Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
Focus Area Note

The humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus is one of five priority focus areas of the State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF), which finances innovative approaches to state and peacebuilding in regions affected by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV). Building on the SPF Consolidation note and the SPF Compact and Work Program developed and shared with the SPF Council during the Spring Meetings in 2018, this note provides an overview of the objective and components of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace focus area\(^1\). The conceptualization of the HDP focus area also benefited from inputs from the UN as well as bilateral organizations. Across all five focus areas, the SPF maintains a crosscutting lens to mainstream gender interventions and increase the role of information and communications technology (ICT) to enhance knowledge in FCV situations.

BACKGROUND
In recent decades, both the nature and our understanding of conflict and fragility have evolved. Violent conflict has evolved from civil wars, to violence to control the resources of the state, to global terrorist networks with links to organized crime leading to the globalization of violence, to insurgencies based on extremist ideologies. Trends such as climate change, demographic shifts, new technologies, illicit financial flows, and transnational ideological movements shape conflict and fragility dynamics at country and regional levels. Understanding these dynamics and how various risk factors interact is crucial. There is now a greater focus on a risk-based approach that acknowledges that fragility has multiple dimensions not limited to state institutions; spreads beyond low-income countries and national borders; and is associated with patterns of risks that must be identified and addressed to more effectively prevent conflict and violence.

Addressing the increasing complexity of violent conflict requires coherence and complementarity across the humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, and security divides that encompass political, security, human rights, economic and social dimensions. These dimensions in turn speak to the complementarity of the UN and WB mandates. Over the last decade, the relationship between the UN and WB in fragile situations shifted from competition to alignment and cooperation at both headquarters and country levels. The need for stronger collaboration was emphasized in the 2017 UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations signed by the Secretary General and the WB President, which also responded to calls by member states for closer UN-WB collaboration across the HDP nexus\(^2\). The partnership has been enabled by the UN-WB Fragility and Conflict Partnership Trust Fund, the development of joint diagnostic tools for FCV settings, and the experience of working jointly on complex issues such as forced displacement. To this end, the HDP focus area was established under the SPF to enable a more efficient and effective response in FCV settings and to catalyze stronger HDP partnerships for delivery of better results.

OBJECTIVE AND REACH

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\(^1\) A key value proposition of the SPF is that it is a demand-driven fund. Thus, while the five focus areas indicate the SPF’s strategic priorities and planned work program, the SPF remains responsive to emerging funding needs and demand.

\(^2\) Expressed in the Sustaining Peace Resolution (UN GA RES/70/262, SCR 2282 (2016) on Sustaining Peace) as well as at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) held in May 2016.
The objective of the HDP focus area is to: **support implementation of programs and projects in conflict-affected situations by bridging the gap between HDP actors based on their comparative advantages.**

Activities supported under this focus area should be country demand-driven, contribute to the broader HDP nexus and partnerships, and may be developed by WB teams or in partnership with the UN or other partners. This focus area incorporates and expands on the work undertaken by the UN-WB Partnership Trust Fund, including findings of the portfolio review and lessons from the HDPI pilots, which emphasize the importance of building government ownership and of results-driven collaboration rather than process-driven collaboration. The HDP focus area also aims to operationalize the strategic commitments expressed in the UN-WB Partnership Framework for Crisis-Affected Situations. The SPF’s projected pipeline of projects related to the HDP nexus is $35 million. A similar structure on the UN side will also be developed.

**COMPONENTS AND INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES**

**Actionable analytics**
- Establishing shared data systems and data sharing protocols with HDP actors operating in the same geographical area.
- Conducting public expenditure reviews of security and justice sectors.
- Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) with the UN and EU.
- Joint UN-WB diagnostics on (re)building or strengthening government functions in FCV settings.
- Mapping HDP actors and their activities to increase synergies and leverage complementarities, e.g. overlaying OCHA’s 5W (humanitarian mapping of who is doing what where) with development and security and political actors.
- Joint conflict analysis leading to a shared understanding of the drivers of conflict and fragility.

**Operations and project implementation**
- Establishing joint transition teams to identify, design, and implement projects that bridge the gap between humanitarian, development, and peace/security interventions (e.g. joint EU, UN, and WB team to support governments to implement RPBA recommendations).
- Supporting governments and national stakeholders to develop and implement prevention strategies.
- Implementing conflict prevention activities (peace-security-development nexus) with government, UN, or other peace-building actors.
- Piloting implementation of activities through (joint) delivery platforms at country level.
- Capacity building for HDP actors on addressing implementation challenges in FCV settings.
- Strengthening the “peace” dimension through operational collaboration with DPA, DPKO, PBSO.

**Partnership and policy dialogue**
- Developing country level joint delivery platforms (i.e. Recovery and Resilience Framework) to operationalize and implement the recommendations in needs assessments.
- Creating coordinating platforms and monitoring systems for RPBA implementation.
- Aligning or sharing planning and approaches between relevant HDP stakeholders to facilitate identification of collective outcomes and priorities.

**PRIORITY OUTPUTS**
- Increased number of joint activities with the UN.
- Solid partnerships with relevant UN agencies and other humanitarian and peacebuilding actors.
• Joined/shared conflict analysis, data platforms, and collective outcomes in FCV countries.