Assessment, Planning and Monitoring Branch

Reflecting on HPC 2024 and agreeing on the way forward for 2025

HPC Steering Group
09 July 2024

OCHA

01 HPC LIGHTENING

HPC LIGHTENING – LESSONS LEARNED
Shorter documents can maintain quality & lighten process
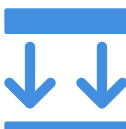
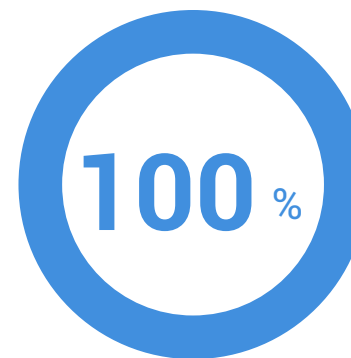**13** **Countries**
Produced HNRPs

44 **Days**
Saved on average for countries producing an HNRP

60% **Shorter**
Documents on average (from 200 to 81)

100 %

HPC 2024 documents

Disaggregated their data by age, gender and disability

HPC LIGHTENING: PROPOSED NEXT STEPS
Standardizing HNRPs + Lightening Other Aspects

- **Documents:** Based on positive experiences, **HNRPs** will be the standard moving forward, with the option to 'break off' the 'HN' and 'RP' components of the document if needed.

- **Other aspects:** Lightening documents alone does NOT lighten the overall HPC – continue looking at other elements (most urgently needs assessment & analysis) to lighten moving forward.
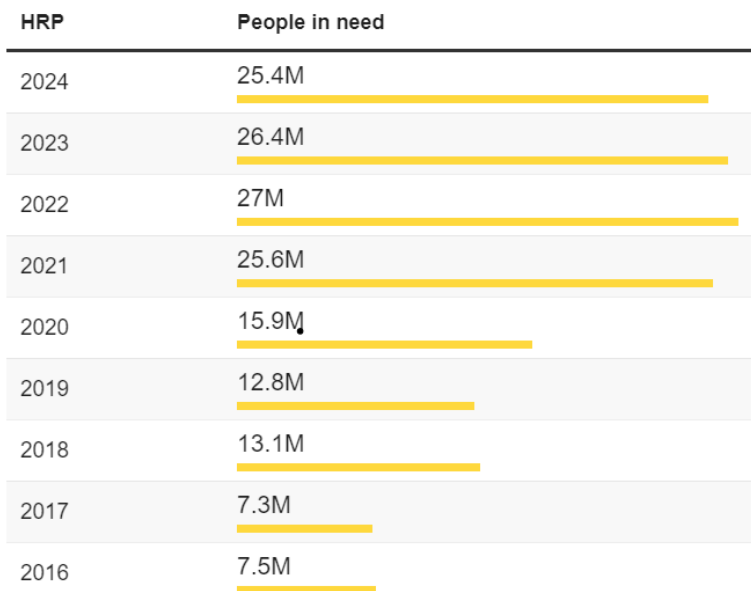
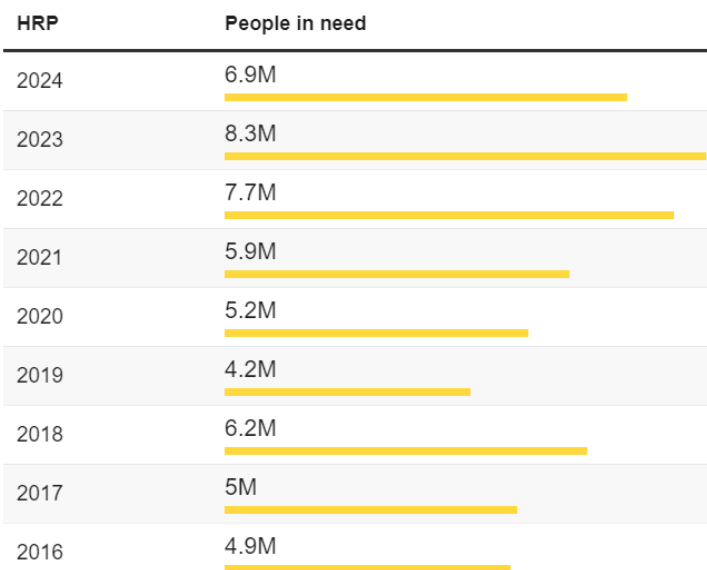# 02

NEEDS ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS

NEEDS ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS
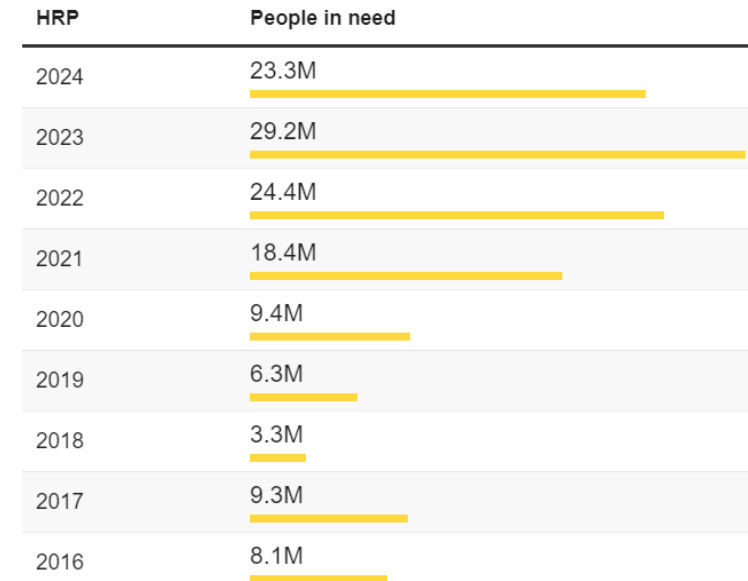Before we start – some history…

Democratic Republic of the Congo

HRP	People in need
2024	25.4M
2023	26.4M
2022	27M
2021	25.6M
2020	15.9M
2019	12.8M
2018	13.1M
2017	7.3M
2016	7.5M

Somalia

HRP	People in need
2024	6.9M
2023	8.3M
2022	7.7M
2021	5.9M
2020	5.2M
2019	4.2M
2018	6.2M
2017	5M
2016	4.9M

Afghanistan

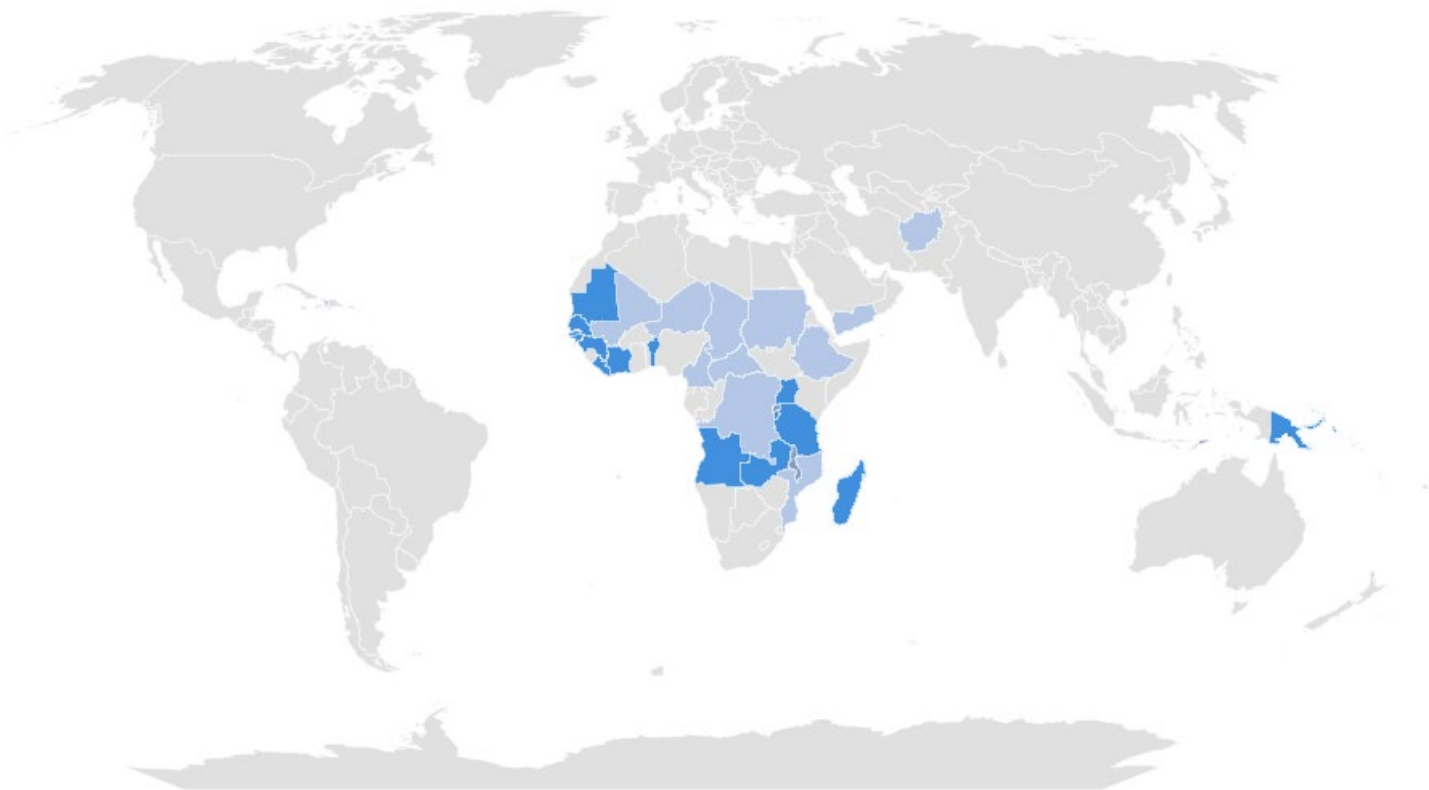| HRP	People in need
2024	23.3M
2023	29.2M
2022	24.4M
2021	18.4M
2020	9.4M
2019	6.3M
2018	3.3M
2017	9.3M
2016	8.1M

NEEDS ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS

Scope *across* countries – we count people in need in countries hit by crises

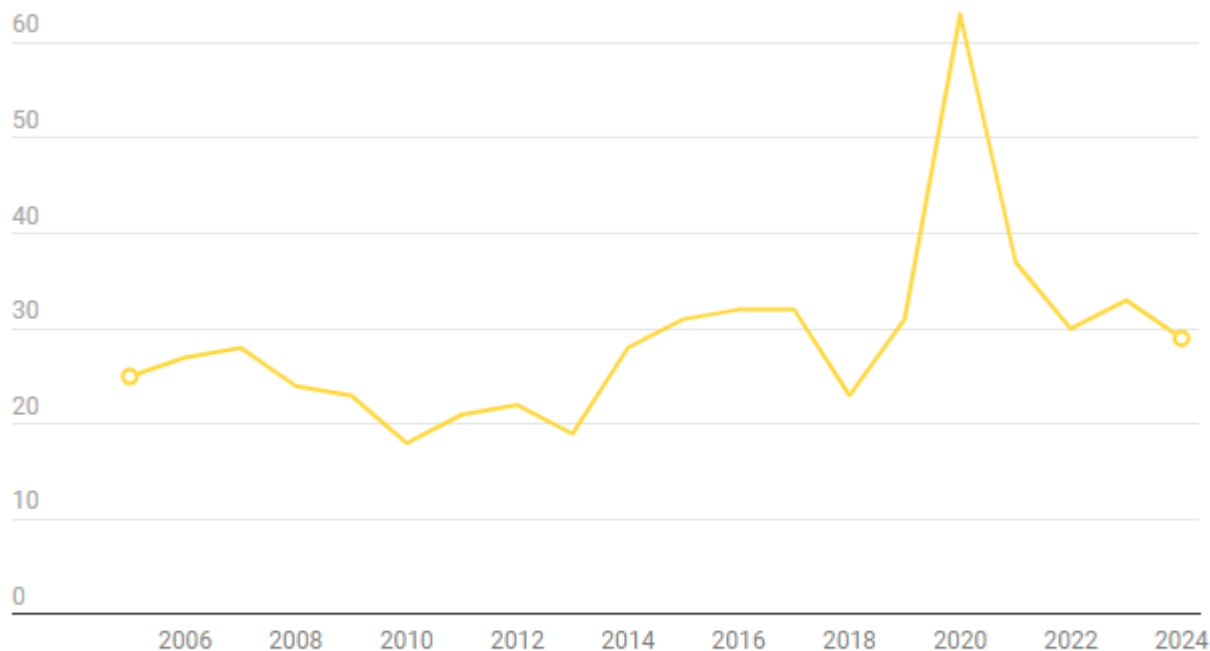**Mapping of the 30 countries with the highest human impact of multidimensional poverty**

Out of 30 countries with highest MDPI **18 countries** (60%) do not have an HRP.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS
Scope *across* countries – we count people in need in countries hit by crises

Number of country plans over time

Line denotes the number of HRPs and Flash Appeals in a given year. Regional plans are excluded. For 2020, by year-end, there were in total 63 countries with an HRP and/or COVID-19 specific plans.

Get the data

After the 2020 COVID peak, we reviewed which countries should/shouldn't have HNOs/HRPs and went from **63 to 36 country plans**

NEEDS ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS
Major drivers of People in Need (PiN) change between HPC 2023 & HPC 2024

Evolution of the humanitarian situation

Changes in the scope of analysis

JIAF 2.0 & methodological adjustments

Several countries saw **improvements in the situation**, e.g. Afghanistan (20% decrease in PiN), Somalia (16% decrease in PiN), Yemen (16% decrease in PiN)

Others saw an **escalation in needs**, which were reflected as an increase in their PiN e.g. Burkina Faso, Haiti, Niger, Myanmar

Shock-based scope of analysis: Several countries added a layer of shock-based analysis to determine the scope of their needs analysis (e.g. South Sudan, CAR, Mali, Mozambique, Chad, Ukraine)
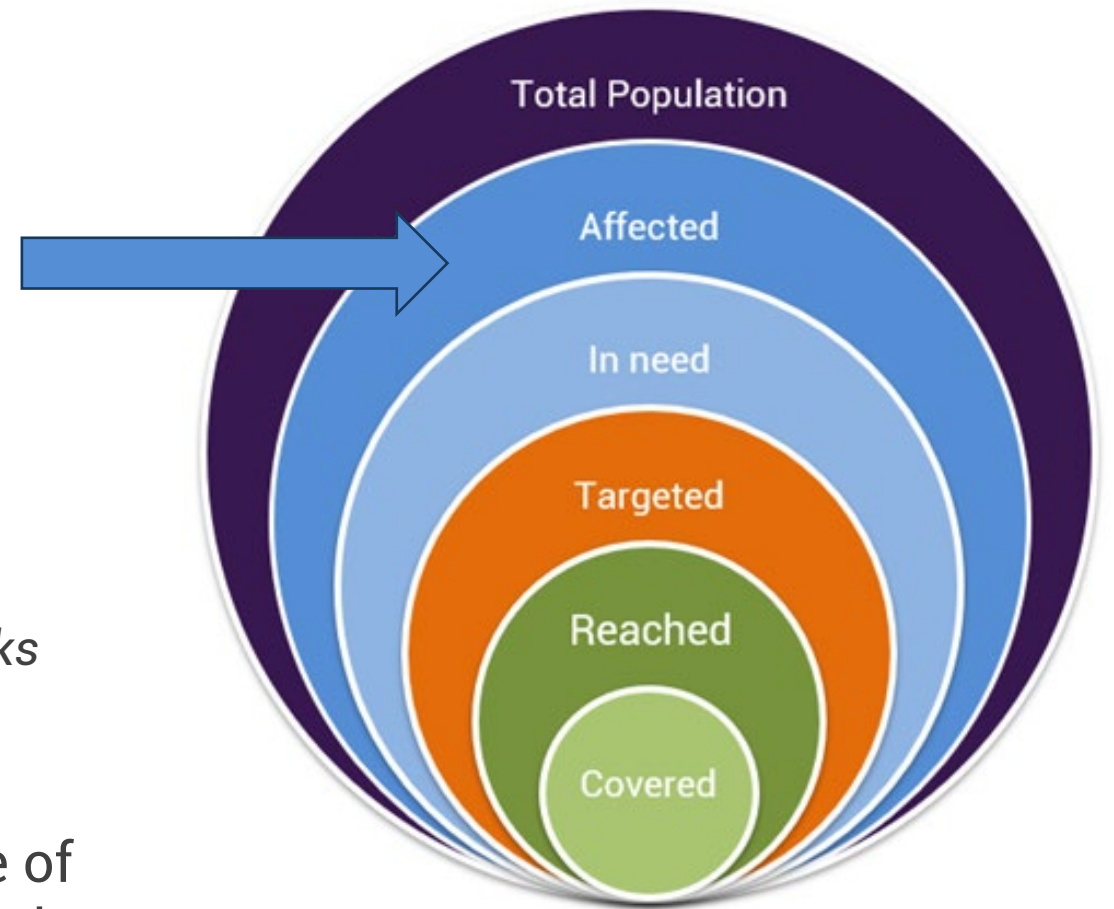
Use of the 'flagging' system: The JIAF 2.0 'flagging' system was used to scrutinize results, and in some instances (e.g. Ethiopia) this resulted in a reduction in PiN.

NEEDS ANALYSIS
Setting the scope: defining the crisis & people affected

1. The JIAF has always included a step to set the **scope of analysis** BUT this has been applied differently across contexts.

2. **Key focus for HPC 2025:**

   A. Analyze shocks in the country, incl.
      - *Nature and intensity*
      - *Geographic area affected*
      - *(if relevant) specific population groups affected*
      - *Overlap of different shocks & interaction of shocks over time*

   B. Identify 'crisis-affected people'.

   C. Request HCT agreement on proposed scope of analysis based on people affected by the crisis.

03 RESPONSE PLANNING

RESPONSE PLANNING
Reflections on 2024 HPC Boundary-Setting

Analysis of 2024 HPC approaches to boundary setting

	Target change 2023-2024	Reduced geographical boundaries	Tight targeting around pop. groups	Reduction of specific activities	How
Colombia	▲ +10%	●	●	●	HRP boundaries were geographically limited to 16 out of 32 departments – those with the highest PiN/severity and where reach of public services is most limited.
DR Congo	▼ -13%	●	●	●	HRP geographical boundaries set by a "global severity score" (GSC) assigned at admin 3 level ("zones de santé") that factors in: acute food insecurity, acute malnutrition, epidemics, population movements, and protection issues. HRP targets 197 areas with GSC 3 and above, and 70 areas with GSC 2 and a individual severity of 3 or above (for one of the five factors listed above). HRP targets specifically internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, and vulnerable host communities.
El Salvador	▲ +2%	●	●	●	
Ethiopia	▼ -23%	●	●	●	
Guatemala	▲ +9%	●	●	●	
Haiti	▲ +14%	●	●	●	
Honduras	▼ -38%	●	●	●	The reduced geographical boundaries of the response may be a result of efforts to limit the geographical scope of the needs analysis.
Mali	▼ -28%	●	●	●	HCT decided to drop strategic objective centered on resilience and emergency preparedness. Tighter targeting of host populations was applied for large urban areas with a population of over 500,000 – the

Three main types of boundary-setting in HPC 2024

- **Most common -**
  - **Defining who & where would be targeted based on geographic severity** (utilizing JIAF) – 10 out of 25 HRPs utilized this.
  - **Defining what would be done by limiting types of activities** (11 out of 25).

- **Least common** – defining specific people/groups to be targeted based on specific considerations (6 out of 25). *NOTE: This could change when PiN/severity is re-introduced.*
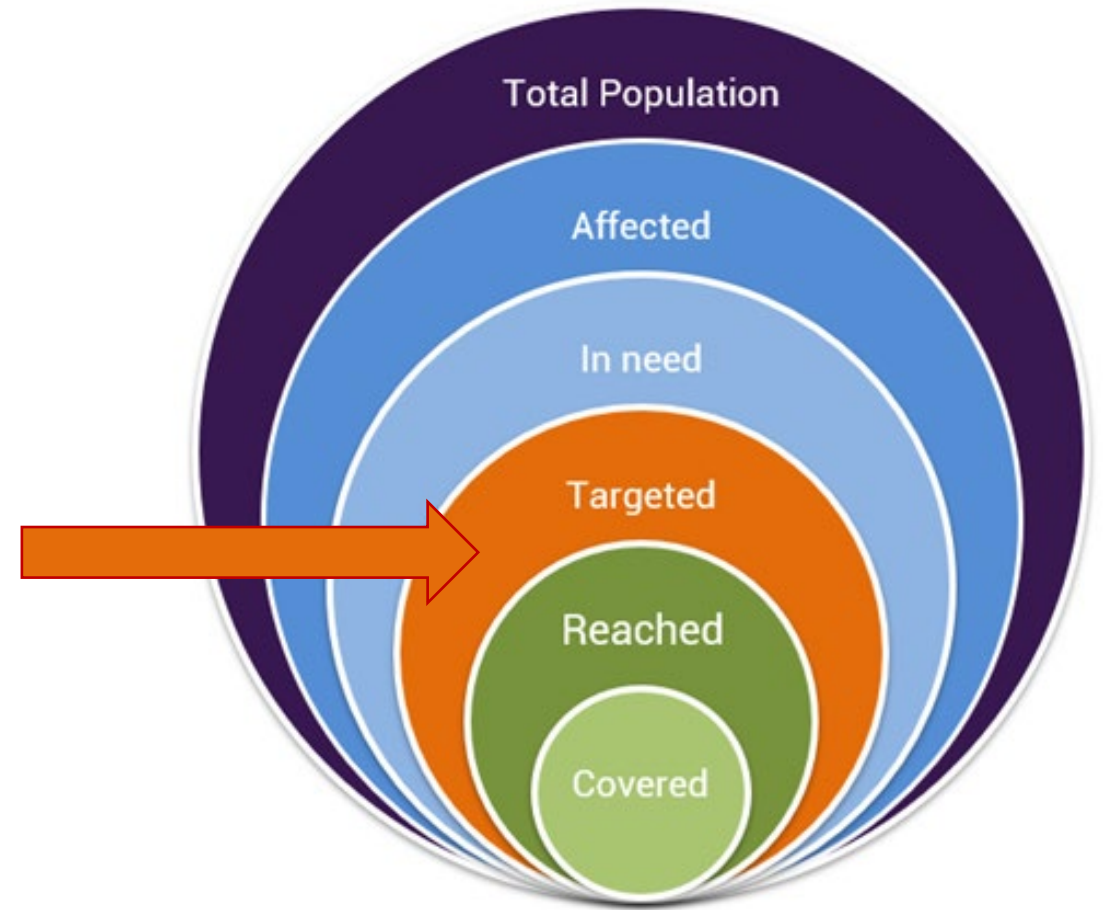
RESPONSE PLANNING
Reflections on 2024 HPC Boundary-Setting

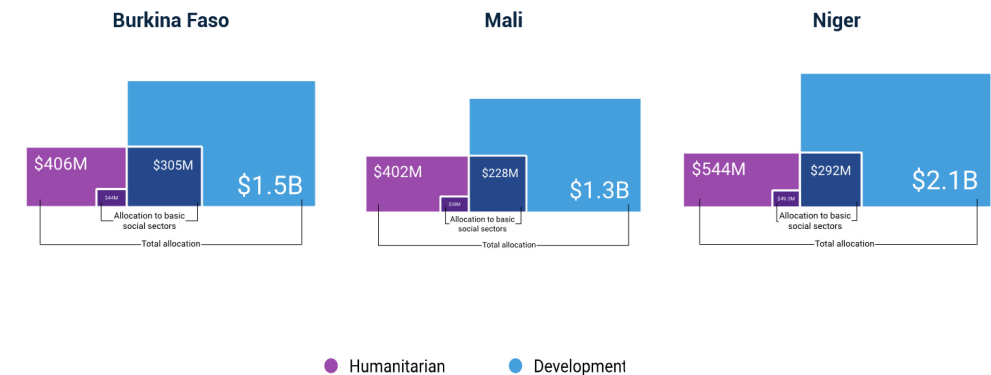### Reclarify the concept and promote consistency for 2025:

- **Undertake a "reality check" on humanitarians' capacity to deliver** in the country, looking at capacity of partners and past delivery.

- **Define "who and where" the response should focus on**, based primarily on the severity of needs.

- **Define "what" humanitarians will deliver** under the appeal, based on people's own priorities and complementarity with other planning frameworks and funding/financing channels.

RESPONSE PLANNING
Stepping-up our engagement with development actors

- **Being clear in HNRPs** on what communities have requested and what humanitarians can/cannot do vs what others need to take forward.

- **Engaging with DCO** on complementarity between HNRPs and UNSDCFs *(NOTE: the absence of a framework that reflects NGOs' development activities means this is incomplete).*

- **Influencing IFI/MDB actions,** particularly re: delivery of "essential services" and social protection in estranged settings.

- **Advocating with donors** re: human consequences of development suspensions/bans.

Burkina Faso

$406M | $305M | $44M | $1.5B
Allocation to basic social sectors
Total allocation

Mali

$402M | $228M | $18M | $1.3B
Allocation to basic social sectors
Total allocation

Niger

$544M | $292M | $49.3M | $2.1B
Allocation to basic social sectors
Total allocation

● Humanitarian ● Development

Analysis of development and humanitarian funding by OCHA ROWCA