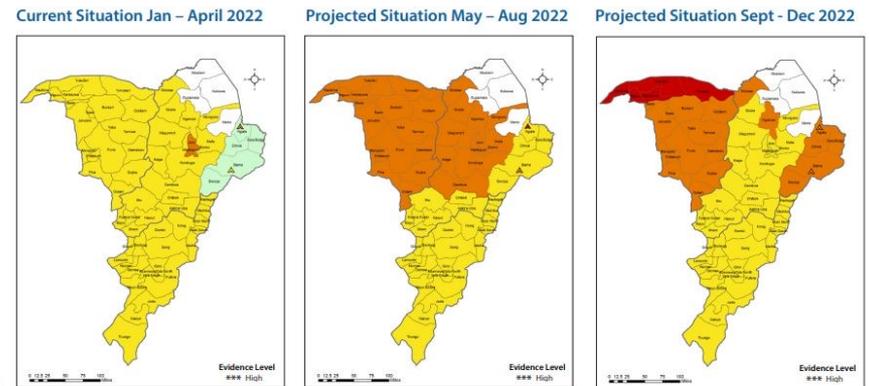
FS Cluster is co-led by FAO and WFP

fscluster.org

# 2.2. Best practices and field experience

## Joint analysis in Nigeria

- IPC Analysis
- Conceptual framework of food systems
- Conflict analysis



**Key for the Map**  
**IPC Acute Malnutrition**  
**Phase Classification**

1 - Acceptable  
 2 - Alert  
 3 - Serious  
 4 - Critical  
 5 - Extremely critical

Phase classification based on MUAC  
 Areas with inadequate evidence  
 Areas not analysed

IDP/other settlements classification

### Key Figures

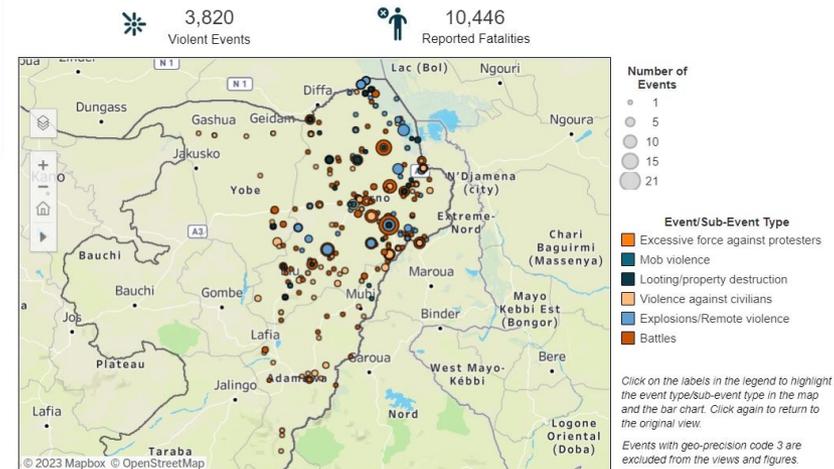
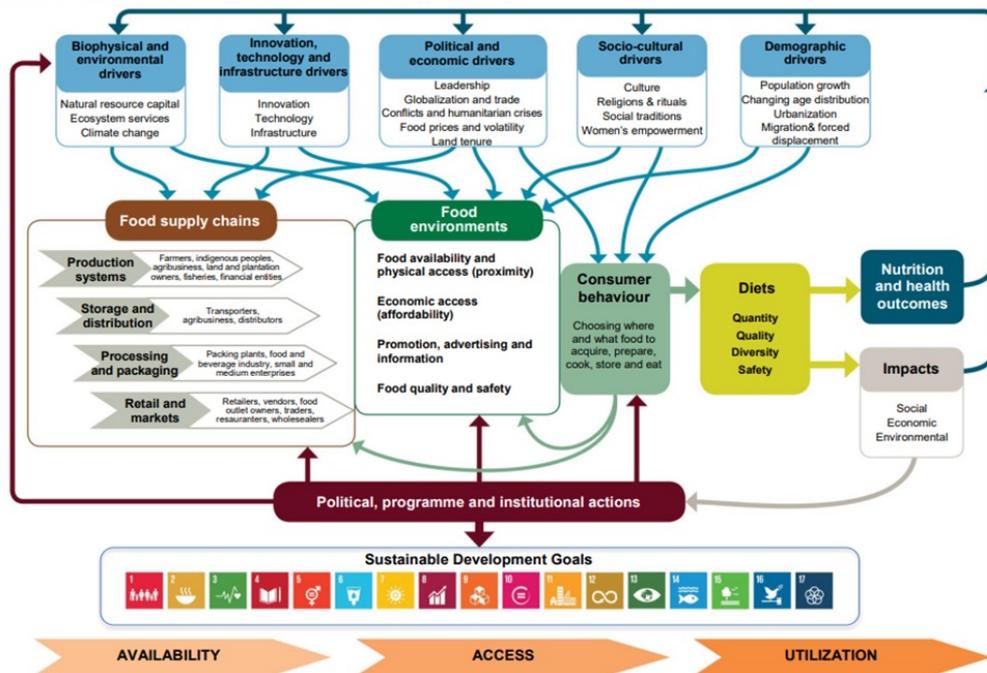


Figure 1 Conceptual framework of food systems for diets and nutrition



## 2.3 Best practices and field experience : Coherent planning

Incorporating the HDP Nexus in the HRP /FSC logframe

- **Objectives:** resilience of households and communities to shocks in priority geographical areas.
  - **Sectoral objective SO.1.1:** Increase collective effectiveness in the fight against food insecurity by strengthening synergy between HDPN activities.
  - **Sectoral objective SO.1.2:** The FSC aims to sustainably lift communities affected by acute food insecurity and promote livelihoods resilient to conflicts, shocks, and economic and climate stressors by creating synergy between humanitarian and development actors.
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Other examples for FSC related objectives with a HDP nexus focus

- Support the development of value chains in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture to enhance food and nutrition security.
  - Promote development and sustainable management of natural resources for resilience and peace building
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Adding peace building actions in the HRP: Examples of objectives and outcomes

- Strengthening regulatory frameworks and institutions to regulate the use of and rights to renewable natural resources more effectively
- Strengthening formal and informal conflict-management mechanisms
- Improving the productivity of natural resources to reduce scarcity
- Enhancing equitable and inclusive access to natural resources across community members and social groups

# 2.4 Best practices and field experience : Sequenced targeting

Packages of activities across project duration

		Jan - Jun 2023	Jul – Dec 2023	Jan - Jun 2024	Jul – Dec 2024	Jan - Jun 2025	Jul – Dec 2025	
Household vulnerability level	 <b>Red</b> (3%)	<b>Red package</b> Social protection, Food Assistance, NFI			<b>Orange package</b> Livelihoods rehabilitation and protection		<b>Yellow package</b> Support to value chain, training, access to microcredit	
	 <b>Orange</b> (20%)	<b>Orange package</b> Livelihoods rehabilitation and protection				<b>Yellow package</b> Support to value chain, training, access to microcredit		
	 <b>Yellow</b> (30%)	<b>Yellow package</b> Support to value chain, training, access to microcredit				<b>Green package</b> Consolidation of resilience and shocks mitigation		
	 <b>Green</b> (47%)	<b>Green package</b> Consolidation of resilience and shocks mitigation						

## 2.5 Best practices and field experience : MEAL

### Monitoring

- Jointly collecting data with the purpose of tracking **output** (FSCs does this through 5Ws) and **outcomes** (which only rarely is done by FSCs).
- Joint outcomes monitoring ?

### Evaluation

- Are we effective in our coordination with HDP actors ?
- do we miss any data or information to be more effective in our joint response planning?
- What is our joint impact ?

### Accountability

- **AAP systems:** strengthening, streamlining and coordinating these amongst partners – **Join consultations ? Join feedback mechanisms ?**
- Localization : Involvement of local government at national and sub national level in the **driver's seat of coordination**

### Learning

- Participatory learning exercise in South Sudan and roadmap : How we can **learn and improve HDP coordination ?**
- Brining HDP donors, governments, INOGO, UN, Communities, local authority, traditional authority, formal and informal coordination systems to improve the HDP approach in countries.

# 2.5 Best practices and field experience :

## FSAC Yemen – HDPN

### Under the HRP 2023

- One Strategic (and, as a consequence, Specific and Sectoral) Objective focused on resilience / durable solution / HD Nexus.
- P pillar: lower case P, through - among the others - a more efficient management and use of natural resources (example: water, as average Yemeni has access to only 140 m<sup>3</sup> / year for all uses, while the ME average is 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year).
- No Inter-sectoral objectives / indicators.

### Few initiatives

- IFRR (FSAC + Nut + WASH + Health). Geo convergence (already ongoing) + inter-sectoral programming through joint targeting + standardised activity package + monitoring. Focus: humanitarian(ish). Some challenges.
- YPG, YPTT, WG: complementary coordination mechanism, promoted by the RCO and focused on the development. Clusters part of the WGs, OCHA facilitating interactions between the 2 mechanisms.

### Future trends

- Increasing appetite from donors. Still, many ?
- Example: truce, political solution of the crisis, LA engagement, how to efficiently transition from H to D – huge investments.

## 2.5 Best practices and field experience: FSAC Yemen – sequenced targeting

### Under the FSAC component of the HRP 2022 and 2023

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- ✓ Promotion of a twin track approach of “**saving lives and promote livelihoods**”
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- ✓ **Adjusted targeting methodology.** The FSAC assumes that EFA and CCT beneficiaries are among the individuals who will be also supported through EFA. Therefore, the FSAC 2023 total target is 14.8M, made by 14M EFA + 0.8M Support to Livelihood (fourth key activity).
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- ✓ The **graduation approach** implies partners with enough capacities and resources to put it in place. Nowadays, few outcome indicators (FCS, rCSI) are collected on a monthly basis among EFA beneficiaries by key partners and just 1 outcome indicator (LCSI) among mainly ELA and CCT beneficiaries
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- ✓ Due to the sample size and funding constraints, the FSAC is able to carry out **analyses at admin 1 and 2 level and identify trends.** Still challenging to fully turn the twin-track into real sequenced targeting, as data collection capacities should be further expanded (bureaucratic impediments; security challenges)

## 2.5 Best practices and field experience : open discussion

# 3. gFSC Strategy 2023-2025

## Guiding questions



How to reference/reflect the HDPN in the HPC?



What role can FSC CCs play in developing the HDPN approach and contribute to its implementation at country level?



What support is required by FSC at country level to support the HDPN approach?



Anything at the global level (beyond Guidance as per IASC) suggested by country CCs?

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