

# The Grand Bargain Annual Meeting 2022

## Summary Note

30 June-1 July 2022

### Executive summary

Half-way through the Grand Bargain 2.0 iteration, endorsed at the Annual Meeting 2021, the Signatories gathered at Sherpa-level in Geneva on 30 June 2022, and virtually at Principal-level on 1 July 2022, for the Grand Bargain Annual Meeting. A high level of renewed energy was demonstrated by the Signatories, who committed to a number of concrete actions in the next twelve months to advance progress on the enabling priorities – quality funding, localisation and participation revolution (full list in *Annex I*).

The Grand Bargain Annual Independent Report 2022 noted progress in the last year, but also remaining challenges – urgent action is needed now to ensure that the Signatories can capitalise and expand upon progress already made since 2016. While there has been an increase in absolute terms, the distribution of quality funding is not equitable and a huge gap remains between funds and humanitarian needs. Despite high-level political commitment to advancing localisation, the report finds gaps between policy support and implementation, with the impact of changes slow and scant evidence of onward flow of funds down the transaction chain. The participation revolution was another area where while there is ample commitment at political level, there is little evidence of and few incentives for genuine change. The recommendations included increasing the provision and more equitable distribution of quality funding, supporting local leadership and enhancing institutional capacities, giving affected people real influence over the aid provided, enhancing coordination of efforts to maximise multiplier effects, strengthening the governance and accountability of the Grand Bargain 2.0, and simplifying monitoring and reporting to better track progress.

The conversation of the first day focused on confirming outcomes by July 2023 and agreeing how the Signatories will achieve them collectively and individually. The EP and Facilitation Group introduced planned next steps on localisation, quality funding, and participation of affected people. Key stakeholders shared lessons on what has been driving the Grand Bargain progress both at individual and collective level, and how the synergies to existing fora can be further strengthened. Speakers included the caucus champions, the IASC, the Friends of Gender Group, the Platform on Risk Sharing, a representative from a National Reference Group in North-West Syria, and the MOPAN/OECD.

Mobilised by the EP Jan Egeland, who called for urgent action and committed his own institution to several actions in the year to come, the Signatories made concrete individual commitments on how they will advance progress towards the enabling priorities, namely to make aid as local as possible, to ensure that affected people are part of the response and to make quality funding available. On the second day of the meeting, both the Grand Bargain Facilitation Group Principals and several Signatory Principals continued committing their institutions to a wide range of actions in the year to come, such as increasing funding as directly as possible to local partners, changing internal systems to better track funding or to decrease bureaucracy to allow faster and more quality funding; increasing the volume of

multi-year funding and the flexibility of funding, strengthening institutional capacities of frontline responders, etc.

The EP and Facilitation Group also started the conversation on the future of the Grand Bargain after 2023 – although all options remain on the table as the consultation with the Signatories is just starting, there was a sense of strong support for continuation of the Grand Bargain.

EP Jan Egeland welcomed the renewed energy at the Annual Meeting, but reiterated that more Grand Bargain Signatories need to take leadership roles and actively participate.

## Day 1: Inspiring the implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments (30 June 2022, Geneva, Sherpa-level)



After two years of having virtual discussions, the excitement was felt in the corridors and in the meeting room when the Signatories met in person – excitement that was matched in the concrete outcomes that the speakers were putting forward throughout their interventions.

**EP Jan Egeland**, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council, opened the meeting by reflecting on his recent visit to Somalia, a country facing an impending famine. Humanitarian needs there, and in crises all over the world, have never been bigger than today. This highlights the need to achieve the Grand Bargain enabling priorities – making aid more local with and for the people in crises, and improving the quality of funding. Although some progress in the Grand Bargain has been achieved, it has not been enough. Both EP Egeland and **Facilitation Group Co-Chair, Hibak Kalfan**, Executive Director of NEAR Network, recognised that it is a complex system, which is difficult to reform – especially as actors are focused on their own interests and preserving their share of power, which makes it difficult to find consensus.

### Urgent action needed in the next twelve months

The tone for an action-oriented discussion was further set in the session chaired by **Pit Koehler**, Head of Division for Humanitarian Assistance at the Federal Foreign Office, Germany, which focused on the findings of the Grand Bargain Annual Independent Report 2022. Its lead author, **Vicki Metcalfe-Hough**, ODI, noted progress, but also serious remaining challenges.

Areas where progress was noted include increasing the use of cash and vouchers and securing a more predictable model for cash coordination, increased publication of data to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard, progress on the joint-intersectoral analysis framework (JIAF), a slight increase in use of the harmonised reporting template and ongoing work to enhance collaboration between humanitarian, development and peace actors. The author noted that the transition process to Grand Bargain 2.0 was challenging, but that there seems to be a high level of buy-in to the process, and Signatories felt consulted and agreed with the new focus and structural approach. However, in the latter half of 2021, momentum dissipated with few Signatories stepping up to assume lead roles, propose caucuses, and the workstreams largely inactive.

As regards the achievement of the enabling priorities, there are diverse views on whether there has been substantive progress on quality funding. There has been an increase reported in multi-year and flexible funding in absolute terms, and an ongoing long-term increase in funds (including multi-year) provided to the Central Emergency Response Fund and Country-based Pooled Funds. However, the level of quality funding is not keeping up with the needs, and it is not equitably distributed, with only larger multilateral organisations feeling the increase, and only a small proportion reaching local responders. Direct funding to local actors has reduced by half between 2020 and 2021 – from 4% to 2% – with many Signatories not tracking or reporting their funding to local actors at all.

There is high level political commitment to advance localisation. More local responders are assuming leadership roles in clusters and other leadership mechanisms, and in the Grand Bargain itself, with local actors now being a part of the Facilitation Group and several of the caucuses, and the National Reference Groups in full swing. A small but growing group of Signatories now require the cascading of overhead costs to local partners. However, challenges remain, including a major gap between what local responders want in terms of capacity strengthening support and what is available from international partners. Furthermore, the impact of the changes being made in policy and practice is taking time to show.

Although there has been sustained activity across humanitarian organisations in terms of improving participation of affected people, they often still feel that they have little to no influence on programme planning and implementation. While there is ample commitment at political level, the ODI review found little evidence of and few incentives for genuine change.

Ms Metcalfe-Hough warned that urgent action is needed now to ensure that the Signatories can capitalise on, and expand, the progress already made in the last six years. The independent recommendations included increasing the provision and ensuring more equitable distribution of quality funding, supporting local leadership and enhancing institutional capacities, giving affected people real influence over the aid provided, enhancing coordination of efforts to maximise multiplier effects, strengthening the governance and accountability of the Grand Bargain 2.0, and simplifying monitoring and reporting to better track progress.

### **Running the last stretch of the marathon together – Signatories committing to actions to lead the change**

A large part of the meeting focused on confirming outcomes by July 2023 and agreeing how the Signatories will achieve them collectively and individually. Mr Koehler presented the EP

and Facilitation Group workplan for the next twelve months, starting with the launch of the caucus on funding for localisation. The EP and Facilitation Group will also look at the different elements of the quality funding to address the priority holistically, building on the outcomes of the existing caucus; and they will ensure advancement on the participation of affected people. They identified risk sharing among the priorities and will support the work that is underway, led by the Platform on Risk Sharing. Most of the Facilitation Group members expressed willingness to continue their tenure until June 2023 to ensure continuity. Last but not least, Mr Koehler called for improved communications and transparency of the caucuses, and called on the Signatories to implement the outcomes of caucuses.

In the session moderated by the **Facilitation Group Co-Chair, Annika Sandlund**, Head of Partnership and Coordination Service, UNHCR, key stakeholders kickstarted the conversation by sharing lessons on what has been driving the Grand Bargain progress both at individual and collective level, and how the synergies to existing fora can be further strengthened.

Champions of the caucuses on cash coordination (Norwegian Refugee Council), quality funding (International Rescue Committee), and the role of intermediaries (Switzerland and IFRC), shared the lessons they learnt throughout their caucus experience. They agreed that success is possible with clear leadership, clear problem statement, direct involvement of only a few most relevant stakeholders participating at Principal level when needed, and at Director's level with clear authority to make decisions at other times, and support provided by technical bodies. With these ingredients, the caucus approach can succeed in delivering high-level political agreement, as proven by the cash coordination model, endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and currently being implemented.

Another new tool introduced by the Grand Bargain 2.0 were National Reference Groups, which are currently being launched in ten different contexts. The representative from the North-West Syria NGO Forum spoke on the importance of NRGs as they prioritise the local actors' perspective on what localisation should look like, which was echoed by several speakers. Being part of the Grand Bargain has also given the NRGs legitimacy in their interaction with government and other stakeholders.

The Grand Bargain 2.0 integrated gender and risk sharing as two cross-cutting priorities. The representative of Friends of Gender Group from Afghanistan flagged the importance of gender in the process of making aid more local, and ensuring that local organisations led by women have a say in the decision-making. The Netherlands, on behalf of the risk-sharing platform (co-convening together with the ICRC and InterAction) informed about the progress achieved by the platform members and the ongoing work on the risk acceptance framework. A report which highlights the key enablers, challenges, and obstacles to risk sharing will soon be available and the platform has developed advocacy messages to inform political discussions on the Grand Bargain enabling priorities.

As highlighted by the Grand Bargain Annual Independent Report, a lot remains to be done to ensure that affected people can participate and influence humanitarian responses – and that the system transforms into being more demand-driven, instead of supply driven, as noted by the IASC Secretariat representative. Partnership between the IASC members and donors through their joint engagement in the Grand Bargain is key in achieving that, and making sure

that incentive structures are put in place to enable regular engagement with communities and respond to their demands.

The commitments need to be hardwired into operating procedures to be effective, warned the representative of OECD/Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), who are currently looking for members of an Advisory Board to advise on how the institutional business models can be changed in line with the Grand Bargain commitments.

The conversation that ensued largely focused on making aid as local as possible, on ensuring that affected people are part of the response and on making quality funding available. Mobilised by the EP Jan Egeland, who called for urgent action and committed his own institution to several actions in the year to come, the Signatories made concrete **individual commitments** on how they will advance progress, in line with the two enabling priorities of the Grand Bargain 2.0. These included increasing funding to local responders and equitably providing overhead costs to them; ensuring local actors' meaningful participation and representation in the coordination mechanism; increased provision of quality funding and better tracking of it (see *Annex I* for the full list).

### Using the Grand Bargain to lead the transformation

The last conversation of the day focused on inspiring each other to make the internal institutional changes needed for transformative systemic change, co-facilitated by OCHA and ICVA. As noted by the facilitator, **Jeremy Rempel**, Head of Humanitarian Financing, ICVA, "*the notion of a quid-pro quo should not overshadow the need to take action ourselves and change our own systems.*"

Several speakers, including Sweden, A4EP, NEAR Network, UNHCR, ICRC, Oxfam, and Norway, shared how the Grand Bargain has been the key tool for them to institute change internally. For them, the implementation of commitments led to stronger partnerships, increased engagement between local responders and large donors, more equitable access to overheads, increased multi-year and flexible funding. A4EP shared a concrete example of their experience of leading a multi-stakeholder process, including the affected population in the Philippines and developing a road map for localisation for the Philippines endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and direct dialogue held with donors. Another concrete example was provided by Sweden, who increased its multi-year humanitarian funding from 2% before the Grand Bargain, to today's levels at 48%. Although the Grand Bargain commitments are convergent with a lot of the Signatories' internal priorities, they noted that the Grand Bargain has been a tool supporting implementation – a framework for accountability, internal advocacy and change.

It was noted however that "*reform is possible only with increased engagement from all staff and partners. It needs to be translated into concrete policies and procedures.*"

EP Jan Egeland welcomed the many concrete commitments by the Signatories and the presence of local actors in the room, before closing the first day of conversations. He reminded that the humanitarian appeal has increased tenfold since 2004, further exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and the resulting socio-economic catastrophe, and the global food security crisis caused by the war in Ukraine. This calls for more quality funding to frontline responders, and to better engage with the people affected by these multiple crises.

*"Discussions need to take place at all levels and in all parts of our organisations – we need to remind our colleagues of this process and our commitments," he concluded.*

## Day 2: Reaping success in June 2023 (1 July 2022, virtual, Principal-level)



Following the opening by Robert Mardini, Director General, ICRC, the EP Jan Egeland shared his reflections on the first day of the meeting, and the Facilitation Group Principals outlined their priorities for the next twelve months. Accountability to affected people needs to be our top priority according to **Martin Griffiths**, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator, UN OCHA: *"Affected people need to be able to tell us what to supply and*

*how, not just be asked if they are happy with the aid or not. This means a flip of our programming relationship."* He emphasised the role of local leadership and representation of local responders in coordination mechanisms. This was echoed by **Hibak Kalfan**, Executive Director, NEAR, who called to ensure that the Grand Bargain translates into concrete changes at country level, and for engagement of the Signatories with the National Reference Groups, led by local responders, as that is the only way for them to achieve real change.

Several Facilitation Group Principals emphasised the importance of quality funding to deliver better – **Kelly Clements**, Deputy High Commissioner, UNHCR, reiterated the commitment to increase the number of multi-year partnerships, and **Bernadette Frederick**, Director for General Affairs, EU/DG ECHO, noted that the EU will continue to identify conditions where multi-year funding is justified and establish procedures to use it effectively. This will have to be coupled with improved tracking of funds – something that **Ignacio Packer**, Executive Director, ICVA, committed to working on with the NGO community. Finally, in addressing unprecedented crises, importance of quality funding cannot be underestimated – its flexibility, predictability, and multi-annual nature are key in responding to crises effectively and efficiently. As noted by **Susanne Fries-Gaier**, Director for Humanitarian Assistance, Federal Foreign Office, Germany, *"the humanitarian system must be able to quickly adapt – this makes unearmarked funding so critical."*

**Robert Mardini**, Director-General, ICRC, spoke of the importance of long-term consistent investment and support to strengthen the capacity of its local partners - the National Societies. He also suggested that we collectively explore solutions to better share risks and generate political will, using fiduciary and ethical risks as "test cases".

Several Signatory Principals took the floor, committing to a wide range of actions in the year to come, including increasing funding as directly as possible to local partners (with some speakers even setting ambitious targets for their institutions, higher than the 25% goal agreed in the original Grand Bargain), changing internal systems to better track funding or to decrease bureaucracy to allow faster and more quality funding; increasing the volume of multi-year

funding and the flexibility of funding, strengthening institutional capacities of frontline responders, etc. Full list of commitments is available in *Annex I*.

### **Options for the future beyond 2023 remain open – but strong support expressed for continuation of Grand Bargain in some form**

The Grand Bargain Principals started the conversation on what could happen to the Grand Bargain 2.0 after 2023. The current framework was endorsed in June 2021 for an initial period of two years, after which the Signatories will take stock of the achievements and possible ways forward. According to EP Jan Egeland, the options could include a lighter structure, integrating efforts with existing bodies, such as the IASC, Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative, a strengthened Secretariat for the Grand Bargain, or ending the process.

As this was only the beginning of the conversation on the future, the Facilitation Group outlined the consultation process, which will start in the summer 2022 with a light survey conducted by the Secretariat and distributed to all the Signatories, followed by constituency consultations and Principal-level conversations, to reach an agreement by the end of the year. The process will be inclusive and transparent.

The Facilitation Group Principals shared their views on the future of the Grand Bargain, for example OCHA noted that the Grand Bargain is an important platform and agreed with UNHCR on the need to integrate elements of the Grand Bargain with the existing processes (such as the IASC) as much as possible. The local and international NGO community would like for the Grand Bargain to continue as it allows the NGOs an exchange on important commitments with all the stakeholders, and grants local responders the access to international actors. The donor representatives also highlighted that the Grand Bargain should continue as it's a unique platform bringing the stakeholders together, but agreed that the process should be lighter, and synergies with existing fora ensured. In their statement, Switzerland emphasised the importance of the continuation of the Grand Bargain with an efficient and effective light structure to support the process of achieving the ultimate objectives, as it's the only global humanitarian policy space where local and national actors' voices are represented along with international humanitarian organisations and donors. Furthermore, it was suggested to explore the idea of having a second Eminent Person from the Global South from June 2023. The Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement reiterated the support for a continuation of the Grand Bargain, which should be situated in the broader reform agenda to urgently address the humanitarian financing gap, as originally conceived. As the incoming Grand Bargain Facilitation Group member representing local actors' constituency, A4EP reiterated strong support for Grand Bargain to continue as it is the only unique platform where all stakeholders are at the table. They recommended accelerating plans for institutionalising the Grand Bargain priority areas and more longer-term planning considering increasing unprecedented crises and needs, the huge financing gap and unequal distribution.

### **More leaders needed in the Grand Bargain to succeed**

Wrapping up two days of constructive and fruitful conversations, EP Jan Egeland welcomed the renewed energy and many concrete commitments, but reiterated that more Grand Bargain Signatories need to take leadership roles and actively participate. *"I am energised to take my final year in the role I have and will try to push as much as possible,"* concluded EP Jan Egeland, noting that his team will follow up with each the Signatories that committed to act.

## Annex I: Individual action points/commitments put forward by the Signatories for June 2022-June 2023 and beyond

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### A4EP

- Commits to continue to raise awareness of local actors at country level on Grand Bargain commitments and expanding the space for more local voices to be present in Grand Bargain processes, including, Caucuses, National Reference Groups (NRG), to make it more inclusive, collaborative and empowering for local leadership.
- Commits to work on a country-level localisation frameworks which also reflect the views and recommendations of affected populations for more system wide change.
- Commits to convene more regular dialogue between donors and local actors to understand the remaining challenges and work towards developing a clear mechanism for 360 degree feedback as a follow-up of the intermediary caucus commitments.
- Commits to work with others to pilot county level dash data boards and continue to push for fuller reporting and transparency to ensure better accountability of funds raised in the name of populations in crisis.
- Commits to work with others to continue advocating to donors to develop other effective mechanisms too to pass on funds directly or as directly as possible to LNHA's, particularly in the contexts where no pooled funding mechanism exists.

### ActionAid

- Commits to working with country staff and partners to support civil society, specifically women and youth rights organisation, in engaging with the National Reference Groups (NRGs). This will include but not be limited to alliance building and funding support to partners for their leadership and mobilisation activities.
- Commits to continue to scale up our funding within our humanitarian work and continue to keep the minimal investment of 30% of direct funding to local actors, of which at least 50% will be channelled to women's rights or women-led organisations.
- Commits to working on community-based disaster risk reduction and advocating for risk informed planning and strengthening resilience of the most at-risk communities through a network of ActionAid regional resilience hubs.
- Commits to the process of looking at how to simplify our due diligence and onboarding processes in our partnerships with local and national organisations and networks.

### Australia

- Commits to continue to provide multi-year and flexible funding to our humanitarian partners. Our predictable funding arrangements allow partners to adapt quickly to changing priorities and circumstances, while still pursuing long-term humanitarian support to complex and protracted crises, and implementing reform priorities. The present proportion of multi-year funding is 67%: we will maintain but seek to increase this.
- Commits to drive reform and improving tracking of reform commitments with our six largest multilateral humanitarian partners. Our new strategic partnership frameworks with these partners align and formalise expectations on localisation, accountability to affected populations and gender and disability inclusion. The frameworks will drive efficiency, effectiveness and impact underpinned by our continued multi-year, flexible funding to these partners.

- Commits to share learnings on localisation from the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which we will host in September 2022. Localisation is a cross-cutting priority in the conference.
- Commits to share our experiences and perspectives with the new Grand Bargain caucus on funding for localisation, as called upon.

#### CAFOD:

- Commits to establishing clearer tracking of funding to local actors, including specifically to women-led organisation.
- Commits to implement cascading of overhead costs consistently.
- Commits to working with other country-level consortia models, and convene meeting before the end of the year – to plan how to better work together.

#### Canada

- Commits to continue advancing flexible and predictable funding, in line with the original Grand Bargain commitments.
- Commits to continue supporting the Country-based Pooled Funds.
- Commits to continue exploring opportunities, in partnership with other Grand Bargain signatories and humanitarian partners, towards achieving progress on the 25% target for funding as directly as possible to local and national actors.
- Commits to maintain the dedicated budget line to provide 7% for local partner's overhead costs in NGO programming.
- Commits to contribute to the efforts of the Friends of Gender Group of the Grand Bargain to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in the Grand Bargain.

#### CARE

- Commits to pass 4% of humanitarian funding to women-led/focused organisations.

#### Christian Aid

- Commits to provide overhead costs to local partners. Will hard-wire these commitments into internal systems to make sure that this is done consistently and systematically.
- Commits to work with others to deliver a new Pledge for Change regarding localisation and decolonisation in the aid system, including additional commitments that go further than the Grand Bargain, and a framework for measuring them.
- Commits to significantly increase the share of flexible funding that is invested in survivor and community-led response approaches that put people in need in the driving seat, including in Ukraine, (These approaches are highlighted in the ODI report as one meaningful example of putting the Participation Revolution into practice).

#### DRC

- Commits to support the quality funding caucus by sharing best practises.
- Commits to make reporting on Grand Bargain commitments more systematic by internally automatically tracking all Grand Bargain commitments.

- Commits to pass more funding to local actors (25% in the next four years under DANIDA funding) and create more equitable partnerships.

#### EU/DG ECHO

- Commits to work to increase multi-year funding.
- Commits to increase the support to the Country-based Pooled Funds in the coming years, thereby promoting localisation.
- Commits to continue identifying conditions where multi-year funding is justified and establish procedures to use it effectively.
- Commits to work on improving equitable partnership.
- Commits to continue supporting the value and use of needs assessments to advocate for unearmarked funding.

#### FAO

- Commits to implement a framework aimed at strengthening capacities and leadership of local actors in delivering more sustainable, appropriate and transformative humanitarian responses.
- Commits to further promote localisation of humanitarian responses using FAO governance and rights-based frameworks for access, tenure and inclusion (VGGTs, Right to Food etc.) and development approaches on community mobilization and engagement to support grass-root level partnerships and to strengthen their capacities and livelihoods.
- Commits to strengthen local and national actors participation, representation and leadership in humanitarian coordination system as well as strengthening tools, mechanisms and capacities in information management for better coordination in agriculture for food security and resilience.
- Commits to more equitable distribution of quality funds, supporting local leadership, and strengthening coordination.

#### Germany

- Commits to strengthen localisation by rolling-out guidelines that foresee dedicated and increased funding for intermediaries if provided to their local partners for institutional capacity strengthening and programme support cost.
- Commits to verifying the participation of the affected population in the planning of humanitarian response actions through the assessment of project proposals and reports.
- Commits to developing risk sharing guidelines for humanitarian partnerships.

#### ICRC

- Commits to strengthen cooperation and coordination with Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners.
- Commits to provide long-term and consistent funding for National Society capacity development, including through a multi-year contribution of 10 million CHF to the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) spread over 2023 and 2024.

- Commits to continue investing in new tools and systems and building capacities and capabilities to enable multi-year programming.
- Commits to continue to convene the risk sharing platform and explore convening a high level dialogue to generate political will, using fiduciary and ethical risk as “test cases”.

#### ICVA

- Commits to engage with NGOs to increase the NGO contribution to improving data transparency in humanitarian financing, and feeding data to FTS.

#### IFRC

- Commits to ensure that all funding passed through the IFRC National Societies passes on the same level of overheads they received.
- Commits to ensure that National Societies directly implement programmes, and are empowered and supported to do it.
- Commits to channel 15 million CHF to capacity building of the National Societies.
- Commits to being effectively governed by the local members, with a female majority governance board.

#### IOM

- Commits to continue ongoing efforts to localise the CCCM framework and supporting national authorities and local actors to lead displacement responses.
  - CCCM localisation efforts focus on three priority areas of responsibilities - disaster preparedness, disaster response, and coordination- as essential steps to ensure the progressive localisation of CCCM responses. In the coming 12 months the Global CCCM team will continue to strengthen capacities of local stakeholders involved in preparedness and responses to displacement—including national and local authorities, national NGOs, women’s organisations, organisations of persons with disabilities and other civil society organisations.
- Commits to improve accountability to affected people.
  - IOM’s AAP Framework was released as a mandatory instruction in 2021. The framework helps to ensure quality and responsive programming in line with the evolving needs of beneficiaries, affected populations and communities and enforce the Organisation’s zero tolerance against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and other misconduct. It strengthens compliance on AAP mainstreaming in humanitarian programming and supports the IASC Collective AAP Framework rollout.
- Commits to continue providing coordination and programmatic support to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAP), for which the Organisation has been a lead partner.

#### IRC

- Commits to roll out a new financial system that will allow tracking funding to local actors, aiming to have this new system fully operational by 2024 or earlier.

#### Ireland

- Commits to increase the number of multi-annual partnerships.

- Commits to provide 90% of funding with full flexibility, with the remaining 10% funding softly earmarked at country level.
- Commits to increase the number of national and local partners funded directly and indirectly.
- Commits to increase the quality of funding to national and local partners (overheads and multi-annual funding).
- Commits to strengthen tracking of funding to national and local partners.
- Commits to implement, through a newly designed civil society partnership, an approach that promotes flexibility across development and humanitarian budgets.

#### NEAR

- Commits to ensure the support to the National Reference Groups.
- Commits to co-lead the localisation caucus.

#### Norwegian Refugee Council

- Commits to strengthen reporting to FTS.
- Commits to improve quality and substance of NRC's localisation efforts in each country operation.
- Commits to promote equality between INGOs and NGOs, including through consortia, and through concrete efforts to cascade overheads.
- Commits to strengthen its digital efforts to accelerate the Participation Revolution.

#### OCHA

- Commits to working with in-country leadership of Country-based Pooled Funds to increase the percentage of funding to local and national actors.
- Commits to working with in-country leadership of Country-based Pooled Funds to increasing multi-year funding when feasible and appropriate to the context.
- Commits to encourage increased representation of local humanitarian organisations on Humanitarian Country Teams as appropriate in a given context, and to engage participation, insofar as possible, of women-led and women's rights organisations in the Humanitarian Programme.
- Commits to support the participation revolution efforts both in the IASC context and the Grand Bargain.

#### Oxfam

- Commits to provide 25% of humanitarian funding to local organisations.
- Commits to continue working on localisation commitments. For example, Oxfam will advocate for and support the inclusion of women's rights organisations or women local leaders in UN Humanitarian Country Teams, including ensuring that mechanisms are in place such as quarterly women's fora, to engage with women leaders/women led organisations to inform humanitarian decision making.

#### Save the Children

- Commits to the target of providing 25% of funding to local actors as directly as possible.
- Commits to cascade overheads to local partners (aiming for 10%).
- Commits to shift power and resources overall within the movement to national and local partners.

## Switzerland

- Commits to further efforts to increase predictable and longer-term funding, including more direct funding to local organisations, including women-led organisations.
- Commits to remain engaged in the finalisation of the Caucus on the role of intermediaries with the objective to deliver concrete results and commitments by August 2022.
- As the new co-chair of the Pooled Funds Working Group, commits to put localisation at the top of the agenda. For example: more local organisations shall participate in Country-based Pooled Funds advisory boards, including women-led organisations, and international organisations shall transfer an equal percentage of overheads to the local partner organisations.

## UNHCR

- Commits to considerably increase the number of multi-year partnerships by 2024.
- Commits to considerably increase the number of direct agreements with organisations led by affected populations (refugees, displaced, stateless and host communities).

## UNICEF

- Commits to pursue its commitment on localisation with the aim to meet the delivery of 35 % of humanitarian funds to local actors by 2023.
- Commits to work further on the 'cascading of overhead costs' to local NGOs that started in the work stream under the IASC RG 5, which we co-lead with Oxfam --and come up with a policy on this with a % figure by 2023.
- Commits to have a policy in place on the institutional strengthening of local NGOs by 2023.

## UNRWA

- Commits to working with donors to enable flexible funding, including between humanitarian and development funding streams.
- Commits to continue to build capacity in the refugee community to respond to the needs of their own communities.

## USA

- Commits to advance localisation through our programs and processes, by supporting local partners directly, while also expanding previously successful partnership models. We are keen to collaborate with the newly launched Localisation Funding Caucus to identify additional strategies for achieving 25 percent funding to local organisations.
- Commits to support Grand Bargain efforts to improve quality funding by continuing to increase multi-year funding and working with partners to ensure this funding is cascaded to, and supports capacity sharing of, local actors.

## WFP

- Commits to stay engaged and work with its partners to support the Grand Bargain enabling priorities and other core commitments.
- Commits to support a Grand Bargain structure where interlinkages among the various caucuses are strengthened, and duplication is limited. This will be particularly critical

for the issues of quality funding, localisation and risk-sharing, which are closely interlinked.

- In 2016, the High-Level Panel on humanitarian financing had agreed on three pillars: a) shrink the funding gap, b) broaden the donors' base, and c) increase the efficiency of humanitarian assistance. Given the unprecedented humanitarian needs, commits to continue to advocate for step-up efforts to address the critical conversation on reducing the funding gap, highlighting the role of crisis prevention, resilience building, climate adaptation and anticipatory action can play as enablers.
- Commits to supports discussions on quality funding as a matter of urgency given the funding gap trend of recent years.
- Commits to continue improving localisation, highlighting that multi-year financing acts as an enabler, and that there is a need for this workstream to connect the dots with the Cash Coordination caucus”.

#### WHO

- Commits to align the various definitions around the issue of Quality Funding, being able to further provide comparable data with other Grand Bargain Signatories.
- Commits to push forward the discussion on financial tracking system's bottlenecks so to improve financial flows traceability and to better contribute to the Global Analysis on Localisation (direct spending).

#### World Vision

- Commits to increase efforts to support institutional capacities of local and national responders, investing in improved resources and procedures for capacity assessment, risk sharing and planning as welcomed by partners and national staff, and that bring greater predictability, simplicity and risk sharing.
- Where World Vision does not have a local entity or presence, in new responses such as in Ukraine, commits to support local actors as the default model.
- Where World Vision does have an existing local presence through their federated partnership, commits to double the percentage of funding from 2021 to local community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, and other qualified local partners by the end of 2023.