

Grand Bargain in 2021:

Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: ZOA

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

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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?

For the next strategic period, starting in 2023, it was decided already in 2021 to put even more emphasis on localization in the coming years, on working more through local partners and strengthen their capacities; working with local partners has always been important for ZOA and part of our way of working, but we use this now as an integral part of our programming.

ZOA also adopted the 8+3 reporting template for its internal donor reporting and towards our back-donors and constituency.

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](#).)

During 2021, ZOA has not worked specifically on the outcome of Quality Funding, as most of the critical mass for this seems to be with the donors and grant-givers.

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.

Because we see Localisation as an important process, ZOA actively takes part in the discussion of the WS2 sub-group on the role of Intermediaries. We believe in the important role of local responders and have included this in our strategic planning for the years 2023-2026.

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.

Gender equality remains one of the main pillars for ZOA’s strategies, approaches and its work in humanitarian settings (mainstreaming). Our projects will focus on the roles of women and men in a community/ society with the aim of seeking to make positive changes in the role division and relations between the different genders.

ZOA is an active member of NAP1325 in The Netherlands. We actively seek funding for Women, Peace & Security programming.

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.

ZOA has been working in both relief and recovery for almost 50 years. Whenever ZOA responds in a humanitarian crisis with relief assistance, ZOA will continue with recovery programmes (income generation, livelihoods, water and sanitation, peacebuilding, and/or education) and will work with local structures on sustainability and resilience.

ZOA continues to expand its many years of experience in the sector of peacebuilding, as we seek durable solutions for returnees and displaced people. Peacebuilding is at the heart of the humanitarian – development nexus on our programme country level: addressing the sources of conflict and working on peace and reconciliation on community level in fragile states.

In this sense, ZOA’s continued work on land rights in returnee areas (also including women’s rights and their empowerment), is an example of a program where conflict, peace, sustainable solutions and innovation, including the strengthening of national and local systems, are coming together.

Another example is ZOA’s Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) vision, which directly integrates cash into its longer-term vision towards recovery and the humanitarian-development nexus; CVA is an important building block towards the recovery of target groups.

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

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

No, we have not taken specific steps on this during the past year.

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.