

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

Name of Institution: UNFPA

Point of Contact (please provide a name, title and email to enable the consultants to contact you for an interview):

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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?

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

In 2021, UNFPA significantly increased its use of cash-based programming in refugee and IDP contexts, with integration of cash into more than 20% of its humanitarian responses. UNFPA developed and began to roll out its internal Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Guidelines, which apply global best practices in CVA to UNFPA's mandate to end Gender-based Violence (GBV) and increase access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in emergencies. UNFPA continued research with Johns Hopkins University on cash, protection and health outcomes in refugee and IDP settings that will be shared in 2022.

Reduced Management Cost/ Localization – The United Nations Partner Portal

UNFPA joined the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) in 2021 and has been an advocate for other UN entities to participate. As of 31 December 2021, all the UNFPA partners have been migrated into the UNPP and, with only a few exceptions, will be required to have a UNPP profile. This has advanced the Localization data tracking as well. UNFPA is continuously leading the initiative to include a women-led tracker in the UNPP. The tracker and UNFPA partner information is estimated to achieve readiness for reporting purposes during 2022.

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](#).)*

To address humanitarian needs in key humanitarian response countries, UNFPA advocated for flexible and multi-year contributions. UNFPA continued to encourage contributions to the Humanitarian Thematic Fund (HTF), campaigned for flexible funding toward its COVID-19 response, and ensured proper alignment with the IASC Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) and UNSG's socio-economic response plan. The number of multi-year agreements rose from 6 signed in 2016 to 13 in 2020 and to 18 in 2021 and the multi-year funding represented 25% of humanitarian funding in 2021. While there was an increase in the number of multi-year agreements, the % of multi-year overall revenue may have decreased on account of the rapid scale-up response to several large emergencies in 2021, including Afghanistan, where a number of partners provided support against the annual appeal.

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.

UNFPA framework agreements with partners are multi-year by nature and therefore they often lead to sustained investment in institutional capacity for national NGOs and in particular CBOs. Women-led Organizations (WLO) at the national and local level are among the recipients of UNFPA grants for capacity building. As part of the process of registration as a potential implementing partner, organizations are required to self-identify as WLOs if they meet the requirements. UNFPA has a strong focus on capacity strengthening and training of our partners; 63% of the workplans signed between UNFPA and local and national responders for humanitarian action include at least one activity classified as 'capacity development', in many cases with a multi-year dimension.

Global GBV AoR governance review integrates local actors into the global members, to influence strategy implementation, advocacy and prioritisation. In 2021, a similar programmatic approach was initiated at field level, to increase the role of WLOs in GBV coordination. Stronger participation of local actors, in particular WLOs, in GBV coordination, influencing analysis of needs and operational capacities.

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.

UNFPA (via the GBV AoR) issued standard indicators for the JIAF (intersectoral assessment Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) tool) and started the development of an analytical framework, to help standardise GBV analysis in Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) across all field locations. This means that the JIAF, which is relevant for Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) planning across clusterized countries has standard GBV indicators; resulting in stronger integration of GBV needs in field level inter-agency planning. The GBV AoR technical support to field GBV sub-clusters (guidance, missions) improved the quality of GBV assessment of needs across HRP countries.

The 2021 HPC analysis: 89% of HNOs (19 analysed) had GBV integrated throughout the crisis and impact sections, which allowed for a clearer understanding of how emergencies disproportionately impact women and girls. 84% of HNOs had People in Need calculated separately for GBV, enabling clear targets and more accurate estimates of financial requirements. All GBV AoR assessment indicators and guidance build on gender analysis in the definition of

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

needs. Furthermore, the GBV sub-clusters use qualitative assessments amplifying the voices of people that are served and in particular women and adolescent girls. Many women's organisations are members of field coordination and contribute to the analysis of needs.

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.

In 2021, UNFPA has established a team for drafting the Strategic Guidance Framework for Applying Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach to develop a corporate framework for the HDPN and operational guidelines to support field implementations. UNFPA will be leading additional field consultations to ensure the guidance is informed by the field. A gender lens and engagement of local civil society, including women-led organisations is an integral and important element of UNFPA's nexus approach. Another example of UNFPA's HDNP work is that of UNFPA Venezuela who issued a publication called "Initial Criteria for a Comprehensive Approach to the Triple Nexus by UNFPA in Venezuela" in Aug 2021, which defines the nexus principles and criteria for that operation. In addition, UNFPA was an active member of the interagency groups promoting HPDN, for example through IASC Results Group 4.

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

With regards to risk sharing and management for and with Implementing Partners (IP), UNFPA continued sharing the results of IP micro-assessments with other UN organizations and accepts the assessment of other agencies for common implementing partners. UNFPA is also conducting joint IP audits with other UN organizations and shares Long-Term Agreements with them. In 2021, 16 joint audits of IPs were conducted, benefiting partners in Bangladesh, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Niger, Somalia, Sudan and Syria. UNFPA is part of the United Nations Partners Portal for better information sharing and coordination.

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.