Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name
United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)

Organisational Type
UN

City and Country where Headquartered
New York, United States of America

Focal Point Name
Romano Lasker

Region
Global

Twitter ID
@UNDP

2A Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects, especially in the conduct of hostilities, for instance by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas, and by sparing civilian infrastructure from military use in the conduct of military operations.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

2B Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to promote and enhance efforts to respect and protect medical personnel, transports and facilities, as well as humanitarian relief personnel and assets against attacks, threats or other violent acts.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

2C Speak out on violations

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNDP commits to adopt the IASC statement on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at the individual agency level.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

- In November 2017, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched a mandatory e-course on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) designed to: raise awareness about Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA); measures to combat SEA; understand the impact of SEA on victims is; and the consequences for UN Personnel who commit SEA.
- UNDP launched a dedicated PSEA page on its external website. The page includes information on the UN Standards of Conducts, UNDP activities to prevent and respond to PSEA and ways to report misconduct. UNDP has also created an intranet site for this topic
- The UNDP Administrator sent a message to UNDP Executive Board, certifying that all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse brought to UNDP's attention in 2017 had been reported and that appropriate action had been taken.
- UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations have undergone training on Forensic Interviewing of Children and contributed to inter-agency work on drafting joint investigation guidelines of SEA, as well as an Incident Reporting Form (ongoing).

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
☑ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

In August 2017, the Office of the Special Coordinator on SEA conducted a survey to obtain baseline information on standards of conduct and behavior from UN personnel, including to UNDP.

Results indicated that UNDP personnel have a good understanding of the code of conduct and responsibilities related to SEA reporting.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding amounts
☑ Human resources/capacity
☑ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

While UNDP has seen good progress with regards to raising awareness of the issue among staff and the public (mandatory e-course, actively communicating with staff and senior management, collaborating at inter-agency regarding public reporting), limited progress has been seen with regards to raising beneficiaries' awareness and of accessible reporting mechanisms.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Roll-out an inter-agency protocol for implementing partners to ensure that adequate safeguards are in place and appropriate action is taken.
- Finalize the creation of a system-wide database to ensure former staff members involved in substantiated cases of SEA of the local population cannot be employed by another UN agency.
- Address under-reporting by revising UNDP's reporting-procedures.
- Translate and make available, the PSEA e-course in Arabic, French and Spanish.
Continue with communication and outreach among local populations.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Inter-agency efforts (SEA Working Group and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) / PSEA) that require continued collaboration include
- Developing joint investigation guidelines and reporting forms;
- Finalizing inter-agency database (see above);
- Drafting inter-agency victim assistance protocols and ensuring victims support (via the Trust fund);
- Aligning data collection and reporting methods system-wide;
- Learning from Member States, civil society, and the private sector, drawing on their expertise.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

- UNDP collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in developing a joint mandatory e-course on PSEA.
- The UNDP Administrator sent message to RCs reminding them of their PSEA-related responsibilities, including tools / resources: raising awareness of staff and local populations; establishing community based complaint mechanisms, and providing victim assistance.

Keywords

Gender, PSEA

2E Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

(3A) Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNDP commits to strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration and national and local government capacity building to improve and harmonize the data and evidence base on forced displacement, to inform policies and programmes in countries affected by forced displacement.	Capacity	Leave No One Behind
UNDP will strengthen its advocacy for and support to governments on the integration of IDPs, refugees and the needs of host communities into national development plans, strategies and UNDAFs in all countries where UNDP is actively engaged in addressing displacement.	Advocacy	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Leave No One Behind
Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large numbers of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to collectively work towards a Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees to safeguard the rights of refugees, while also effectively and predictably supporting States affected by such movements.	Leave No One Behind

Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.	Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Refugees

As part of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria Crisis led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) efforts were made to update data and movements and refugee returns. Together with UNHCR, an inter-agency data and information-sharing platform on the Syria regional refugee and resilience response in Egypt, Iraq, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan have been established. Together with local and national governments, UNDP has worked on initiatives to measure resilience in a standardized way, particularly of host communities. Examples include Iraq's resilience index to measure resilience at multiple levels: household, community, and institutions/systems and in Turkey on measuring the impact on livelihoods and the absorption capacity of local labour markets.

As part of the Rohingya crisis response, UNDP and UN Women carried out a joint-assessment on economic/early recovery, environmental impact and social risks for both refugees and host communities which will be finalised in early 2018.

IDPs (due to conflict, violence, and disaster)

UNDP and UNHCR affirmed a renewed collaboration on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation, leaving no one behind, refugee and internally displaced people (IDP) inclusion in national and local development programmes, enhanced partnerships in rule of law, human rights, access to justice, community security and local governance, analytical work on specific protracted displacement situations. This includes establishing UNDP-UNHCR collaborations particularly in 11 pilot countries where the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) are being rolled out.

Examples underway include, joint livelihoods and rule of law/access to justice in Ethiopia, linking up with UNDP's SDG indicator custodian work for SDG16 to include refugees (Mexico, El Salvador); root cause analysis (Honduras); inclusion of refugees and CRRF in new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAFs) (Djibouti); In Serbia, the Government is making a significant inclusion of refugees in the health system.

As part of the Global Migration Working Group, UNDP led on producing the UNDG Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in UNDAF.

Other-3A

Collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNHCR on commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Guidelines on Internal Displacement – being discussed.

In support of the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan on durable solutions for Somali refugees and reintegration of returnees in Somalia, UNDP has joined a working group with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the European Union (EU), World Bank and UNHCR to follow up on the implementation. UNDP will be leading on a livelihoods study in 2018.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
☑ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through improved inter-agency collaboration, joint-programming, implementation, delivery and results in countries, particularly those affected by forced displacement. For the Syria 3RP, there are plans to carry out a review. More investments will be needed to measure the impact of UNDP's resilience work and how this is contributing to sustainable development.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Buy-in
☑ Funding amounts
☑ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The principle of having joint analysis, planning and response are not yet implemented adequately. Needs of both forcibly displaced and host communities should be addressed from the beginning and in-line-with-national-strategies. Both humanitarian and development response systems and SOPs need to be adapted and rolled out in countries,according to new agreements.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Increased UNDP-UNHCR work in thematic/global coordination platforms (MAPS & joint participation)
- Stronger localization and inclusion of forced displacement in national and local government
- Strengthen partnerships in access to justice, community security and human rights better respond to protection and durable solutions
- Targeted early recovery and livelihoods programming in areas of forced displacement
- Strengthen partnership in early-warning and preparedness to crisis
- Strengthened UNDP-UNHCR collaboration at country level (13 CRRF countries + dialogue on Syria return)

5. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

The above actions will be done based on inter-agency collaboration and UNDP intend to facilitate engagement with more development partners, UN, academia and NGOs

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Examples cited in Section 1 are some reflections and lessons learnt from the Syria 3RP multi-stakeholder collaboration.
Please also refer to the Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices in the Regional Response to the Syria and Iraq Crisis: Volume II launched by UNHCR-UNDP Joint Secretariat

Keywords

Community resilience, Displacement

3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNDP commits to allocate at least 15 percent of all its funding in recovery and peacebuilding contexts to address women's specific needs, advance gender equality and/or empower women and girls as the principal objective.	Financial	Leave No One Behind
UNDP will ensure that women and girls receive between 40 and 60 percent of the benefits of its employment generation/early recovery programmes in at least 15 countries.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has continued its work of advancing gender equality as a core element of its recovery programmes through finalization of UNDP gender and recovery guidance package. Commitments made by UNDP at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) are fully embedded in this guidance package that is expected to be rolled out at the regional and country level in 2018.

In line with the UN-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality, UNDP is already committed to the financial benchmark for resource allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment which has been set at 15 per cent of the organisation's resources for the strategic planning period 2014-2017.

At least 15 per cent of UNDP funding in peacebuilding contexts will be allocated to address women's specific needs, advance gender equality and/or empower women and girls as their principle objective. In UNDP such allocations stood only at 4.5 per cent in 2016, a similar share as in 2015, 2014, and 2013, which remains lower than the 6 % achieved in 2012. However, when considering UNDP projects with gender as a significant cross-cutting dimension the percentage is 46%, which is above the 31% observed previous year.

Concrete actions to increase the percentage in 2017 include a consultancy based in NY to support COs in conflict affected countries to shore up the gender content of their interventions. The consultant specifically supported South Sudan, Iraq and

Myanmar in this regard. Moreover, two gender experts were deployed by MSB to UNDP COs in Syria and PAPP. Figures for 2017 to be released shortly

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through UNDP's Gender Marker
The commitment "to ensure that women and girls receive between 40 and 60 percent of the benefits of its employment generation/early recovery programmes" is captured through an indicator included in UNDP corporate Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF). The quantitative data is then cross-checked with qualitative data from UNDP's Results-Oriented Annual Reporting (ROAR).

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Information management/tools
☑ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Indicator on employment programmes is an issue to capture due to changes in the Strategic Plan (SP).
However, full gender-disaggregation of other indicators is embedded in the new SP. Good gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data leads to better design of humanitarian response plans, targeted actions and determine resources.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

The roll-out in the summer of 2018 of the gender and recovery guidance package will offer a concrete opportunity to deepen country offices' engagements towards more transformative gender results and a more balanced participation of women in early recovery programmes. In the process, UNDP will ensure that relevant country offices adopt an actionable commitment to promote and monitor progress in this area.
To continue the work on how relevant data can be provided on related indicators.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The creation of a wider coalition with other agencies to report progress on these indicators in a coordinated and data-compatible way is an option that would need to be pursued. The improvement of impact monitoring of jobs and livelihoods programmes towards gender equality and women's empowerment benefitting to women is also necessary.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Please contact UNDP focal points for examples or refer to *UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Report*

Keywords

Gender

3G **Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings**

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNDP endorses the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is part of the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. As part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Working Group on Article 11 (on Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies), UNDP contributed to the drafting of the Charter and the organization of the Special Session on Disabilities at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS).
In 2016 - 2017 UNDP went through an evaluation of its work in the areas of disabilities inclusive development. As part of the evaluation, a specific recommendation related to humanitarian action was accepted by UNDP which noted that "UNDP should make specific reference to the needs of persons with disabilities in crisis prevention planning and risk assessments, early recovery and post-crisis development planning."
UNDP integrated specific guidelines on addressing needs of people with disabilities in the corporate policy on recovery and crisis response; for example: guidance material was developed on Emergency Livelihoods, including checklists for programme and project development and implementation, that integrates people with disabilities in the crisis package

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).
☑ Other: Corporate Evaluation

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

UNDP has put in place some initiatives to take forward the recommendations from the evaluation related to crisis contexts through the Crisis Response Unit (CRU), the livelihoods team as well as the disaster risk reduction (DRR) team.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Funding amounts
☑ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

UNDP is well positioned to play a prominent role in advancing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at global and country levels. UNDP has not embraced this role to its full potential, due to limited capacities and resources committed at various levels in promoting the rights (Convention).

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Contingent on the inclusion of disabilities as part of the new strategic plan for 2018-2021, clear goals, targets and indicators of the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) will be disability-inclusive. This includes ways to consider both disability-specific indicators at the corporate level and country-specific disaggregation of data on disability.
UNDP will promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies in work on disability-inclusive targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 16 and related targets.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

One point from the evaluation: UNDP management at the country level should work through the resident coordinator system and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) counterparts to ensure that all United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) identify persons with disabilities as a vulnerable group, and specify outcomes for targeted and mainstreamed programming that address implementation of the CRPD and disability-inclusive development actions, consistent with the SDGs. Further points can be shared from the evaluation.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Also in section 1
- Assessing the impact of disasters on people living with disabilities in the Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) guidelines and tools.
- A dedicated section on people living with disabilities is being included in its draft recovery policy.
- The Human Impact assessment includes a section on assessing impacts of people living with disabilities.

Keywords

Disability

4A   Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNDP will double its investment in strengthening national and local systems and capacities for undertaking resilient recovery, beginning with the 35 countries most affected by fragility, by 2020. It will also advocate for the use of these systems in recovery efforts. This includes: (a) strengthening core governance functions and service delivery for crisis response and resilient recovery in 35 countries affected by protracted crisis and/or by a high degree of fragility, by 2020 (UNDP will target 80 sub-national entities, focusing on areas of urban crisis); (b) supporting inclusive and participatory local governance processes through work with civil society organizations, at least 30 percent of which will be women's groups, to lead community-driven prevention, preparedness, recovery, and sustainable development in 30 crisis-prone countries by 2020; and (c) strengthening local capacities to create jobs and livelihood opportunities, including through innovative partnerships with the private sector, enabling a rapid return to sustainable development and inclusive growth for 30 crisis-prone countries by 2020.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
As a member of the Global Alliance for Urban Crises, UNDP commits to prioritize work with local municipalities to strengthen local systems and capacities to embed the humanitarian response within development interventions, promote active participation in timely implementation of service delivery and foster partnerships connecting the city, national, regional and global level of local government and professional associations.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to establishing a common approach to providing information to affected people and collecting, aggregating and analysing feedback from communities to influence decision-making processes at strategic and operational levels.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility

Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continues to work in 36 countries.

The projects focus on strengthening core governance institutions to deliver public services in a responsive and accountable manner. Some specific examples:

In Libya, critical public service providers are facing challenges resulting from shortages of power, affecting health care facilities and a lack of public infrastructure. UNDP partnered with municipalities to rehabilitate critical public infrastructures. UNDP is also working with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) on restoring the basic functionality of the centre of government, focusing on strengthening the Prime Minister's Office and Presidency Council.

UNDP Lebanon succeeded in increasing stability and building the ability of the host communities institutions affected by the Syrian crisis. UNDP increased and improved the delivery of basic services at the community level reaching 126 vulnerable host communities and benefiting 814,196 Lebanese and 323,407 Syrians.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The organization is using its reporting system where country offices submit a Results Orientated Annual Report. This gives progress on the related projects to this commitment.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

UNDP collects data annually from the field through an online reporting system. However, difficult to report the impact for governance changes as these take longer than one year. UNDP assumes it is on track to achieve transformation. More funding would allow for more data collection and on the ground implementation.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

UNDP will strengthen its partnerships with other UN institutions around this topic including DPA, UN Habitat, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as the World Bank. UNDP will also work with different NGOs that work in these settings and provide lessons from UNPD's work on the ground. This work is contextual and political and each intervention has to ensure this is taken into account and assessments are carried out accordingly.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

UNDP continues to advocate for strengthening national and local systems with different UN and humanitarian NGOs through our partnerships with agencies such as UNHCR, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and the Global Alliance on Urban Crisis to mention a few.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

UNDP is setting up a partnership with UNHCR to work on strengthening national and local governance and rule of law systems. Weak rule of law and governance are a primary root cause of forced displacement; preventing the achievement of solutions; undermined protection, and limit inclusion in all national systems.

Keywords

Local action

4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Through the Insurance Development Forum, UNDP commits to work with partners, including the insurance industry and the World Bank Group, to optimize and extend the use of insurance-related facilities to protect vulnerable populations, companies and public institutions against risks and shocks.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to invest in new partnerships that incentivize early action and build resilience. This includes launching and growing the Connecting Business Initiative, in partnership with OCHA and UNISDR, to facilitate the engagement of national and global private sectors in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response and recovery.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to invest in new partnerships that incentivize early action and build resilience. This includes launching Global Preparedness Partnership with an accompanying two-fund architecture that builds national and local preparedness capacity. The first phase of implementation will focus on 20 countries by 2020.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to support the 50 most at-risk countries over ten years with a focus on five thematic areas for risk-informed development and disaster risk reduction: (1) actionable risk information; (2) integrated risk governance; (3) early warning and preparedness; (4) resilient recovery; (5) local action. The first phase of the work will be for 12 countries over two years.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to work with relevant partners to establish and roll out a Global Preparedness Partnership between the CVF/V20, donors and international organizations to strengthen preparedness and the predictability of response and recovery in the most vulnerable, at-risk countries. The first phase of implementation will focus on 20 countries by 2020.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP, in collaboration with UN system partners, will advocate for and invest in bringing to scale approaches that promote prevention and preparedness in fragile settings. This includes supporting South-South cooperation on comprehensive, joint risk and vulnerability analysis and integrated early warning systems in countries prone to different forms of risk. UNDP will invest in scaling up successful approaches and technology for prevention and preparedness involving the private sector, building on evidence from UNDP's Innovation Facility.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Global Partnership for Preparedness (GPP): The partnership was initiated at the World Humanitarian Summit and includes as Financial Core Partners; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery/World Bank (GFDRR/WB), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the V20 group of countries, and WFP. Other partners include the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and more are joining.

In October 2017, twenty-five V20 member states applied for GPP support. GPP established a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) in July 2017 to support capacity building programmes globally. For the moment, this MPTF remains unfunded, and in order to 'kick start' the GPP process, and to help to attract longer term in-country donor support, the World Bank has been approached to access resources, including from GFDRR, to support initial diagnostic reviews.

5-10-50 partnership initiative: In 2016, UNDP established a Secretariat to work with partners (World Bank/GFDRR, IFRC, GNDR, UNV, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WFP, ODI, NRC, MSB) under the global work stream of the partnership, focusing on preparation of country baselines and a joint report on partner support to an initial 12 countries. Whilst the joint report is expected to be released in the course of 2018, the thematic workstreams at country level did not proceed due to lack of financial resources. Whilst partners continue to endeavor to pool knowledge and practices in support of national and local DRR strategies and plans as opportunities arise, the original ambition of an operational '5-10-50' partnership at country level may not be feasible for the time being.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

GPP effectively launched with an accompanying two-fund architecture that builds national and local preparedness capacity. The first phase of implementation will focus on 20 countries by 2020.
GPP prioritize prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action. The approach is to include national governments, civil society, and private sector (where relevant).

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding amounts
☑ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The lack of capitalization of the GPP MPTF shall prevent the implementation of interventions at country level, beyond the national assessments, and compromise the continuation of the GPP.
The limited human capacity of the GPP Secretariat, hosted by UNDP, is also of concern, as it might negatively impact the efforts needed on resource mobilization.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

The focus of planned actions for 2018 shall focus on resource mobilization to capitalize the MPTF and raise the profile of the GPP among donor countries.
In addition, UNDP central units and regional hubs shall continue to support UNDP country offices, to ensure their active engagement in the GPP process, and their participation in the formulation of country proposals.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- GPP needs to have multi-donor engagement in supporting the financing aspects of the GPP.
- UNDP, through the GPP, will support sub-national and community level preparedness once funding if available.
- GPP: Member states through membership of the V20 are working with UN-agencies and the WB to achieve common goals. We hope to generate innovative practices for instance on insurance-based resilience, financing approaches, and risk mapping for response.
Please contact UNDP for more good practices as below.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

UNDP country offices exploring the potential of emerging data sources and platforms (including big data):
- UNDP Lebanon used WhatsApp to map social-stability and the extent of inter-community-tensions.
- Sudan to tackle the traditional data gaps prevalent in poverty mapping in conflict-affected areas.
- New-data-sources-for-tier III SDG-indicators (especially for SDG 16).

Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction

4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNDP commits to advocate with partners, for the four main shifts needed and to facilitate the necessary interagency coordination to transcend the humanitarian-development divide in addressing protracted displacement: (a) a new approach to strategic planning through joint development-humanitarian assessments, analysis, and multi-year planning and programming for collective outcomes; (b) localized solutions through collaboration with local governments/authorities, civil society and the private sector to implement solutions that work and ensure that 'displacement' is included in local-level plans, programmes and budgets; (c) a new way of flexible additional and multi-year financing; and (d) strengthened policy and legal frameworks to protect and foster inclusion of displaced people.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to support countries faced with fragile situations to implement and achieve sustainable outcomes under the SDGs by supporting the mainstreaming of the SDGs in development plans, informed by comprehensive assessments of the root causes of fragility, and with investment in data management capacities. In addition, UNDP commits to advocate for sustained aid to this group of countries.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNDP commits to work with UN system partners to generate common, context-specific guidance on appropriate levels of integration of analysis, planning, coordination, monitoring, and financing for different operational contexts, in crisis-affected and crisis-prone countries, with a view to maximizing opportunities to deliver collective results. This includes: (a) progress joint analysis and planning and advance the coherence of humanitarian and longer-term development approaches; (b) where relevant, advocate for 'One Plan' that is contextualized, multi-year, and defines collective outcomes for achieving the SDGs, with the support and leadership of national authorities; and (c) invest in the development of rounded leadership profiles for RC/HCs that will advance humanitarian-development coherence in complex settings and advocate for RC and HC functions to be supported by robust and integrated capacity, accountable to the RC/HC.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility

Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) support to humanitarian-development nexus and UN system change:
• The UNDP Administrator and the Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs are Vice Chairs of the recently established Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian-Development Collaboration under the Deputy Secretary General.
UNDPs support to global exchanges and level lessons learned on humanitarian development nexus:
• In 2017 a high-level New Way Of Working (NWOW) workshop was co-organised together with Denmark, in Copenhagen bringing together high-level representatives. It showcased efforts of the humanitarian-development nexus in Ethiopia, Uganda, Somalia, Yemen, Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR) and Burkina Faso.
• UNDP co-organised a conference in Istanbul on NWOW – as a follow up to the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) one year on, giving another opportunity to share field experiences and address practical challenges.
• Together with OCHA, UNDP also organised a multi-stakeholder regional workshop Eastern and Southern Africa workshop in Entebbe. The aim again was to increase the understanding of the NWOW and foster peer-to-peer exchange.

Other-4C

UNDPs contribution to humanitarian-development nexus strengthening at country level:
UNDP supported the Inter-Agency Standing Committee-United Nations Development Group (IASC-UNDG) Steering Committee on Famine Response and Prevention to coordinate the famine response and prevention efforts in in North-East Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. This included reinforcement of country-level leaderships on implementing the NWOW. In addition, UNDP supported UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) in a number of countries where the NWOW is being rolled out including Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Mauritania, Ethiopia, among other places.
The humanitarian-development nexus is at the center of discussions in the IASC Task Teams, across UN agencies and NGOs; in the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework; and it is also being discussed in the UNDG results groups.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
☑ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The Secretary-General on the repositioning of the United Nations Development System (UNDS), has placed the nexus as a key component in leaving no one behind.The Joint-Steering-Committee is another example.

The nexus embraced by donors. Contact UNDP focal point for information.
Good and innovative practice of joint context, risk&vulnerability analysis and joined-up planning&programming in several-protracted-crises.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Institutional/Internal constraints
☑ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
☑ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Trying to bridge the humanitarian-development-divide requires a much greater coordination both within and between all types of actors – from donors to UN agencies, to NGOs, to leadership, to the international financial institutions (IFIs). This is not easy and requires changing institutional culture, as well as altering mechanisms and systems related to:analysis,planning,programming,coordination and financing.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

UNDP will undertake a study and collection of best practice and lessons learned on humanitarian-development nexus.
UNDP is completing an analysis (under an initiative called 'people pipeline') of the human resources and capacities, skills and competencies needed for the UN to strengthen coherence and collaboration across the humanitarian, development and peace pillars.
Two multi-stakeholder NWOW workshops will be organised by UNDP, OCHA and partners in the Middle East and West/Central Africa regions.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

For UNDP, working across the nexus a global advocate and leader on the NWOW and coherence agendas. This means using its platform in the Joint-Steering-Committee at the global level, and its enabler role to the SDGs at country level to enhance humanitarian-development collaboration through collective outcomes.In addition, it requires closer work with Member States and donors to capitalize both on domestic financing and bilateral aid working towards outcomes that ultimately reduce needs, risks and vulnerability.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

In 2017 UNDP supported Sudan, Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Djibouti, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali and Yemen with advisory capacity and support to bridge the divide and strengthen joint analysis, planning, coordination, collective outcomes and programming. Further information can shared if needed.

Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus

(5B) Invest according to risk

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.	Invest in Humanity

(5D) Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to enable coherent financing that avoids fragmentation by supporting collective outcomes over multiple years, supporting those with demonstrated comparative advantage to deliver in context.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity
Commit to broaden and adapt the global instruments and approaches to meet urgent needs, reduce risk and vulnerability and increase resilience, without adverse impact on humanitarian principles and overall action (as also proposed in Round Table on "Changing Lives").	Invest in Humanity

5E **Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency**

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Beyond the Grand Bargain, through the Insurance Development Forum, UNDP commits to work with partners, including the insurance industry and the World Bank Group, to optimize and extend the use of insurance-related facilities to protect vulnerable populations, companies and public institutions against risks and shocks.	Partnership	Invest in Humanity
UNDP commits to enhance its Financing for Humanitarian and Development Assessment tool and support countries to strengthen and use national systems to track expenditure and results, in order to improve operational effectiveness in addressing common outcomes	Policy	Invest in Humanity
UNDP signs up to the Grand Bargain on efficiency and commits to upholding the agreed obligations and timelines, particularly building on its comparative advantage to: (a) advance aid and data transparency and support international, national and local actors to access, report on and utilize the IATI for the purpose of tracking financing flows towards common outcomes, and as a source of real-time data for effective planning in crisis response, resilience and development; (b) launch new, more effective partnerships with NGOs and CSOs in crisis countries, to work towards the Grand Bargain and Summit targets of increasing the percentage of funding going to local and national actors as first responders; (c) work towards multi-year planning with humanitarian, development and peacebuilding partners to allow for more effectiveness with a view to reducing humanitarian needs; (d) declare its readiness to work with UN system partners and donors to establish and pilot flexible financing modalities, capitalizing on UN pooled funds, in support of collective results; (e) advance sustainable solutions for protracted displacement and other vulnerable contexts through operationalizing collective outcomes; (f) increase social protection programmes and strengthen national systems in order to build resilience in fragile contexts; and (g) prioritize prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action as a means to pre-empt and reduce humanitarian need. This will include national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector, where relevant.	Operational	Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility

Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has actively contributed to policy discussions of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Technical Advisory Group supporting the development of definitions for inclusion in the humanitarian upgrade to the IATI Standard. Currently, UNDP publishes its data on humanitarian activities to IATI.
Response to the challenge of maximising the impact of public and private resources for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has led UNDP to develop the Development Finance Assessment (DFA). The DFA offers support for governments and their partners in identifying and building consensus around solutions to address these challenges. It builds an agreed roadmap that can support progress across a range of areas, including strengthening the link between planning and financing, strengthening multi-stakeholder participation in financing dialogue, mobilising financing, and managing finance to maximise sustainable development impact.
UNDP has also worked with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other partners to reach out to donors and Member States to include them in the development of the New Way of Working (NWOW) including at workshops in Copenhagen, Istanbul and Entebbe.
In 2017 UNDP also engaged with the OECD, the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) working group, on enhancing coherence across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, including discussions on how donor practices can enable multilateral reform efforts in support of greater coherence across the nexus and multiyear funding for collective outcomes.
UNDP is the managing agent of Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) in South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan. Nearly 50% of the funds are allocated to NGOs. The share for National NGOs in these countries has increased from 2016 to 2017, from 18% to nearly 20%.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
☑ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
☑ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

It is envisaged that the benefits seen through other IATI publication of improved internal management and better more open and timely reporting to donors will also result from the publication of humanitarian data in IATI. Donors are increasingly working towards nexus-type activities thanks to the awareness raised through NWOW.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Institutional/Internal constraints
☑ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Changing how the resourcing, allocating, earmarking and type of financing instrument being used is very tough as these are often linked to a legacy and history that is entrenched. Nevertheless, the WHS has spurred a quest for more efficiency and a realization that humanitarian action needs development and peace backing.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Through the NWOW, UNDP is also working to ensure that development instruments, mechanisms and tools that are supporting the SDGs also take into account elements of humanitarian needs, over multiple years, and to be supported through multi-year financing. This will include further reach out to donors interested in the nexus and mechanisms such as INCAF.
UNDP is working internally to record its humanitarian activities according to IATI standards and complete it by the end of 2019.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

The challenge on financing is as much about inter-partner collaboration as it is about intra-partner collaboration. Whether a UN agency, NGO, donor or government, the primary obstacles lie in the entrenched practices and ease of doing "business as usual". The NWOW incentivizes breaking down these barriers by appealing to the success in achieving collective outcomes, and therefore saving costs and suffering in the long run. UNDP will work with OCHA, Denmark and other partners to push this new thinking forward.

Keywords

Transparency / IATI

Initiative Reports

Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform :

What concrete actions have you taken in support of the initiative.

In 2017 UNDP commissioned a feasibility study for the Global Resource Information Database (GRID), which was completed in July 2017, and presented to stakeholders and partners in September 2017. The study concluded that there was a definite need for a tool or platform like the GRID, and recommended a proof of concept be prepared. It was decided that UNDP should continue to shepherd the initiative, and develop a concept for next steps. In recent months UNDP has been exploring how best to configure GRID and build on existing initiatives, both internal to UNDP and external, to ensure (as a starting point) joint and comprehensive risk assessment at the country level

The Connecting Business Initiative :

What concrete actions have you taken in support of the initiative.

The Connecting Business initiative (CBi) facilitated the engagement of national and global private sector in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response and recovery. In 2017, CBi provided support to 13 private sector-led networks to anticipate, strategically engage in disaster-management and connect to disaster-management mechanisms. The networks provided contributions estimated at about US$20 million (financial and in-kind) (self-reporting). Eight of the networks responded to emergencies in 2017 and others worked on preparedness and recovery activities. CBi also developed two flagship tools for the private sector networks and built a global online portal which was had viewers from 157 countries. In 2018, CBi will continue to strengthen the existing CBi networks and will include 3-4 new networks. In addition, three new work areas are introduced: 1) Complex emergencies 2) Impact measurement 3) New technologies. CBi networks are championing a new way of working;resulted into many innovative examples. Please contact UNDP for further follow up.