

**Grand Bargain in 2021:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

Name of Institution: United Nations Development Programme

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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?

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](#).)

In 2021, UNDP received US\$ 46.6 million in humanitarian financing in contrast to the \$1.52 billion received in total development financing in the 28 countries defined by UNDP as being in crisis and fragility. This further cements UNDP's important role as one of the primary, and often first, development actor in crisis settings.

UNDP's role and contribution in the broader quality funding discourse has been in the dialogue that it has spurred with OECD DAC members who have adhered to the DAC Recommendation on the Nexus – in which UNDP has helped to enhance the understanding of how humanitarian, peace and development funding can be better coordinated.

At the heart of this engagement is UNDP's fundamental role to provide development solutions that address the root causes of today's protracted crises and recovery needs in new and escalating crises, helping to build the foundations of stable societies: measures to protect and foster systemic development gains and promote a risk-informed, resilient recovery from today's crises and shocks, with a focus on reaching the furthest behind first

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.

UNDP strengthened the capacity of institutions to deliver basic services in crisis-affected localities and to develop national and local level recovery plans to allow support to local priorities for preparedness, risk reduction, recovery and development. The most prominent example of this in 2021 has been the launching of one of its most ambitious cash transfer programmes in Afghanistan called

ABADEI. Its aim is to contribute to preventing a humanitarian catastrophe and the breakdown of the country's economy by supporting the most vulnerable populations and the collapsing micro businesses. ABADEI will provide community level solutions which complement the urgent humanitarian interventions. Starting from an initial EUR50 million from the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, ABADEI will be unique in that all assistance provided will be delivered to beneficiaries directly, based on impartial assessments carried out in conjunction with local community leaders, and independently of authorities.

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).

UNDP strengthened its internal capacity to address gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian settings through the establishment (together with UN Women) of the Gender and Crisis Facility. The Facility has enabled and will continue to enable gender-transformational results to achieve sustainable development, progress the Women Peace and Security agenda and advance gender equality in crisis contexts. The Facility is supporting UNDP to deliver transformative programming that directly challenges the harmful gender norms that drive both inequalities and crises. In 2021, this includes better data collection and stronger gender responsive analytical frameworks to predict, prevent and/or mitigate new crisis and conflicts and develop gender sensitive interventions in Sudan and Myanmar.

The Facility for the SDGs in FCAS fostered women's engagement in gender-sensitive implementation and monitoring of national development in Somalia, through the capacity building of a cadre of women journalists.

In 2021, UNDP became a Catalytic Member of the new Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action, Signatory to the Compact and committed to 5 Key Actions in collaboration with technical teams. UNDP teams have been active in sub-groups on Women's Economic Security and Access to Resources and Women's Leadership and Agency across the Peace, Security and Humanitarian Sectors, making significant contributions to the WPS-HA Compact Framework. In combination, these efforts have cemented UNDP's commitment and role to advancing gender issues in crisis settings that can have a direct and complementary effort to the humanitarian endeavour.

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

Question 5: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments?

UNDP continues to play a leading role in driving forward the HDP Nexus, both in global policy forums and in delivering development solutions in these challenging contexts, and in providing a bridge role across the different nexus actors and forums. Our mandate stems from a range of UN agendas, including the Sustaining Peace agenda, and also from UNDP's adherence to the OECD/DAC Recommendation on the HDP Nexus.

UNDP, through its Crisis Bureau, leads on global multi-stakeholder policy coherence and supports UNDP programming to promote a nexus approach in crisis contexts. It does so through a number of inter-related workstreams:

- (i) Policy development and knowledge management on best practices related to the nexus: This involves policy and guidance, including a helpdesk, to support UNDP colleagues to deliver and engage in nexus approaches on the ground, through supporting coordinated approaches, driving better programming and enabling the right financing for nexus approaches. The Nexus Academy is a central element of UNDP's leadership on nexus-related knowledge management and best practices. Successfully piloted in 2021 and to be officially launched in February 2022, the Academy – a multistakeholder platform to train humanitarian, development and peace professionals in nexus approaches and to promote greater understanding and inter-operability, contributes to scaling-up and accelerating nexus approaches by promoting the use of appropriate tools and approaches and strengthening linkages between a diverse set of actors.
- (ii) Systemic support to UN Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams and Governments: In its support to UN field operations, UNDP works closely with UN Resident Coordinators to assist the UNCT and its partners, as well as the Governments, in implementing a nexus approach through the provision of short and medium-term technical capacities. Through this support, UNDP also works to strengthen national ownership, leadership and coherence including through supporting national systems. UNDP has provided support to more than 20 countries, including in the seven Joint Steering Committee Priority countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Somalia).
- (iii) Thought leadership and contribution to policy development on HDP Nexus issues: UNDP co-leads inter-agency efforts to learn lessons and build the body of evidence on working across the nexus. These include the DAC-UN Dialogue group with co-leadership of the Trilingual workstream, through which the Nexus Academy was developed, the Joint Steering Committee which promotes nexus approaches by the UN system; and the IASC, where UNDP co-chairs a group helping humanitarian actors engage with the

nexus. As the host of the Nexus Academy, the UNDP is further consolidating its position as a thought leader on HDP Nexus issues with cutting-edge work on operationalizing the nexus in a collaborative way, which includes bilateral and multilateral actors as well as donors and civil society.

- (iv) Assessment instruments in support of the nexus: UNDP is also the technical lead for the UN for Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) that are anchored in a tripartite partnership with the EU and the World Bank. For country specific RPBA and PDNA processes, UNDP plays a key role both on supporting the coordination of the exercises as well as within substantive areas within UNDP's key areas of expertise. These are key instruments that can enable stronger collaboration across the nexus.

UNDP has been able to push for these HDP nexus priorities through its existing strengths as systems integrator and central role in a number of multistakeholder partnerships and forums.

- (i) Systemic leadership and coordination: At the global level, UNDP's strategic support includes its co-chair role of the DSG-led Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian-Development Collaboration that seeks to address systemic barriers within the UN system and with partners in addressing nexus challenges. UNDP also co-chairs the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Results Group on Humanitarian Development Collaboration, the UN Sustainable Development Group Task Team on Transitions and Recovery, and the DAC-UN Dialogue on the Nexus.
- (ii) Ensuring cross-pillar collaboration through stronger partnerships: Deepening partnerships with OCHA, DPPA/PBSO, and DCO who each play a strong coordination role in the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding systems respectively. Other UN partners such as UNHCR and other humanitarian and development agencies leading to increased coherence for more comprehensive refugee and displacement responses, and more broadly in protracted crises. Working closer with the OECD in the implementation of the DAC recommendation on the nexus², while also expanding collaboration with the World Bank and other IFIs on HDP issues.

Question 6: Has your institution taken any steps towards improving risk sharing with its partners? If so, please describe how.

² [DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus](#)