Accompanying tool to the Guidance note for global clusters

CHECKLIST
OF POTENTIAL ENTRY POINTS & AREAS TO EXPLORE FOR CLUSTER COORDINATORS TO PRO-ACTIVELY TO ADVANCE THE HDP NEXUS

IASC Task Force 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration and its Linkages to Peace

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Endorsed by IASC OPAG

☑ Collaborative, joint or joined-up context analysis and assessments

- Compile relevant existing assessments (on needs, risks, vulnerabilities and capacities) from humanitarian, development and peace sources.
- Offer to engage and input into existing tools, including where relevant the CCA and UNSDCF, to define common HDP priorities, while drawing on the HNO and ensuring complementarity with HRPs. Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments should also be considered, alongside relevant publications from partners.
- Share information and actively consult development and peace actors in cluster-level analyses and assessment missions.
- Conduct a stakeholder mapping, including information on the main existing coordination mechanisms for development and peace partners. Cover partners' timelines and key milestones.
- As part of the stakeholder mapping, identify areas of mutual interest (e.g., sectors) and potential for shared analyses and similar mechanisms to track and enhance knowledge across interventions / HDP pillars.
- Invite development partners to conduct collaborative, joint or joined-up assessments to estimate damage and needs as an essential step to transition. If possible, facilitate their engagement (e.g., support their logistics).
- Assess whether the context is conducive to address root causes through joint action.

☑ Collaborative, joint or joined-up initial data collection and analysis /development of baselines

- Map out which actors are using what type of information and data for which purpose – and identify areas of common interest. Request access and consult actors' databases and analyses, as appropriate.
- Engage development and peace actors identified in the stakeholder mapping, as well as technical specialists, in data collection, design, compilation and analysis – including the initiation of funded assessment and analysis projects.
- Consult development and peace actors on what data/indicators could be included in initial humanitarian surveys to help kickstart an HDPN approach to the designing of a joint response.
- Identify information sources that could inform systemic risk analysis; review the drivers of vulnerability and exposure in line with HPC processes.
- Promote age, gender and diversity disaggregation in data collection with development and peace partners to allow better targeting of vulnerability.
- Promote the inclusion of displaced and other vulnerable populations in national statistics.
- Ensure local authorities, governments and technical actors are involved from the start in data collection processes, including the design phase.

☑ Collaborative, joint or joined-up planning

- Contribute to collective outcomes where applicable. Collective outcome processes should inform the HNO and the HRP.
- Ensure that the HRP cluster strategies complement development plans to address underlying vulnerabilities and, where applicable, contribute to collective outcomes or directly to the SDGs.
- Ensure the inclusion of a plan detailing how humanitarian, development, and peace actors can contribute to gender equality, inclusion, and other forms of social equity.
- Define the potential roles of humanitarian actors in contributing to collective outcomes or jointly selected priorities where applicable.
- Appraise the existing capacities of country stakeholders, including specific line ministries; meteorological and statistical agencies; private sector and NGO actors; and community-based organizations; etc.
- Define jointly with development and peace actors what they can contribute to support each sector/cluster from the onset of an emergency, through its evolution and into the transition phase.
- Define how humanitarian capacities and programming can contribute to resilience against shocks, sector-specific risk management and preparedness for emergencies.
- Work on ABAs, with priorities and activities determined by the comparative advantage of the humanitarian, development and peace actors involved.
- Incorporate the perspectives of affected communities into the planning process.

☑ Collaborative, joint or joined-up programming/response

- When feasible, design collaborative, joint or joined-up or complementary programming that can be translated into measurable objectives.
- Establish partnerships across the HDP spectrum based on the stakeholder mapping to ensure complementary, sequenced and/or layered programming.
- Ensure, at a minimum, a conflict-sensitive and gender-sensitive approach in programming, in line with existing guidance.
- Guarantee a gender-sensitive approach in addition to ensuring meaningful inclusion and equity for marginalized groups, taking into account factors such as age, disability, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity.
- Where applicable, explore the feasibility of adopting an area-based approach to programming, coordination to encourage collaboration.

☑ Collaborative, joint or joined-up monitoring and reporting

- Jointly establish relevant indicators and KPIs with HDP partners (tied as close as possible to SDGs and cross-cutting issues.).
- Engage in regular sector/clusters monitoring on HPDN/collective outcome indicators, as well as reporting against HRPs.
- Where collective outcomes have been developed, follow the programme matrix's monitoring mechanism.
- Ensure complementarity of interventions with UNSDCF result frameworks and government development plans as appropriate.
- Evaluate programmes based on the extent to which risk has been reduced and considered and gender equality and other dimensions of social equity has been achieved.

☑ Collaborative, joint or joined-up coordination platforms and localization

- Work through the RCO, including RCO-based HDPN advisors,[1] with cooperation framework results groups to support the implementation of the HDPN approach.
- Consider ABAs and promote where feasible.
- Establish explicit lines of interaction with governments, and development and peace partner coordination platforms.
- At the programme level, promote joint technical teams, which can informally collaborate to tackle joint problems stemming from programmatic-related risks.
- Work with Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) or similar, where they exist, to assist with coordination with peace actors. They can also be consulted during analysis.
- Engage and invite members of affected communities for their perspectives into platforms.

☑ Resourcing, funding and financing

- Engage with existing RCO-based HDPN, gender and social inclusion advisors and/or PDAs as possible technical resources, as these might otherwise need to be resourced separately.
- Identify the need for any temporary additional human resource needs based on preferred entry points.
- Access funding through humanitarian appeals from the Central Emergency Response Fund, bilateral donors, Country-based Pooled Funds and other identified opportunities, ideally as part of a process coordinated by the RC/HC.
- Identify whether a mapping of existing funding and financing streams is available (i.e. who is funding what and where, and for how long) across development, humanitarian and peace programming in a context, ideally as part of a process coordinated by the RC/HC.
- Advocate for a more strategic and flexible allocation of funds between humanitarian, development and peace actors.
- Promote funding for joint projects and programming where feasible – and jointly present as a basis for resource mobilization – including in-country mechanisms, such as pooled/trust funds. This should include considerations of the sometimes-different timelines (speed of internal systems) that differ between development and humanitarian actors.
- Engage funding and financing partners – including multilateral development banks, IFIs and donor groups – in funding and financing-related discussions, ideally as part of a process coordinated by the RC/HC.
- Communicate the costs and benefits of investing in risk reduction, address root causes and early action.
- Engage the private sector to limit risk-exposure and mitigate the vulnerability of human and environmental systems and provide financial resources; build infrastructure; contribute innovation, expertise and/or influence to support risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness and resilience-building.
- Support the capacity of line ministries and local government offices to conduct analysis and advocacy to include relevant responses in their budget applications for developmental funds.
- Be prepared to support non-transactional initiatives, for example actions that aim to secure funding for development or peace partners outside the humanitarian pillar (and monitor such contributions).

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[1] These may include Durable Solutions, Early Recovery or Resilience Advisors in the RCO.