

**Grand Bargain in 2019:**  
**Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

**Name of Institution:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than **3 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

**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 2019?**

The Global Network against Food Crises was founded by the European Commission for International Cooperation and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) at the first World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. It provides coherent coordination to promote collective efforts across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace (HDP) nexus. The Global Network's support to countries in food crises is guided by a country-demand-drive approach and it engages key organizations – governments, resource partners, regional institutions, development and humanitarian agencies and civil society – to better link and integrate existing initiatives, partnerships, programmes and policy processes to sustainably address the root causes of food crises.

The Global Network uses a '3X3 approach" working on three levels - global, regional and country - and on three dimensions (1. Understanding Food Crises, Analysis; 2. Strategic Investments, Programming; 3. Going Beyond Food, Partnerships). In 2019, notable progresses have been made in the operationalization of Global Network against Food Crises. The first high-level event of the Global Network in Brussels in April 2019, and the related events in Geneva, Washington, New York, and Rome created an important political momentum for the work of the Global Network.

A second key outcome of FAO's work relating to the Grand Bargain in 2019 are its efforts on the participation revolution. FAO ran a highly interactive and practical global awareness raising campaign on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation (PSEA) at Regional Office level to build capacities and enhance staff knowledge. Furthermore, FAO developed information notes and training materials on disability inclusion, AAP, PSEA and protection in collaboration with external technical experts. Additionally, FAO established a PSEA and AAP Focal Point network to foster exchange and dialogue among countries, and published a PSEA communication package for institutional knowledge building. A PSEA and AAP good practices template was developed in strong collaboration with the online FAO Knowledge Sharing Platform on Resilience (KORE).

**Question 2: Please explain how the outcomes/results have or will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.**

Through the Global Network against Food Crisis and partners are jointly promoting consensual, harmonized and country-owned food insecurity, resilience and risk analyses monitoring of contexts (countries and regions) at risk of food crises to inform timely decision making and advocacy for action. Global Network country activities are just starting. Food security and nutrition (FSN) country

owned action plans to inform national investment plans and resources partners platforms are being developed. These plans, depending on the contexts, should include short term/humanitarian responses (e.g. HRP), early actions and triggers, resilience actions and the support to the related FSN information systems.

Capacities on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) of country focal points were built and AAP/PSEA country action plans were developed in order to incrementally move towards more accountable and protective programming. Systematized online and offline knowledge on disability inclusion, PSEA, AAP and protection tailored to FAO's mandate is now available to headquarters and field staff, which will facilitate people-centered project design, implementation and evaluation. The stronger collaboration and networking with Regional and Country Offices will advance the learning and exchange of institutional knowledge and good practices on these topics.

**Question 3: 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).** Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

In 2019, FAO has continued to invest in strengthening the capacities of national partners and staff on Gender equality and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mainstreaming in Quality programming, addressing also Gender-based Violence (GBV) in agriculture, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and how to design and implement a gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction plan or project. FAO monitored and assessed gender impacts in conflicts and disaster risk management and early warning in selected countries, by including the gender dimensions in needs assessments and collecting sex and age-disaggregated data for resilience and vulnerability analysis. The Organization also participated with the UN Rome-based agencies and other international partners in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence under the umbrella of the Generation Equality campaign, by organizing a series of awareness raising events and exchanging lessons learned and available approaches to protect men, women and children from GBV.

**Question 4: 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.

FAO pursues various activities to mainstream the Humanitarian Development Peace nexus strategically. One example is its work on social protection. FAO continued to strengthen its support to countries in the design and risk informed and shock responsive Social Protection (SP). This included, enhancing linkages

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

with early warning and early action systems, as well as furthering linkages with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Smart-Agriculture (CSA) activities. FAO has also continued to contribute to build on the evidence around social protection and cash-based interventions and resilience. FAO provided support to the development of proposals under the SDG Fund linking Social Protection and climate risk, started to develop a project around SP and CSA in Malawi, developed a strategy on Social Protection and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) in Asia, and supported the strengthening of the livelihood component of Social Protection in Ethiopia and the design of cash+ interventions in the Sahel. 8 were projects approved (SDG Fund), including in fragile contexts, 1 regional project on Social Protection and EWEA in ASEAN, and projects in Lebanon and Jordan and Turkey on social protection and displacement. FAO also produced a global guidance on the role of social protection and climate risk management: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca6681en/ca6681en.pdf>.

Another example is FAO's work on conflict analysis. A new publication, *The Programme Clinic: Designing conflict-sensitive interventions*, was developed in collaboration with Interpeace and is a structured participatory analysis to identify and integrate "conflict-sensitive" strategies into the design and implementation of FAO interventions. The objective is to minimise the risk of any negative or harmful impacts, as well as maximise any positive contributions towards strengthening and consolidating conditions for sustainable local peace. The *Programme Clinic* is designed in a way that empowers staff from the decentralised offices to facilitate the process effectively without needing to rely on external expert facilitation.

It is an intuitive multi-step process that enables participants to effectively engage in conflict-sensitive analysis and design thinking even if they have no previous training in conflict sensitivity. The process itself, when done effectively, has a secondary effect of building greater awareness of and competence in conflict-sensitive thinking in those participating in Programme Clinics.

In the past two years area-based context analyses, supported by FAO's Guide to Context Analysis, were completed in north-east Nigeria, Somalia, the Philippines, the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali), the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen. Conflict-sensitive programming support and capacity development was provided to FAO offices in Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, the Philippines, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey, as well as the Regional Office for the Near East and the Resilience Team in East Africa.