

Grand Bargain Self-Reporting Explanatory Guidance

1. All signatories to the Grand Bargain are expected to complete the self-report annually.
2. Self-reports must be returned to the Grand Bargain Secretariat [gbsecretariat@un.org] no later than **Thursday 15 March, 2018**. Any submissions after this date may not be considered by the 2018 Independent Grand Bargain Report.
3. Reporting should reflect activities and progress that has taken place between January 2017 and December 2017.
4. The self-report requests information by work stream, however, in order to best track progress, signatories are asked to provide as much specific and relevant detail on progress made against each of the 51 individual commitments as possible. A full list of commitments for each work stream is included in the self-report template for reference.
5. The questions contained in this self-report are the same as in 2017, however some work streams include additional question for signatories, at the request of the work stream co-conveners. If you are unable to provide this information, please note the reasons for this.
6. Signatories who have not previously completed a self-report are asked to answer question one for each work stream, to provide a baseline of where your organisation stood when it became a Grand Bargain signatory. Existing signatories can complete questions two to five for each work stream, as your 2017 self-report will have already provided the baseline information sought by question one.
7. Please type your answers immediately below each question asked.
8. Signatories are encouraged to report both on progress made, and where they may have experienced obstacles or challenges to realising their commitments.
9. Signatories are encouraged, where possible and relevant, to reflect on their contributions to the Grand Bargain both as recipients of humanitarian funds and donors of humanitarian funds. This will allow us to capture the transfer of benefits accrued at higher ends of the value chain down to the frontline.
10. Signatories are asked to limit their responses to a maximum of 500 words per work stream.
11. Self-reports are public documents, and will be published as submitted on the IASC-hosted Grand Bargain [website](#) from 3rd June, 2018.

12. Self-reports will be used to inform the 2018 Independent Annual Grand Bargain Report, which will provide a collective analysis of the progress for each work stream, and for the Grand Bargain as a whole. The Independent Annual Grand Bargain report will be published prior to the 2018 Annual Grand Bargain Meeting on 18 June 2018, in New York.
13. The 2018 Independent Annual Grand Bargain Report is being prepared by [ODI/HPG](#). Signatories may be contacted by ODI/HPG as part of their research and preparation of the Independent Report.
14. If you require support or advice to complete your self-report, you may direct enquiries to the Grand Bargain Secretariat [gbsecretariat@un.org].

Gender Inclusion

Signatories are encouraged address to the gender dimensions of their Grand Bargain commitments. For reporting on each work stream, consideration should be given to the guidance provided by the [Aide-Memoire on Gender Mainstreaming in the Grand Bargain](#) that addresses the gender dimensions of resources, capacity, evidence and data, participation, leadership, accountability and communication within the Grand Bargain. Signatories are also welcome to provide additional detail on how they consider they have, at a macro level, ensured their Grand Bargain follow-up is gender-responsive, and to include any examples of good practice that they wish to share. This data will assist in the preparation of the 2018 Independent Grand Bargain report, which will assess the extent to which gender has been considered by Grand Bargain work streams.



2018 Grand Bargain Annual Self-Reporting – [Name of Signatory]

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Work stream 2 – Localization

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Increase and support multi-year investment in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.*
2. *Understand better and work to remove or reduce barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.*
3. *Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.*
4. *Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.*
5. *Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a 'localisation' marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.*
6. *Make greater use of funding tools which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO-led and other pooled funds.*

Localisation work stream co-conveners reporting request: What percentage of your humanitarian funding in 2017 was provided to local and national responders (a) directly (b) through pooled funds, or (c) through a single intermediary?¹

UN Women is in the process of developing its tracking mechanism on funding support to local organizations so that it will be able to report on this in the future.

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

UN Women's model of operation has always had the developing and leveraging the capacity of local women's organisations and facilitating their access to the decision making, planning

¹ The "Identified Categories for Tracking Aid Flows" document agreed through silence procedure ([available here](#)) provides relevant definitions. The detailed data collection form ([available here](#)) may also assist you in responding to this question. Returning this form with your self report is optional, but encouraged.

and service delivery processes as central to its work based on overall mandate and comparative advantage. This is equally true for its contribution to humanitarian action. At the time of the Grand Bargain's signature, UN Women did this primarily through its existing programming providing a combination of technical, financial and political support (the latter including, for example, facilitating access of national women's ministries or women's NGOs to decision-making fora for humanitarian response).

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

Local women's organizations and women's groups are key informants, knowledgeable of local needs and opportunities and important community mobilisers. UN Women supports and leverages the capacity of local women's organizations and institutions and works to remove barriers to their participation in national coordination mechanisms by facilitating their access to humanitarian decision making, planning and service delivery. In 2017, UN Women supported 206 local women's organizations in 28 countries to play a role in humanitarian response and recovery in complex humanitarian settings. The support included provision of funding, fundraising and advocacy support, capacity development and training and facilitating access to UN led national coordination mechanisms.

The Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (previously the Global Acceleration Instrument) was set up in 2016 as a flexible and rapid financing mechanism that supports quality interventions by local organisations engaging in humanitarian and peacebuilding interventions. By investing directly in local women's groups, the WPHF provides an effective and efficient way to provide significantly higher levels of direct support to local responders. In 2017, the WPHF supported women's participation in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, response and recovery in Burundi, Colombia, Jordan and Solomon Island, Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

In the next two years, UN Women plans to expand its operational presence in crisis affected countries, with a central focus on supporting the engagement and access of local women's groups to the planning and programming processes of response, recovery and resilience.

Leveraging its triple mandate of normative, coordination and programmatic, UN Women will, in partnership with other UN entities design a gender enabler framework and programme of action, aimed at bridging the gap between commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment and their implementation along the humanitarian development nexus. The gender enabler framework and programme of action will include practical approaches to leveraging the capacity of local women's organizations and to provide leadership and ensuring adequate support for their efforts. The gender enabler programme will also strengthen national governments to establish gender accountability frameworks linked to their national planning mechanisms.

In addition, UN Women intends to scale up the Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund as a good practice for providing support to local responders in an effective way with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment. UN Women is also developing an emergency fund (UNWEF) that will allow pre-financing of UN Women's crisis response efforts, including the provision of support to local women's organisations, as implementing partners and as contributors to the coordination efforts.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

Localisation needs to be gender-responsive to be effective in taking into account the role of local women's organisations and groups in humanitarian response. UN Women has partnered with 206 local women's organizations in 28 countries to support displaced and vulnerable women in complex humanitarian settings providing humanitarian services to more than 113,000 women and girls in 2017. Through UN Women efforts under the localisation workstream, UN Women-led advocacy facilitated 72 local organizations to provide input into the planning and coordination of the humanitarian response and recovery within their country contexts. These efforts help to identify the distinct needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of women, men, girls and boys of affected communities and ensure these are incorporated throughout the humanitarian response cycle. For example, UN Women supported a gender-responsive post-drought impact assessment in Somalia through organizing a consultation with local women's organizations on their key priorities that resulted in a Women's Charter of Demands.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Good practices and lessons learned from UN Women's efforts under localisation include:

- **Equal visibility:** UN Women strives to ensure greater recognition and visibility for the efforts, roles, innovations and achievements of local women's organizations, as well as the actual and potential contributions and leadership potential of crisis affected women. To achieve this, UN Women leverages its partnerships with women's civil society networks and promotes local women's organizations and actors' meaningful role in global advocacy platforms and field level humanitarian coordination. For example, at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Cancun in 2017, UN Women co-hosted a side event on the engagement of women's organisations in the implementation of the Sendai Framework drawing focus to local women's initiatives on gender-responsive DRR. Similarly, in Sierra Leone during the landslide crisis response, UN Women facilitated the creation of a Charter of Demands from local women's groups addressed to the humanitarian coordination mechanism, voicing their specific needs to be included in the formal strategic response planning process.

- **Gender-responsive capacity building:** UN Women’s prevention, preparedness, and response efforts provide capacity development for women’s organizations to better engage across the humanitarian programme cycle and strengthens the institutional capacity of national duty bearers and humanitarian stakeholders to better mainstream gender in their efforts. For example, in 2017 UN Women supported 206 women’s groups in 28 countries to play a role in the decision-making processes of prevention, preparedness, and response planning and programming.
- **Gender-responsive financing:** UN Women promotes adequate funding allocations to gender responsive DRR and humanitarian response. To that end, UN Women manages the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) which aims to provide financial support that increases women’s engagement and leadership in humanitarian action, protect women and girls’ human rights and promotes women’s involvement in the economic recovery of their communities. In 2017, the WPHF allocated \$2 million to women’s organizations in Jordan and a Pacific multi-country allocation, supporting women the meaningful participation of women and their organizations in the humanitarian decision making, as well as their protection against sexual and gender-based violence.
- **A holistic approach to partnerships** – UN Women continues to seek out and establish partnerships with women’s organizations and international organizations who look to drive the gender-responsive humanitarian & DRR agenda forward. In 2017, together with IFRC and UNISDR, UN Women launched its *Global Programme in Support of a Gender Responsive Sendai Framework Implementation: Addressing the Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate* (GIR). The GIR provides a mechanism to support countries operationalize and achieve the commitments for gender sensitive implementation of the Sendai Framework, through dual emphasis on effectiveness and localization: supporting local actors, building on and promoting their capacities and institutionalizing gender at local, national and regional level networks. The collaboration leverages IFRC’s strong global and local networks of volunteers and national societies; UNISDR’s convening power on DRR at global level and UN WOMEN’s global body of knowledge and expertise on gender equality and women’s empowerment and its strong network of women and civil society organizations through its field presence.

Work stream 3 – Cash

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

- 1. Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.*
- 2. Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.*
- 3. Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and combinations thereof.*
- 4. Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.*
- 5. Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.*
- 6. Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate. Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.*

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

UN Women recognized the significant potential of cash based interventions as a pragmatic tool to facilitate the self-reliance, recovery and resilience of crisis affected women and their dependents. This was demonstrated by the results of its successful cash-for-work initiative for displaced women in Jordan since 2012, which led to the development of UN Women's response and recovery flagship programme (LEAP) which positions women at the heart of community resilience building. In addition, its research findings from its study on The Effect of Gender Equality Programming on Humanitarian Outcomes (2015) demonstrate how empowering women as the main recipients of cash based assistance had a multiplier effect of improved outcomes – such as education and health indicators - at the household and community level. However, overall, UN Women's actual role in cash assistance and contribution to thinking in the area was minimal at time of signature of the Grand Bargain.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

UN Women's Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response Office has developed a literature review on the effect of cash-based programming on gender outcomes in both development and humanitarian settings to contribute to evidence based approaches that lead to transformative change for women and girls. UN Women is also developing its Cash-based intervention strategy for humanitarian settings. UN Women has also participated in evidence

based advocacy and events such as the Learning Forum on Gender and Cash Based Programming in Africa in February 2018. Since the Grand Bargain, UN Women has successfully utilized cash-based programming in 16 countries across humanitarian-development settings. Examples include:

- **Jordan:** UN Women, as part of their Women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in Humanitarian Action (LEAP) program, provides gender-sensitive cash-for-work opportunities for Syrian women living in the Za’atari refugee camp in Jordan. The program links available work to the refugee camp economy. The opportunity to earn a small amount of cash serves as an enticement to bring women to one of three camp “oases” - areas which serve as safe spaces for women and girls. Each oasis operates as multi-purpose spaces where women can work and socialize, be linked to protection programming and resources, and access further empowerment programming through vocational training and other educational activities. A recent report found that women and girls overwhelmingly reported that the cash transfer had helped regenerate community bonds, rebuild social networks, and provide relief from isolation and boredom.

- **Haiti:** In Haiti, UN Women is developing a pilot that links a cash component with broader programming to create a retailing platform for women focused on the water sector. The program aims to digitalize business processes to create a track record and credit profile for rural Haitian women, helping unlock access to finance. The longer-term objective is to strengthen the resilience of Haitian women and reduce their dependency on humanitarian aid by increasing revenue opportunities and household access to clean water and energy.

- **Brazil:** UN Women recently collaborated with Promundo, a global leader in promoting gender justice, on a pilot linked to Brazil’s Programa Bolsa Familia (PBF), the largest conditional cash transfer program in the world. Recent research found that despite all its positive benefits and despite primarily targeting women, the PBF was not on its own gender transformative. The pilot intervention focused on messaging and education sessions targeted to female beneficiaries, their male partners, and professionals who work with beneficiaries such as health clinic workers, ministry officials and education leaders. Each workshop session discussed different gender issues, exploring how engaging men in the division of household responsibilities and women’s participation inside and outside the home could create more gender-equitable households. Findings from the pilot evaluation note substantial changes in attitudes of both partners towards more equal decision-making about household investments, reproductive decisions and parenting. The study also found men spending more time with their children both in caregiving and play.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

UN Women’s CBI Strategy focuses on leveraging UN Women’s strengths in advocacy and technical assistance with strategic partnerships, within and outside the UN system. Cash-based interventions combined with complimentary gender-responsive programming represent a unique opportunity to provide women and girls with equal access to humanitarian aid and create a means to involve women more directly and lead in solutions that bridge humanitarian-development-peace divide. UN Women’s CBI Strategy is based on

three strategic pillars: evidence-building, technical assistance and targeted programming, and advocacy. As UN Women expands its country operations in response, recovery and resilience building programming, cash-based interventions will be one of the key tools to deliver effective and empowering service delivery. Drawing on its new strategy, UN Women will over the course of the coming year develop detailed guidance materials on gender-responsive CBIs and build internal capacity to step-up the extent of cash assistance as an element in its response and recovery humanitarian programming.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

UN Women believes that ensuring gender-responsive CBIs can yield a better return on investment by creating improved humanitarian outcomes and more durable solutions for all refugees. Gender-responsive cash-based interventions which recognize existing disparities and address the needs of all refugees equally, have the potential to positively impact women and girls across an array of protection and empowerment dimensions. Without these gender considerations, cash-based programming may fail to reach those left furthest behind and possibly limit rather than create the opportunity for greater gender-transformative change. Evidence from the development sector demonstrates that cash transfers can reduce intimate partner violence, decrease early and forced marriage and pregnancy, improve adolescent girl school attendance rates, and advance some dimensions of female decision-making. In the humanitarian sector, however, the evidence on how CBIs affect gender outcomes is much more limited and mixed. A 2017 UN Women literature review looked at the outcomes at the intersect of cash-based programming, gender, and humanitarian response. Despite the limited evidence in the humanitarian space, the robust findings from the development sector suggests that gender-responsive CBIs that address the unique needs of women and men and girls and boys have the potential to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and possibly lead to more resilient and empowered households in recovery.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

UN Women Literature Review: A 2017 UN Women literature review looked at the outcomes at the intersect of cash-based programming, gender, and humanitarian response. One of the key findings of the report is that there is a gap in research and understanding on gender-responsive cash-based programmes as well as how cash-based program design features can affect gender equality outcomes. Evidence from the development sector suggest that program design features such as transfer size, frequency and duration, targeting, conditionality, complementary interventions, and use of technology can strongly influence the size and direction of both protection and empowerment outcomes. However, to date, in humanitarian response, there is no clear understanding on what type of a cash-based programming works best for women and girls in any given context.

Research on gender transformative cash programming engaging men and boys: UN Women recently collaborated with Promundo, a global leader in promoting gender justice, on a pilot linked to Brazil's Programa Bolsa Familia (PBF), the largest conditional cash transfer program in the world. Recent research found that despite all its positive benefits and despite primarily targeting women, the PBF was not on its own gender transformative. The pilot

intervention focused on messaging and education sessions targeted to female beneficiaries, their male partners, and professionals who work with beneficiaries such as health clinic workers, ministry officials and education leaders. Each workshop session discussed different gender issues, exploring how engaging men in the division of household responsibilities and women's participation inside and outside the home could create more gender-equitable households. Findings from the pilot evaluation note substantial changes in attitudes of both partners towards more equal decision-making about household investments, reproductive decisions and parenting. The study also found men spending more time with their children both in caregiving and play. Similarly, in humanitarian settings, the importance of engaging men and boys in order to contribute to more sustainable gender transformative change is not well understood.

Work stream 5 – Needs Assessment

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.*
2. *Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimising intrusion into the lives of affected people. Conduct the overall assessment in a transparent, collaborative process led by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator with full involvement of the Humanitarian Country Team and the clusters/sectors and in the case of sudden onset disasters, where possible, by the government. Ensure sector-specific assessments for operational planning are undertaken under the umbrella of a coordinated plan of assessments at inter-cluster/sector level.*
3. *Share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with the appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks. Jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for projections and estimates.*
4. *Dedicate resources and involve independent specialists within the clusters to strengthen data collection and analysis in a fully transparent, collaborative process, which includes a brief summary of the methodological and analytical limitations of the assessment.*
5. *Prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis. As part of the IASC Humanitarian Response Plan process on the ground, it is the responsibility of the empowered Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to ensure the development of the prioritised, evidence-based response plans.*
6. *Commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritisation to strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders in the needs assessment.*
7. *Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in adherence to humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian and development programming.*

Needs assessment work stream co-conveners reporting request: What hurdles, if any, might be addressed to allow for more effective implementation of the GB commitment?

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

UN Women has long advocated for needs assessments to be based on the collection of sex and age disaggregated data and complimented by a contextual gender analysis to understand the impact of a given crisis on women, girls, men and boys so that their differing and specific needs can be identified and addressed. Furthermore, UN Women has advocated for the inclusion of gender expertise in all assessment coordination and data gathering teams. At time of signature of the Grand Bargain UN Women had worked to provide tools for gender-sensitive needs assessment and contributed technical expertise to a number of needs assessment exercises. This included developing the gender chapter for the PDNA Guidance resource, created in collaboration with UNDP, the EU and World Bank.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

UN Women completed the process of updating the IASC's Gender in Humanitarian Action Handbook, providing specific guidance on how to conduct participatory and inclusive needs assessments and gender analysis that feeds in to the humanitarian programme cycle's process of developing a humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan to guide response planning and programming. The completed handbook was submitted to the IASC Working Group for approval in December 2017 (and was endorsed by the Working Group in February 2018).

In addition, UN Women, as the co-chair of the IASC's Gender Reference Group, has been leading on the update of the IASC's Gender in Humanitarian Action policy so that it provides prescribed roles and responsibilities for the integration of gender across all levels of the IASC's representation – including throughout the HPC process. The new policy underlines the IASC's commitment to ensure that strategic planning is based on participatory needs assessment and analysis that identifies the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys. It outlines the responsibilities of the HCT, clusters and inter-cluster coordination to make sure that this is done. The new IASC Gender Policy was endorsed by the IASC Working Group on the 27th December 2017

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

The finalized handbook will be distributed in 2018 and supported with a series of face to face roll out practical trainings in four countries on how to integrate gender throughout the HPC process – including needs assessments. More countries will also be reached, funding dependent. An online version of the handbook will also be made, offering the same participatory and inclusive needs assessment guidance, as well as an e-learning platform.

In addition to the IASC gender policy update, UN Women is establishing a gender accountability framework to monitor adherence to the policy's directives, including gender in the assessment and planning process of the HPC at the field level.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

UN Women is investing in its internal capacity for humanitarian response so that it is able to provide technical support to its own country offices to respond in crisis settings. This includes the development of an internal surge roster of experienced staff who can provide immediate operational humanitarian support to UN Women's country offices in crisis affected locations. Also, UN Women is investing in the training of its country representatives on gender in humanitarian action so that they are able to engage as needed in crisis contexts to the coordination effort and implement UN Women crisis response programming. By extension this also means providing the coordination mechanisms (HCT, clusters etc) with the capacity they need to make sure strategic planning evidence base includes gender focused assessment and analysis.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other rief) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

The formulation of the IASC Gender in Humanitarian Action Handbook, the IASC Gender Policy and the IASC Gender Accountability Framework was a highly consultative and collaborative processes. The formulation of the Handbook included field consultations and field testing of the content. The main feedback from the field was that the handbook should contain as much practical and pragmatic guidance as possible, based on case studies and best practice. This feedback was taken on board and is reflected in the final endorsed version of the handbook.

Work stream 10 – Humanitarian – Development engagement

Aid organisations and donors commit to:

1. *Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.*
2. *Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.*
3. *Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.*
4. *Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.*
5. *Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.*

Humanitarian-Development engagement work stream co-conveners reporting request:

What has your organisation done to operationalise the humanitarian-development nexus at country level?"

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

UN Women had developed its strategic and operational approach to humanitarian interventions through the development of its flagship programmes, to deliver effective, quality programming and coordination that incorporate gender equality considerations across the humanitarian, peace and security and development continuum. Specifically, the programmes are intended to increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness by developing the resilience of crisis affected women and girls by integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into the planning and programming and interlinkages of prevention and preparedness (Gender Inequality of Risk) and response and recovery (LEAP - Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Prevention) interventions. Based on this, at time of

signature UN Women had a modest portfolio of programming designed specifically to bridge the humanitarian-development continuum through the provision of one-stop-shop centres providing a range of offerings to women and girls that could transition throughout the course of a crisis from emergency services to services more focused on establishing livelihoods.

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

UN Women has been building strategic partnerships with key partners, including IFRC and UNISDR, in order to formulate solutions to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities, drawing on local resources to design local solutions, and engage women and girls as leaders and agents of change.

These partnerships are forming the basis for scaled up programming to better connect humanitarian and development work through disaster-preparedness actions and through linking response to recovery through UN Women's crisis response programming. In the context of prevention and preparedness, and together with IFRC and UNISDR, UN Women launched an innovative Global Programme in Support of a Gender Responsive Sendai Framework Implementation: Addressing the Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate (GIR). The Programme provides a mechanism to support countries operationalize and achieve the commitments for gender sensitive implementation of the Sendai Framework and will be implemented in 23 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

In addition, UN Women has co-chaired the group developing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidance for all UN Country Teams, and in that context has ensured that that guidance is clear on concrete ways in which UN Country Teams can best promote coherence between development and humanitarian assistance. UN Women also takes part in the OCHA coordinated Emergency Response Planning meetings, which are updating Guidelines across UN agencies.

Also, UN Women's comprehensive model for crisis response (entitled Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection LEAP), promotes resilience and provides durable solutions to crisis affected women and girls, as well as their families and communities. This is done by ensuring that women and girls affected by crisis lead, participate in, are empowered by and benefit from response and recovery efforts.

LEAP currently operates in 36 crisis countries. UN Women has established empowerment hubs as a safe space for displaced and vulnerable women and girls to convene and access cash for work opportunities, effective services, protection mechanisms and empowerment, livelihood support and Skills training and vocational learning. The immediate short-term livelihood assistance provided under the programme serves as an entry point to more sustainable livelihood solutions.

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

UN Women will work with UNISDR and IFRC to launch country level programmes based on the *Global Programme in Support of a Gender Responsive Sendai Framework Implementation: Addressing the Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience to Natural Hazards in a Changing Climate (GIR)*.

UN Women will also continue to scale up its LEAP programme, as a practical means to bridge support for women and girls in humanitarian context towards longer-term development solutions and will continue to support other UN agencies in translating commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment into action along humanitarian, peace and security and development continuum.

Building on the LEAP programme approach, UN Women plans to launch a Second Chance Education and Vocational Learning (SCE) Programme that provides a comprehensive solution for marginalized women and young women who have missed out on education and who are at risk of being left behind. It offers marginalized and young women, their families, local communities and societies the benefits of access to educational services which are tailored not only to their needs as learners, but also to their future as earners. In humanitarian contexts the SCE programme will leverage existing LEAP programmes and empowerment hubs.

In addition, UN Women, in partnership with UNDP, is developing an *Enablers Programme* with the objective of increase system-wide action of UN agencies and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) partners towards bridging the gap between norms and standards and results on the ground across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. It aims to work at country level in comprehensive partnerships with a multitude of actors through technical support to ensure that norms and standards - as outlined in the 2017 IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action and its Accountability Framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework (CRRF), and Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and follow-on resolutions - are reflected in country level frameworks and translated into actionable initiatives and results for people.

4. Efficiency gains

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

UN Women's efforts to respond to complex humanitarian crises takes place along the comprehensive humanitarian development continuum in line with Grand Bargain commitments. UN Women recognizes that investing in women's resilience is a strategy to invest in community resilience and accelerate transition to recovery. In 2017 UN Women's LEAP programme provided protection, livelihood and empowerment support to 113,000 women and girl out of 126 safe-spaces and Empowerment Hubs.

5. Good practices and lessons learned

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

UN Women leverages its triple coordination, normative and operational mandate by promoting gender-responsive preparedness, prevention and response across the humanitarian development nexus. This includes influencing global norms and policies, promoting UN system-wide accountability and by filling the gaps in humanitarian response by designing and implementing resilience building and emergency response programmes.

From the results of its empowerment and self-reliance programming model, UN Women advocates for response strategies that link short-term humanitarian support to long term durable solutions. This should be done through a comprehensive and holistic service package - combining livelihood, protection and empowerment support. This would include linking cash for work opportunities to job placements, business opportunities and linkages to markets to ensure transition to more sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Furthermore, comprehensive service package linking livelihoods to women's empowerment support, working with men and boys, and protection awareness and training can pave the way for more progressive gender norms to emerge.