

**Grand Bargain in 2022:  
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

**Name of Institution: UNFPA**

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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 2022**

**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 2022?**

#### **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

UNFPA continued to scale up its cash assistance as part of GBV response and women's health programming in 2022, **reaching over 175,000 women and girls in over 20 countries**. Regional cash specialists provided dedicated support to three regions while centralized support continued from the Humanitarian Response Division in Geneva. This support included the development of a number of products intended to strengthen UNFPA's cash programming in GBV and sexual and reproductive health responses. These products included *Guidance: How to design and set up cash assistance in GBV case management*, which will be launched in early 2023 and which reinforces UNFPA's mandate to end GBV. A *Toolkit for GBV Risk Mitigation in Cash and Voucher Assistance* was also launched to help ensure that cash assistance does not put women and girls at further risk. Research continued with Johns Hopkins University, including the publication of two studies focused on the impacts of cash in Northwest Syria and Jordan and with the development of three other upcoming studies to be published in 2023.

#### **Capacity strengthening for local responders**

As part of a two-year CERF block grant, in 2022 UNFPA provided funding and capacity strengthening to 193 local and women-led organisations (L/WLO) in 11 countries. The objective of the grant is to address perceptions and attitudes towards social norms and practices that perpetuate gender-based violence and gender inequalities; and to empower WLO to increasingly engage in decision making and leadership in GBV response, mitigation and prevention. Multi-year funding was provided to 20 implementing partners and 30 subcontractors, while 143 women-led organisations were provided with capacity strengthening to eventually enable them to receive direct funding. The funds allocated to L/WLOs constituted between 35-40 percent of the total \$17 million allocated to this project.

#### **Funding for local GBV responders**

UNFPA has, via its leadership of the GBV AoR, committed to the 25 percent target for local and national responders. As of 2022, 20 percent of total HRP funding received by field GBV AoRs in 32 locations was channelled to local actors according to the new Global Protection Cluster(GPC)/ GBV AoR tracking tool (June 2022). This represents the highest percentage of HRP funding provided to local actors amongst all the specialised protection areas.

**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](#).)*

The number of UNFPA's multi-year humanitarian funding agreements have risen from six signed in 2016, to 18 in 2021, and 51 in 2022. An increasing number of donors have contributed to UNFPA's multi-year funding through the Humanitarian Thematic Fund, UNFPA's internal pooled funding mechanism that affords flexibility within UNFPA to deploy resources to a range of acute and underfunded emergencies. UNFPA continues to advocate with partners in various fora for contributions to the Humanitarian Thematic Fund which has seen an increase in contributions, reaching more than \$40 m in new contributions in 2022. Given the value of multi-year funding, UNFPA will continue to advocate with donors to support flexible funding that allows UNFPA to better prepare and adapt to changing humanitarian needs. This includes advocacy around core funding, which, in part, supports UNFPA's humanitarian response activities and remains the most flexible source of funding.

UNFPA also continued to advocate, via the Call to Action network, for increased prioritisation and financing to local GBV responders, as a follow up to the IASC Roundtable on GBV Financing. UNFPA organised a technical GBV funding meeting in 2022 with Call to Action partners to reach agreement on priority actions.

**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.*

In 2022, two women leaders (WLOs) and GBV first responders from Nigeria and South Sudan became members of the global GBV AoR governance body, enabling them to influence global strategic decision making and the collective work plan of the GBV AoR as equal partners.

In 2022, the GBV AoR provided ongoing support for two WLOS in assuming GBV sub-cluster co-leadership in South Sudan and Somalia. This includes capacity strengthening and funding of the coordination role, and setting up platforms for exchanges of information and experience among local actors.

The membership of field GBV AoR coordination counts 2,000 representatives; the majority are national and local actors. Across five regions, GBV AoR technical field support is extended to GBV coordination groups - and these trainings and workshops are inclusive of the local actor members of coordination.

**Question 4: Has your institution endorsed the caucus outcome document on quality funding, on the role of intermediaries, on cash coordination, Yes/No?**

*If yes, briefly describe the actions you took to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the caucuses.*

*If not, please explain why.*

UNFPA has endorsed the caucus outcome on cash coordination. At the country level, UNFPA participates in Cash Working Groups, and through the GBV AoR provide a gender risk lens to the work of the cash WGs.

In view of endorsement in 2023, UNFPA has already made progress and has good practice examples against a number of commitments from the other two caucus outcomes, for example: providing funding to local and national actors, as well as targeted investments in local actor capacity development and sustainability; providing multi-year funding to local and national organisations; making investments in the development of national and local partners; and institutional capacity strengthening of local partners.

### **Grand Bargain and cross-cutting issues**

**Question 5: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>1</sup> 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).**

UNFPA is committed to increasing the participation and leadership of women-led organisations within the GBV AoR, as well as seeking ways to increase the number of WLO as implementing partners for GBV programming in humanitarian settings. The GBV AoR is active in 43 countries; in nearly a third of these contexts, the AOR is co-chaired by local, women-led organisations and globally over half of the membership of the GBV AOR are local organisations. Furthermore, through a two year cERF block grant, UNFPA is providing funds to women-led organisations in order to more effectively address social norms and practices that perpetuate gender-based violence and gender inequalities, as well as to empower WLOs themselves to increasingly engage in decision making and leadership in GBV response, mitigation and prevention.

UNFPA is also scaling up its provision of cash assistance as part of its GBV and SRH response programming. UNFPA's growing technical expertise and thought leadership particularly with regards to cash assistance within GBV case management is being scaled up in 14 countries, including in IDP and refugee settings. UNFPA has also developed guidance and tools on mitigating GBV risks in all cash assistance, aimed at all humanitarian actors using cash assistance

**Question 6: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain**

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

**commitments?** Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5<sup>2</sup> with other commitments from other workstreams.

UNFPA's Strategic Plan (2022-2025) identified "Resilience and adaptation, and complementarity among development, humanitarian and peace-responsive efforts" as one of the main accelerators to achieve the three Transformative Results<sup>3</sup> and the SDGs.

With the increased risks and fragility globally, UNFPA has been developing several corporate programming products including an HDP nexus programming model to ensure country programming is risk informed, conflict-sensitive and peace responsive, and agile enough so countries can shift across development and humanitarian contexts and continue delivering to women and girls. In addition, UNFPA is developing a Nexus operational framework to guide country offices on the "How" based on the OECD DAC recommendation (coordination, programming and financing) and highlighting several best practices at the country level, For example:

**Mali:** the protracted, but constantly evolving crisis, requires a Nexus Approach that is flexible, resilient, prepared, peace-building. The Mali country office has focused on three areas a) Programmatic, including adapting models to integrate preparedness and anticipatory actions across all programme areas; b) Staffing, including ensuring staff have mixed humanitarian-development skillset; c) Advocacy, including for the use of flexible funds to work across the nexus and for longer-term more flexible funding from all donors.

**Iraq:** As part of the deactivation of the IASC clusters in-country in 2022, UNFPA is handing over GBV AoR to the Government of Iraq through a transition plan. In addition, the provision of legal response, income generation and job placement related activities will be integrated into the revised UNSCDF. The GBV AoR is also focused on capacity building for national stakeholders, including government counterparts and Women Led Organisations.

**Sudan:** UNFPA is providing support to youth-led organizations, including Peace club members, to take leadership in promoting non-violent, gender-equitable, and positive masculinity to tackle GBV.

#### OPTIONAL QUESTION:

**Question 7: Has your institution taken any steps to share risks with its partners? If so, please describe how.** *(For ease of reference, please see a set of actions and recommendations to enhance risk sharing as suggested in the report [Risk Sharing in Practice](#), June 2022, commissioned by the Netherlands and the ICRC).*

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to the original Grand Bargain agreement, available [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> (a) ending preventable maternal deaths; (b) ending the unmet need for family planning; and (c) ending gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage.