

Grand Bargain in 2021:

Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

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Date of Submission: February 16, 2022

(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?

The Korean government has contributed to achieving “quality funding” by increasing multi-year and flexible funding. It contributed more than 71 million USD of unearmarked or softly earmarked funding and 14 million USD for multi-year funding in 2021.

At the same time, it took part in joint efforts to achieve “localisation and participation” by contributing 8.5 million USD to nine CBPFs and 6 million USD to CERF. When it provided its emergency relief to those heavily affected by natural disasters in 2021, it supported various activities operated by national responders and national Red Cross societies.

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](#).)

With the ROK’s flexible funding, the humanitarian organizations in the countries facing the protracted humanitarian crisis such as Syria, Yemen, Iraq, and Palestine took various humanitarian activities of Humanitarian Response Plans. The ROK contributed to strengthening effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian activities by providing multi-year and flexible funding to WFP’s UNHAS and School Food Programme, UNHCR’s CRRF, UNICEF Thematic Fund, and UNFPA Thematic Fund from 2020 to 2022.

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.

The ROK supported local and national responders to improve their institutional capacities including preparedness, response and coordination. For instance, it has provided multi-year funding to IFRC's Integrated Flood Resilience Programme in Bangladesh and Integrated Community Based Risk Reduction Program in East Timor. These programmes strengthen the community resilience capacity of the disaster vulnerable households through a community led approach.

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.

The ROK has been a strong supporter for the gender equality and women’s empowerment, particularly, of those in conflicts and post-conflict situations. Under its “Action with Women and Peace Initiative (AWP)”, launched in 2018, the Korean government held “the Third International Conference on Action with women and Peace” in a hybrid online and offline format in 2021. Over 1,000 participants took part in the discussions on the ways to strengthen women's roles and leadership in building and sustaining peace, with the survivor-centered approach.

Moreover, the ROK supported various projects for gender equality and women’s empowerment in cooperation with aid organizations. For instance, it supported projects of UNFPA in Yemen and Syria to deliver lifesaving Sexual and Reproductive Health services to women and girls. It provided its contribution to UNICEF’s project related to gender-based violence against Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

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.

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

The ROK has made various efforts to integrate the HDP nexus to its ODA policy. The HDP nexus is stated as a guiding principle in the ROK' s Humanitarian Assistance Strategy and Assistance Strategy for Fragile States. In March 2021, the ROK established HDP Nexus Implementation Strategy with the vision and priorities of its effort to strengthen HDP Nexus. HDP Nexus is also reflected in the third mid-term Strategy for Development Cooperation and the annual Implementation Plan for Development Cooperation.

In 2021, the ROK has supported projects to strengthen HDP Nexus in conflict-affected areas. For instance, it newly supported "Climate smart de-risking and resilience initiative in support of the UN Joint Programme in the Sahel region." This programme is expected to (a) strengthen capacity of the Liptako Gourma Authority to coordinate and promote an evidence-based approach to policy, including information sharing (b) strengthen the capacities of local authorities and communities in the areas of reconciliation and social cohesion, conflict prevention and management, prevention of radicalization in Liptako-Gourma cross-border. /END/