Grand Bargain in 2019:

Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than <mark>**3 pages in total**</mark> – 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?

<u>**Transparency**</u>

As one of the most transparent development organizations in the world, UNDP has continued to enhance the publication of project and financial information to IATI standard, strengthening the link between results and resources. In 2019, UNDP adopted the newly introduced data standards for the United Nations and confirmed the publication of information on Humanitarian Assistance as one of the UN system functions to IATI, OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the UN Systems Chief Executive Boards for Coordination (CEB). Open.undp.org continues to provide easy access to information to the public through an online portal, and includes a humanitarian marker, which makes data retrieval and integration processes easier.

<u>**Needs assessments**</u>

In 2019 UNDP has continued its strong support to Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) that are anchored in a tripartite partnership with the EU and WB. UNDP has been working pro-actively to strengthen the humanitarian-development (and peace) collaboration on joint assessments and joint analysis to inform overall strategic planning, as part of its SDG integrator role as well as through its role in supporting the UN's Joint Steering Committee on advancing Humanitarian-Development Collaboration (JSC). Resources and expertise were deployed by UNDP to support the RPBA in Burkina Faso and the five PDNAs respectively in Mozambique, India, Iran, Albania and Djibouti.

<u>**Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus**</u>

In 2019 UNDP continued to support the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus through the New Way of Working (NWOW) approach across the system and in processes that relate to the Grand Bargain commitments and beyond:

Overall, UNDP's work on the HDP Nexus and NWOW was strengthened at global and country levels through various workstreams; these include deepened partnerships with OCHA, DCO and PBSO and other key partners; enhanced coordination through crisis related mechanisms such as the JSC and IASC; Support to UN system wide response including through the operationalization of the HDP Nexus. In particular:

1) UNDP assumed the role of co-chair – together with OCHA - and continued to support the JSC, including dedicating capacity to chairing its secretariat. Over the course of the year, the JSC actively supported HDP collaboration in 7 countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Somalia while also monitoring and providing remote support to nexus processes in other contexts such as Sudan, CAR, Burundi and DRC. The JSC has played both a leadership and facilitative role in pushing forward the New Way of Working approach to have humanitarian, development and peace actors plan on the basis of joint analysis, and with alignment of the main planning frameworks, including the UNDAF/UNSDCF, Humanitarian Response Plans, and national development plans. 2) There have been concerted efforts to connect engagement and leadership of the JSC with other inter-agency and multi-stakeholder processes such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Results Group 4 on the Humanitarian-Development

Collaboration, the UN Sustainable Development Group, and the OECD DAC's International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) where 2019 has seen the passing of the significant DAC Recommendation on the nexus, which puts into 'soft law' the best practices for the DAC members on how to best support working across humanitarian, development and peace efforts at field level.

3) As- co-chair of the IASC Result Group 4 on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration UNDP has spurred efforts in the elaboration of a light guidance on collective outcomes. This guidance will be a joint UN JSC and IASC product. OECD DAC INCAF Secretariat will also organize a formal consultation with OECD DAC donors to ensure coherence between the IASC/UN vision and the OECD vision. Substantial efforts were also devoted to consolidating lessons learned and identifying good practices in selected fragile contexts and distilling key messages on the humanitarian-development nexus and links to peace. UNDP, as an organization, contributed strongly to the development of the new UNSDCF guidance, hereunder a companion piece on humanitarian, development and peacebuilding collaboration and to ensure that the UNSDCF contributes to closer collaboration through joint analysis and joined-up planning processes, as well as ensured that humanitarian partners were consulted through IASC RG 4. In addition, DCO and PBSO were offered a standing invitation to join RG 4 meetings, where UNDP also regularly updated on JSC Developments.

4) UNDP has led interagency efforts to learn lessons and build the body of evidence on working across the nexus. The most prominent example is the collaboration with NYU's Center for International Cooperation (CIC) for an independent study on the NWOW entitled The Triple Nexus in Practice: Toward a New Way of Working in Protracted and Repeated Crises released in December 2019. Within the activities conducted by IASC Result Group 5 on Humanitarian Financing, UNDP jointly commissioned a study together with FAO and NRC on financing the nexus.

Question 2: Please explain how the outcomes/results have or will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.
As an agency with a mandate spanning the humanitarian-development and peace spectrum, UNDP's global engagement in crisis and fragile settings brings together peace, security, human rights and humanitarian actors, as well as other multilateral and bilateral development partners, promoting the HDP Nexus approach. The progressive adoption of higher transparency and accountability standards, the strengthening of capacity of local actors via capacity development and larger direct financial flows, more coherent needs assessments incorporating a joint humanitarian-development analysis as well as system-wide collaboration of humanitarian, development and peace actors will progressively contribute to the achievement of the Grand Bargain commitments and ultimately, to reduce needs and realise the SDGs.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment [1] 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

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

for definitions of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

In crisis settings, UNDP remained in 2019 the largest operational entity working on inclusion of women and gender perspectives in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and PVE work.

UNDP focuses on improving livelihoods, providing jobs, and improving women's resilience and participation in economic recovery. For example, in 2019 in Yemen, at least 30% of all jobs created as part of the Yemeni Emergency Crisis Response project have been for women.

To promote transformative recovery and resilience programming in fragile and crises-affected settings, UNDP developed a comprehensive "Gender and Recovery Toolkit on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Crisis and Recovery Settings" (GRT) that was launched in 2019. This toolkit provides guidance to UNDP Country Offices on how to enable the leadership of women and girls in crisis and recovery settings. It is a tool designed for UNDP practitioners in their recovery efforts, providing concrete entry points and proven approaches for gender-equitable, transformative recovery and resiliency programming.

Since its launching, the UNDP Crisis Bureau and Gender Team facilitated a series of trainings, webinars, and interactions through the Communities of Practices (CoPs) to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange of experiences on Gender and Recovery. For instance, in August 2019 the CoP on Gender equality and CoP on Crisis Prevention and Resilience carried out a Workshop in Istanbul with 8 country offices and 27 participants from 4 regions to build practical skills in using the Gender and Recovery Toolkit, including how to strengthen existing interventions in their specific crisis contexts. Participants were practitioners and national officers leading our recovery and crisis work.

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.

UNDPs is mainstreaming the humanitarian-development nexus across the Grand Bargain workstreams. In particular: **Workstream 5**, We are investing significantly in coordinated and joint needs assessment and analysis (RPBAs and PDNAs) and to define the parameters for collaborating on joint humanitarian-development needs analysis **(links to commitment 10.1)**. Similarly, UNDP is collaborating with UNHCR on the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees resulting in joint work in over 15 countries. **Workstream 2 (links to commitment 10.1 and 10.2)**. As committed to in **Workstream 3**, UNDP is investing in cash-based initiatives in emergencies and longer-term support to social protection schemes for a more sustainable effect **(link to commitment 10.3)**. Through UNDPs consistent engagement in **Workstream 1**, and efforts to improve both IATI and FTS reporting and partnering the two mechanisms, UNDP is contributing to bridging the divide in humanitarian and development funding reports and strengthening transparency **(Links to commitment 10.5)**. UNDP's efforts to galvanise new partnerships (e.g. with the World Bank and other IFIs) and advocate for multiyear planning and funding frameworks to support prevention and mitigation as committed to in **Workstream 7** constitutes another example of working to mainstream the nexus **(links to commitment 10.5)**.