

Grand Bargain in 2018:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: UNDP

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Date of Submission: 23rd February 2019

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 2018?

- **Transparency:** 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 2018 UNDP has enhanced its IATI dataset with the introduction of Humanitarian Marker, which allows data users to easily extract UNDP humanitarian activities and relevant financial information.
- **CASH:** In 2018 UNDP significantly increased its delivery of large-scale cash-based initiatives in emergency response. A highlight is UNDPs collaboration with the World Bank in Yemen to deliver cash programmes of more than USD 250 million, reaching directly and indirectly nearly 2 million people.
- **Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus:** in 2018 UNDP has supported the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and advancement of the New Way of Working across the system and in processes that go beyond, but still relate directly to, the Grand Bargain commitments:
 - Overall, UNDP's work on the HDP Nexus and NWOW was in 2018 strengthened at global and country levels through various workstreams; these include deepened partnerships with OCHA 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 to 19 countries; support to research addressing capacity gaps and systemic barriers to the HDP Nexus at country levels as well as advocacy and awareness raising on nexus issues, including on financing aspects.
 - Under the New Deal Facility UNDP provided support to risk-informed development in 7 countries (CAR, Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sudan) to reduce risks and increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action. UNDP also launched national consultations in 7 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka) to assess capacity gaps for disaster statistics and challenges with disaster data collection and its application for DRR, recovery and sustainable development in line with SDGs and Sendai Framework.
 - UNDP furthermore supported MAPs (mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support) missions in 37 countries, to help Governments incorporate the perspective of Leaving No One Behind in national policies and plans – on the pathway to the SDGs.
 - UNDP continued to support the Joint Steering Committee on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration under the Deputy Secretary General, through both the role as co-chair and the joint support team. Targeted support to joint analysis, planning and coordination is being provided to the 7 countries selected for a JSC review on the status of collective outcomes (Somalia, Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, and CAR).

- Additionally, NWOW processes were supported in Bangladesh, DRC, Mali, Sudan, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine, Iraq, Syria and Yemen on joint analysis, multiyear planning and financing, including a multi stakeholder NWOW workshop in Dakar.
- As co-chair of the IASC Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development nexus as well as engagement in the Task Team on Humanitarian Financing throughout 2018, UNDP supported exchange of lessons on HDPN, research initiatives, policy discussions at global level.
- UNDP also engaged in the policy developments of the OECD DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility, which has led to soft law on the humanitarian-development nexus.
- In 2018 UNDP significantly enhanced humanitarian-development collaboration with UNHCR in support of the Global Compacts for Refugees – not least in the Syria region with UNDPs continued co-leadership of the 3RP and new collaborations in the Lake Chad and the Great Lakes regions as well as in Myanmar and Bangladesh. Globally, with UNDP support, 4 million displaced people in 13 countries benefitted from durable solutions activities.

These multiple system-wide engagements and inter-agency processes, which go beyond the Grand Bargain, led UNDP and Denmark to request in March 2018, that the Grand Bargain Work Stream 10 be considered as cross-cutting and integrated in other relevant work streams, rather than a stand-alone endeavour. This decision was endorsed by the Grand Bargain Eminent Person, Kristalina Georgieva.

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

Gradual demonstration and documentation of good practice of UNDPs humanitarian operations, e.g. through large scale cash-based initiatives; use of UNDPs internal monitoring of humanitarian and development data and financial flows; and UNDPs contribution to system-wide collaboration of humanitarian, development and peace actors with an aim to reduce needs and realise the SDGs together with Governments – will over time progressively lead to institutional change. The JSC is a critical mechanism to address systemic issues within the UN and to promote greater coherence of humanitarian and development action in crises and transitions to long-term sustainable development and in reducing vulnerabilities to build resilience.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment¹ in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard?

In 2018, UNDP completed its Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021, which provides a road map to elevate and integrate gender equality into all aspects of UNDP's work to reduce poverty, build resilience and achieve peace in communities and territories. UNDP also completed in 2018 seven guidance notes on gender in crisis and recovery

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

processes, with the aim of enhancing women's and girls' participation alongside that of men and boys. These include gender equality guidance for programming in transformative livelihoods, participation and leadership, Gender Based Violence, access to justice, security and human rights, peace processes and political institutions, disaster risk reduction, crisis recovery and transforming governments.

UNDPs goal is to have 40-60% activities targeted towards women's empowerment and gender equality. This is work in progress. As an example, in 2018 nearly 4 million people in 26 countries benefitted from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings. Several countries have livelihoods and employment programmes with more than 50% female beneficiaries (e.g. Yemen, Uganda). On a global average one third of the beneficiaries of jobs and livelihoods are women. In the area of resilient recovery (during and after crisis), nearly 2 million women benefitted from recovery programmes in 16 countries.

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. As committed to in **Workstream 5**, We are investing significantly in coordinated and joint needs assessment and analysis (RPBAs and PDNAs) to understand better fragile contexts and disaster risk reduction measures, working with Governments to development relevant planning frameworks (**links to commitment 10.1**). We are also working with OCHA, ECHO, DfID, World Bank in **Workstream 5** to define the parameters for collaborating on joint humanitarian-development needs analysis to collectively better understand structural challenges and root causes to protracted crisis, which can help both mitigate and prevent further escalation of crises through appropriate design and response (**links to commitment 10.1**). Similarly, UNDP is collaborating with UNHCR and IOM on improving addressing vulnerabilities and programming for inclusive durable solutions for host communities and forced displaced people, while also working with 50 local governments to strengthen their ability for early action, preparedness, crisis planning and response as committed to in **Workstream 2 (links to commitment 10.1 and 10.2)**. As committed to in **Workstream 3**, UNDP is expanding its investments in cash-based initiatives in emergencies and has in 2018 increasingly invested in 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 strengthen transparency (**Links to commitment 10.5**). UNDPs efforts galvanise new partnerships (e.g. with the World Bank and other IFIs) and advocating for multiyear planning and funding frameworks to support prevention and mitigation as committed to in **Workstream 7** is another example of mainstreaming the nexus (**links to commitment 10.5**).