

Grand Bargain in 2021:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)

Point of Contact: Richie Hannah, Lead Adviser - Humanitarian,
Richard.hannah@mfat.govt.nz

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than **4 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

Grand Bargain in 2021

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2021?

- 1) New quality funding commitments for humanitarian partners** - In 2021 Aotearoa New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs approved new three-year, un-earmarked funding commitments to our multilateral humanitarian partners. The total funding envelope for these core contributions is slightly higher than in our recently concluded funding triennium.

- 2) Continued support for localised humanitarian action in the Pacific** - Aotearoa New Zealand continues to provide significant direct support to local humanitarian actors in the Pacific. In 2021 Fiji was impacted by a major outbreak of the COVID-19 delta variant after previously being COVID free. Aotearoa New Zealand's support to Fiji's outbreak response included over NZ\$5 million that we made available directly to Fijian civil society partners. This supported community-based groups to play a significant role in the response.

Question 2: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 1 (quality funding).

*Enabling priority 1: A critical mass of quality funding is reached that allows an effective and efficient response, ensuring visibility and accountability.
(For ease of reference, see Senior Officials Meeting recommendations [here](#).)*

Aotearoa New Zealand recognises that quality funding supports a more effective and efficient humanitarian system. Our new multi-year and fully flexible funding commitments will contribute to the desired critical mass of quality funding being reached.

Question 3: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 2 (localisation and participation).

Enabling priority 2: Greater support is provided for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders and the participation of affected communities in addressing humanitarian needs.

Aotearoa New Zealand's direct engagement with local civil society groups in Fiji supported greater localisation and participation of affected communities. With a partnership approach, this included consultation and engagement opportunities between civil society leadership and the New Zealand High Commissioner as well as High Commission staff. The civil society groups had consulted with the communities they represented to inform their proposed activities. Local community groups were then directly involved in the delivery of response activities.

We also continue to recognise that effective intermediaries can play a critical role in supporting and empowering local humanitarian actors. In 2021 we continued to fund New Zealand NGOs to work in partnership with local organisations under the New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership.

Grand Bargain and cross-cutting issues

Question 4: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment¹ in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (Please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

In 2021 Aotearoa New Zealand remained committed to supporting gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian settings. This commitment is demonstrated through a number of investments we made during the year:

- In 2021 we continued to provide UNFPA with core funding, and also made contributions to their operations in Bangladesh and Afghanistan. The latter contribution was made shortly after the Taliban assumed control of Afghanistan, in recognition of the increased protection risks for women and girls.
- Mother and infant kits are a standard item in Aotearoa New Zealand's pre-positioned humanitarian supplies. In 2021 we provided mother and infant kits to Fiji and Timor-Leste following significant natural disasters and Covid-19 outbreaks.

¹ Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available [here](#).

- Over 10,000 women in Fiji received targeted support for women's health and hygiene during the Covid-19 outbreak in 2021.
- Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia continued to co-fund the Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) in 2021. One of the aims of the PIEMA initiative is to support greater gender equality amongst staff working in emergency management agencies in the Pacific.
- Our multi-year partnership with International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) to promote sexual and reproductive health in emergencies in three Pacific countries continued throughout 2021.
- Mainstreaming gender continues to be a focus of our humanitarian partnerships with NZ NGOs. In the New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership we ask our partners to explain how their planned activities will support gender equality, and to provide gender-disaggregated data when reporting at the conclusion of activities.

Aotearoa New Zealand's humanitarian diplomacy complemented these investments. In 2021 we advocated for gender equality and women's empowerment in a range of international humanitarian fora, including in donor support groups, in humanitarian resolutions at the United Nations, and in a number of public statements related to the Afghanistan crisis.

Question 5: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

Aotearoa New Zealand is committed to working more effectively across the humanitarian-development nexus.

Recognising the Pacific is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, our development cooperation programming in the region reflects nexus thinking by investing in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures alongside humanitarian preparedness and response. Our humanitarian team coordinates with those managing other funding streams to ensure our investments across these areas are aligned.

We aim to take a long term partnership approach, with a number of multi-year investments that support the capacity of local and national actors in the Pacific. This includes support for agencies that work throughout the disaster cycle (risk

reduction, readiness, response and recovery) and targeted investments with specialised agencies to support disability inclusive humanitarian action and the protection of sexual and reproductive health rights in emergencies.

At a global level, Aotearoa New Zealand continued to support anticipatory financing through both advocacy and investments in 2021. We recognise that timely mobilisation of funds before emergency needs reach a critical level can help to minimise the scale of humanitarian emergencies. Our provision of quality funding to humanitarian partners also supports effective multi-year planning.

In 2021 New Zealand continued to invest in peacebuilding efforts with a NZ\$3m contribution to the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

Aotearoa New Zealand will continue to periodically allocate humanitarian funding to large-scale global emergencies and in some instances this funding will not be supported by complementary development or peace-building investments. This is because New Zealand is best placed to oversee nexus programming in contexts where it has a diplomatic presence or existing development cooperation programmes.

Question 6: Has your institution taken any steps towards improving risk sharing with its partners? If so, please describe how. *(For ease of reference, please see a set of actions to enhance risk sharing as suggested in the Netherlands and the ICRC [Statement on risk sharing](#).)*²

Aotearoa New Zealand recognises that risk is an inherent part of humanitarian action. Through our contracting modalities we seek to empower our humanitarian partners to utilise their own risk management processes and minimise the additional burdens we place on them through our own risk management requirements.

² During the 2021 Annual meeting and in consultation leading up to this Signatories have expressed a strong interest in advancing the risk-sharing agenda. As communicated, the Netherlands, ICRC and InterAction are in the process of setting up a Risk Sharing Platform. This work will benefit greatly from an inventory of Signatories' risk-sharing practices.