

# THE GRAND BARGAIN

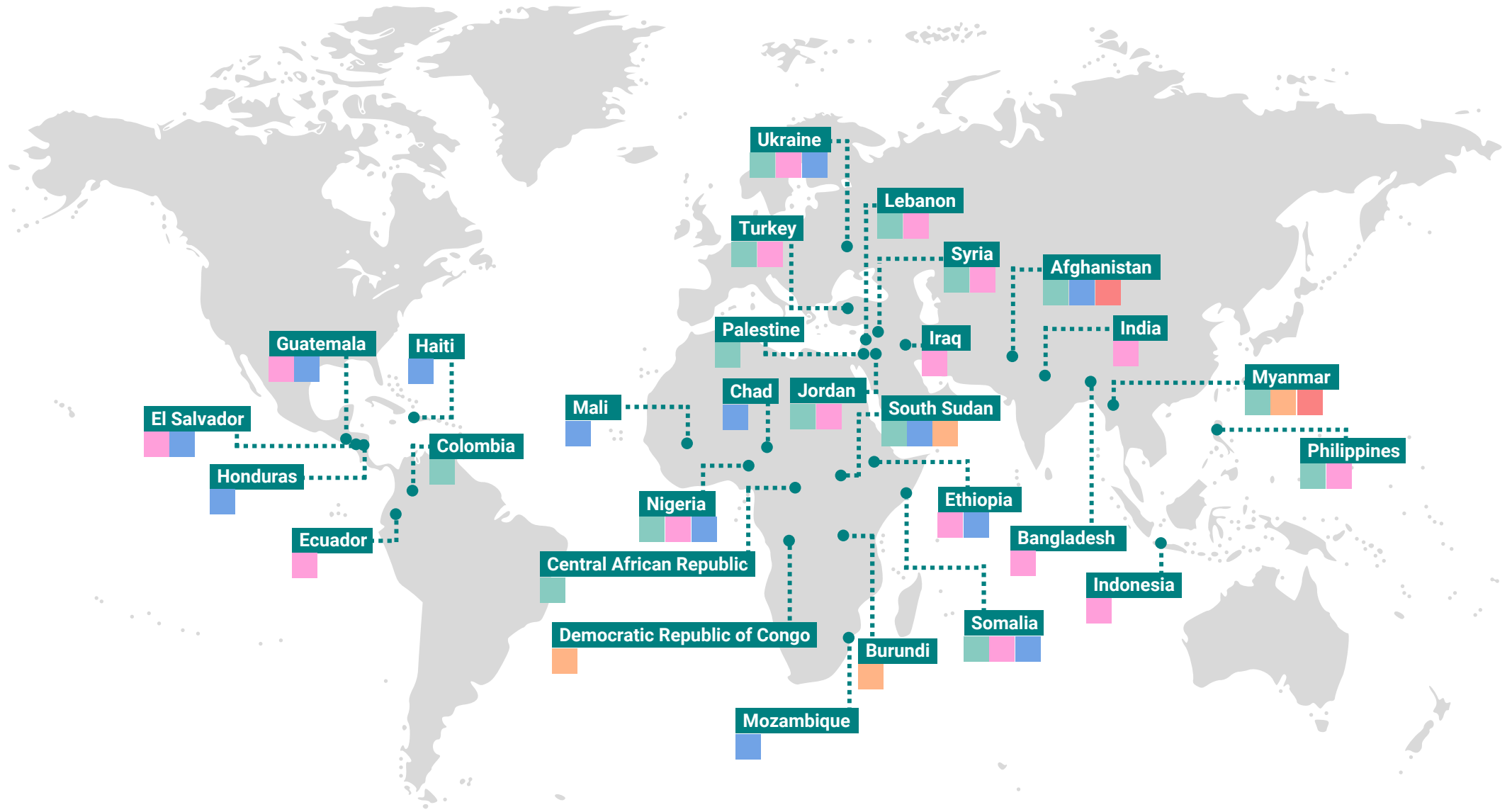
## Implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments at country-level

Examples from the Grand Bargain Annual Independent Report 2022 (GB AIR 2022)

As part of the implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments, the **Grand Bargain Annual Independent Report 2022 (GB AIR 2022)** highlights the progress and successes achieved in the different countries of intervention according to the enabling priorities. To show how the Grand Bargain becomes a reality on the ground, examples from the report were extracted to create this map.

### ENABLING PRIORITIES

- Quality Funding
- Localisation/Participation
- Joint Needs Assessments and Analysis
- Use and coordination of cash-based programming
- Enhanced engagement between humanitarian and development actors



## EXAMPLES OF COUNTRY-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION IN THE GB AIR 2022

### QUALITY FUNDING

Examples of increasing multi-year and flexible funding to lower administrative costs and catalyze more responsive programming and facilitate a swifter response to urgent needs and situations of protracted and neglected conflicts.

OCHA reported that, by the end of 2021, there were eight countries with multi-year Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs): **Afghanistan, Chad, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mali and Nigeria**. This is an increase from March 2021, when four such plans were in place.

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Ireland increased funding softly earmarked to rapid-onset response by NGOs from €1 million to €4 million. This funding is prepositioned in NGO accounts, allowing for faster responses. This was critical in responding rapidly to the deteriorating situations in **Ethiopia and Mozambique**. Ireland designed a new five-year Ireland Civil Society Partnership (ICSP) framework, for a disbursement in early 2023. It is planned to allow NGOs to use 20% of their funding flexibly between humanitarian and development budget lines at country level.

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DG ECHO reported for 2021 that it continued the provision of funds to select Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), with total contributions of €4 million, the same as in 2020, specifically for **South Sudan and Ukraine**.

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### USE AND COORDINATION OF CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING

Examples of strengthening the use of cash assistance, thereby delivering greater choice and empowerment to affected people and strengthening local markets.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) reported that it has recruited a Cash Readiness Advisor specifically to strengthen institutional preparedness, as well as launching a new 18-month commitment focused on building local capacities for cash readiness through 13 local organisations in **Bangladesh, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Somalia and Turkey**.

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The Donor Cash Forum, co-led by DG ECHO and Switzerland, has been driving common donor approaches at country level and on policy priorities by commissioning a Good Practice Review on cash assistance in contexts of inflation/depreciation; establishing dedicated resourcing for donor cash coordination in **Nigeria, Ethiopia and Somalia**.

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Oxfam produced internal guidance on cash and voucher assistance for protection outcomes, facilitating the uptake of cash in protection programming in **Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria**.

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**Ukraine** as presenting a real-time example of a context where the model agreed in the caucus on cash coordination was in place and being implemented in practice.

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IRC's research in **Jordan** has focused on combining cash assistance with psychosocial services and gender discussion groups, with the goal of reducing violence against women. Their early findings indicate that female participants experienced a range of positive impacts from this approach.

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### LOCALISATION/PARTICIPATION

Examples of increasing the support to local and national responders, and involving affected people in the planning and decision-making of the humanitarian response.

In **Afghanistan**, UN Women and partners have supported the establishment of an Afghan Women's and Girl's Advisory Group (WAG), comprising Afghan women activists and women-led civil society organisations (CSOs), to act as an independent advisor to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in its response to the deteriorating situation on the ground.

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There has been increased interest among signatories in how to support institutional development through the provision of overhead or indirect costs to local actors. (...) Estonia reported that it provides 7.7% of funds to cover salaries and direct costs of local partners in **Ukraine, Jordan and Lebanon**.

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CAFOD reported on its support to local partners in **South Sudan, Nigeria, Colombia** and the **Philippines** to engage with the Country-level Dialogues and to enable local partners to influence global-level IASC policy discussions on humanitarian financing,

localisation and the humanitarian– development– peace nexus.

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In the first half of 2021 the workstream focused on supporting and promoting Country-level Dialogues (CDs) on localisation in six countries (**Colombia, Myanmar, Syria, South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia**), commissioning a study on the future role of intermediaries and initiating a high-level dialogue with donors across the humanitarian– development–peace nexus as a first step towards leveraging nexus funding to strengthen local response capacities.

The Country-level Dialogues aimed to catalyse collaboration between signatories and support them to identify context-specific opportunities to advance the objectives of the Grand Bargain. The dialogues took different forms and focus in each country, reflecting the differences in context and partnerships, but generally involved a combination of surveys, focus group discussions and thematic workshops between local and international aid actors at country level.

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In response to beneficiary feedback, UNRWA has formalised a project in the **Gaza Strip** set up during the pandemic to enable telephone access for refugees to health professionals (when face-to-face appointments were not possible due to Covid-19 restrictions). This decision was in direct response to feedback from beneficiaries, particularly women, who found the service more convenient and efficient than traditional face-to-face appointments.

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Several NGOs and cluster lead agencies reported on their respective efforts to support access to and leadership of local partners to global and country-level coordination mechanisms. According to IOM, for example, the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster in **Somalia** is one of several CCCM clusters that have undergone an internal process to develop a localisation framework and workplan, including provision of institutional capacity support to local civil society and governmental actors to enable greater leadership of the CCCM response.

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(OCHA) In the **Central African Republic**, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) integrated Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in its 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and in its Country-based Pooled Fund (CBPF). New CBPF guidance in the country supports humanitarian partners to meet minimum accountability commitments and integrate accountability as a cross-cutting and central element in the development, implementation and monitoring of the projects they propose.

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## JOINT NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND ANALYSIS

Examples of better coordination of joint needs assessments and analysis to avoid duplication of programming and waste of resources.

In **Afghanistan**, development of the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) included World Bank poverty analysis data together with humanitarian intersectoral analysis to present a comprehensive overview of people in need of humanitarian assistance, and in need of economic safety nets (social protection).

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In the 2022 HNO (Humanitarian Needs Overview) for **Myanmar**, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) used data from UNDP's pulse surveys and poverty analysis to highlight the size of the population that required development assistance, compared to those with humanitarian needs to be targeted through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). **Myanmar** also planned to undertake a common needs analysis between humanitarian and development actors as part of the Common Country Analysis (CCA), which will inform the mid-year revision of the 2022 HRP, if undertaken.

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## ENHANCED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPEMENT ACTORS

Examples of improving collaborative work across institutional boundaries on the basis of comparative advantage.

Christian Aid reported that its Integrated Conflict Prevention and Resilience (ICPR) approach was applied in the implementation of the Irish Aid-funded multi-year Humanitarian Programme Plan (HPP) in **Myanmar**, **South Sudan**, the **DRC** and **Burundi**. The approach entails linking conflict analysis to Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments identifying areas of complementarity between long-term resilience interventions and peace-building initiatives. Conflict analyses at macro and micro levels were conducted with the objective of promoting peace and social cohesion and avoiding harm throughout programme implementation.

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## FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can consult the complete report on the [Grand Bargain Secretariat](#) website or by reaching out to the Secretariat: [gbsecretariat@un.org](mailto:gbsecretariat@un.org)