



Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

United Nations Entity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of
Women (UN WOMEN)

Organisational Type

UN

City and Country where Headquartered

New York, United States of America

Focal Point Name

Arpita Varghese

Region

Global

Twitter ID

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2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UN Women commits to systematically promote multi-dimensional empowerment hubs that can decrease women's risk of gender-based violence and accelerate early recovery in the aftermath of crisis, and also foster effective, sustainable livelihoods for affected women that enable them to reach their full potential as agents of peace and sustainable development in a protracted crisis.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
UN Women will build the capacity of its partners to integrate evidence based GBV prevention and response interventions into humanitarian appeals and recovery programmes, aiming at tripling the current funding on GBV prevention and response by 2020.	Capacity	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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

Operational: UN-Women provided humanitarian action and crisis response services to 235,000 crisis affected women and girls, and 89,000 men and boys across 33 crisis context countries. Among them, over 130,000 women and girls and 33,000 men and boys directly benefited from UN-Women's GBV prevention and response efforts including through GBV awareness and prevention activities, psychosocial support, and GBV referrals.

66 Safe Spaces were functioning under UN Women in 13 countries, including 26 newly opened, offering access to livelihoods, as well as to protection, psychosocial support and sexual and reproductive health services through referral to partner agencies.

Coordination: UN-Women is a partner of the Call to Action on Protection from GBViE since its inception (2013), and currently co-chairs the International Organisations Working Group along with UNICEF.

At the country level, UN-Women has exercised technical leadership in the HCT and cluster system, increasing attention on



(S)GBV and the most vulnerable women and girls. As an example, in Fiji, UN Women leads the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster. UN Women provides dedicated gender expertise in cooperation with UNFPA, UNICEF & CSO members for training on GiHA and GBViE, assessment tools, standards, guidance, technical assistance, and deployments

Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

UNW has successfully raised the level of attention to PSEA among humanitarian workers and community members in Uganda, Ethiopia, PNG and Myanmar, and strengthened their capacity to plan and implement gender-sensitive programmes in all phases by enhancing their commitment to PSEA and to communication strategies tailored for women and girls. For instance, in Uganda, UNW's trainings and learning sessions on PSEA reached +300 humanitarian workers and 125 community members. UNW's guidance helped make the Community Based Complaint Mechanism more accessible and practical for women and girls. In Ethiopia, UNW funded the first PSEA training on community-based complaints mechanism (CBCM) and chaired the PSEA Network. In PNG, UNW secured signatories to the code-of-conduct and delivered briefings on PSEA to local volunteers. In Kenya, UNW helped increase the numbers of female security personnel capacitated to promote gender equality and act on issues around SGBV thereby creating an enabling environment for the physical security and safety of women and girls. This recognizes the positive role that women officers play in broadening the range of skills, capacities and level of discipline among all categories of personnel, enhancing operational effectiveness and building trust with the local population

Other

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, administered by UN Women:

- Supported 11 organizations in 7 countries with funds and capacity development assistance in 2018. 2018 disbursement to these 11 grantees amounted to USD 1.474M
- For the third year in a row, the UN Trust Fund has kept open the Refugee/IDP Special Window in its 2018 Call for Proposal, announced on 25 November 2018. The grantees will be selected in 2019

In Colombia, UN Women prepared and disseminated a characterization document of women from Venezuela in situations of prostitution and sexual exploitation, which has guided humanitarian response and fostering coordination in the GBV Sub-Cluster co-led by UN Women and UNFPA. As a result, significant progress was made in gender-responsive humanitarian action and gendered-response, including in recently established coordination structures in the context of the Venezuela crisis.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working

2. 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
- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

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

As per the latest World Hum Data Trends Report, merely 3 million USD of the coordinated humanitarian funding went towards the GBV sector in 2017. Without dedicated resources and capacity to address an issue as pervasive and critical as (S)GBV, meaningful transformation is not possible

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

Donors must systematically insist that recipients of funds mainstream gender in all stages of the humanitarian programme cycle and take proactive measures to prevent and mitigate GBV in line with the Do No Harm principle. All humanitarian actors must recognize that empowering women, men, girls, and boys to enhance their self-reliance, resilience, and recovery is central to addressing protection concerns in a sustainable manner.

Keywords

Gender, PSEA



3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the Secretary General's Global Strategy on Women's, Children's, and Adolescents' Health as well as its Every Woman Every Child Everywhere [EWECE] initiative to end all preventable deaths of women and adolescent girls in crisis settings, UN Women commits to support the efforts of the multi-stakeholder partners to facilitate women and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian settings by raising women's awareness and capacity to demand and realize their rights and by removing structural barriers such as discriminatory policies and practices.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
By 2017, UN Women commits to lead the development of an accountability framework to monitor progress against the global humanitarian system's implementation of policy commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
In 2016, UN Women will work with its partners to operationalize the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action to provide additional and flexible funding to advance the participation, agency, voice and meaningful engagement of local women's groups in humanitarian action.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
In 2017, UN Women commits to facilitate the development of a policy on gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action for the global humanitarian coordination mechanism, which includes prescribed roles and responsibilities for its constituent structures and field-based mechanisms.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
In partnership with the UN System and other key partners, UN Women commits to launch a portfolio of regional/country initiatives to enhance the resilience of women and girls to political, socio-economic and climate shocks by the end of 2016.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UN Women commits to ensure that at least 35% of its humanitarian funding builds the sustainable capacity of women first responders, local women's civil society organizations and national women's machinery partners to participate and contribute in the implementation of all facets of humanitarian action by 2017.	Financial	Leave No One Behind



<p>UN Women will support policy, programme and operational efforts of humanitarian stakeholders to integrate evidence based gender equality and women's empowerment interventions into humanitarian appeals and recovery programmes, aiming at 15 percent funding over the total appeals by 2020, akin to SC Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
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Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
<p>Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.</p>	<p>Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind</p>

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Sexual and reproductive health

In keeping with the Every Woman Every Child Everywhere initiative's focus area of Fragile and Humanitarian Settings, UN Women continues to facilitate women and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian settings by raising women's awareness and capacity to demand and realize their rights and by removing structural barriers such as discriminatory policies and practices. Through these efforts in Fiji, Jordan, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria and Bangladesh, UN Women assisted over, 17,000 women.

For instance, in Bangladesh, UN Women –in partnership with ActionAid- set up its first two Multi-Purpose Women's Centres in Balukhali refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, with support from UN Women's Australia National Committee. Accessed by over 17,000 Rohingya women, they benefitted from critical information (nutrition, health and hygiene) and services, and livelihood training opportunities at the two MPWCs.

Women are now able to discuss previously taboo topics such as puberty and menstrual hygiene, family planning and HIV prevention as well as child marriage and domestic violence.

Gender equality programming

UN Women worked with national and local authorities, UN partners and local civil society - including women's groups - to develop gender inclusive disaster risk reduction and resilience policies, strategies, plans, needs assessments and coordination mechanisms in 39 countries, covering 65 million people.

To help ensure gender is integrated in coordinated crisis response planning, UN Women facilitated the deployment of 21 gender in humanitarian action experts to 17 separate crisis countries. In addition, UN Women undertook six internal surge deployments—including through its newly launched Rapid Response Deployment Roster – to help its field offices with time-critical support ensuring that the humanitarian response integrated the needs and capacities of affected women and girls. This included support to the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh, the Venezuela refugee crisis in Colombia, and large-scale flooding in Zambia and India

Other



UN Women stewards the Gender Desk for the IASC's Gender Policy's Accountability Framework. This is intended to monitor progress towards achieving the roles and responsibilities and standards of the IASC's endorsed 2017 Gender Policy. In 2018, UN Women began the process of gathering the data for the first Accountability Framework report to be published in 2019. UN-Women serves as the Secretariat for the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF, previously the GAI), a global partnership and funding mechanism which empowers local women to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. In 2018, WPHF invested USD 3.7 million in 24 women's organizations providing humanitarian response in seven countries. Since its inception, WPHF has invested USD 10 million in 55 CSOs working to enhance women's participation in HA.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working

2. 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
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

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

While progress is being made in the normative policy commitments and standards, gaps persist in their implementation at the field level. For example, in 2018, only 44% of humanitarian needs overviews and response plans demonstrated gender analysis.

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

Stronger coordination mechanisms at the operational level within countries are required to help translate global commitments to action.

Buy in for the IASC Accountability Framework process needs to be improved through further advocacy and demonstrable added value of the report to help the humanitarian system deliver on its Gender in Humanitarian Action commitments.

Keywords

Gender, Local action



3G Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

Individual Commitments

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

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

In over 18 field locations, UN Women offices specifically addressed the challenges and needs of crisis-affected women and girls with disabilities. UN Women offices supported the representation and participation of persons with disabilities in humanitarian response, advocacy and policy creation and served as a key voice in providing gender perspectives on the needs of women and girls with disabilities in humanitarian response. For instance, this is reflected in UN-Women's contributions to the LAC Consultation on IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action whereby UN-Women facilitated the inclusion of CSOs and women with disabilities and helped ensure that specific measures to address women and girls with disabilities were included among key actions.

Several UN Women country offices have also made targeted efforts to address the rights of persons with disabilities through empowering community advocates with disabilities, workshops on sensitization of rights of people with disabilities, consultation on policy inclusion and GBV toolkit development for persons with disabilities.

As one of the pilot agencies for the new UN system-wide accountability framework and policy for disability inclusion, UN Women has taken steps to address existing gaps in the inclusion of persons with disabilities, and will continue to develop policies and strategies in line with the new framework, including on capacity development.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Grand Bargain

2. 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.

- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Human resources/capacity
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

People with disabilities and especially women and girls with disability are not having their needs and rights identified and addressed.

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

Inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian action requires, like integration of gender equality and women empowerment considerations in assessment and programming, a participatory approach based on sound analysis. Humanitarian actors have to continue the efforts to achieve this, and not allow inclusion to be prioritised away.

Keywords

Disability, Gender



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

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UN Women commits to work with the United Nations system and other key partners on innovative cash transfer schemes to provide greater access to lifesaving and early recovery assistance to women and girls across the humanitarian development continuum.	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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments



which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Cash-based programming

In 2018, UN Women reinforced its commitment to increased use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA), including through collaborations with other humanitarian actors. In 2018, UN Women paid a total of 2,281,708 USD to 7,672 women and 1,894 men through unconditional cash transfers or transfers as part of a cash-for-work scheme.

Several UN Women Country Offices conducted dedicated assessments of their cash-for-work (CfW) programming in 2018. In Jordan, involvement in full-time CfW along with access to public spaces and opportunities to engage with peers (building social capital) led to a self-reported decrease in domestic violence for 20% of beneficiaries and an increase in household decision-making power for more than 70% of the women.

UN Women finalised a peer-reviewed literature review on Gender and Cash in Humanitarian settings, developed a Cash-based Intervention (CBI) strategy, commissioned a comprehensive Gender Assessment of the Building Blocks inter-agency (WFP-UNW) pilot -a blockchain powered cash transfer programme in Jordan, and an internal CBI guidance to promote the use of cash in its programmes. UN Women co-chairs the sub workstream on gender and cash with CARE under the Grand Bargain.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

In 2018, UN Women helped build the capacity of more than 300 local women's organisations in 28 countries, and strengthened the ability of women leaders from refugee/IDP/affected communities in 20 countries to play active roles in decision-making processes on humanitarian action.

UN-Women also serves as the Secretariat for the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF, previously the GAI), a global partnership and funding mechanism which empowers local women to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. In 2018, WPHF invested USD 3.7 million in 24 women's organizations providing humanitarian response in seven countries. Since its inception, WPHF has invested USD 10 million in 55 CSOs working to enhance women's participation in HA.

In 2018, UN Women also trained policy makers, civil society professionals and international development experts from 11 African countries on gender-responsive post disaster needs assessment.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Grand Bargain

2. 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.

Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion

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

Gender-blind design, implementation, and/or monitoring and evaluation of Cash-based Interventions (CBIs) that humanitarians are increasingly turning towards can risk exacerbating the vulnerabilities and disadvantages experienced by crisis-affected women and girls, including but not limited to exposure to GBV and access to life-saving services.

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

It is imperative that the design, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of such emerging practices consider that women and girls may have varied access to and will be impacted differently by such programmes. More evidence and more data is needed on the potential of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to produce gender-transformative outcomes, protection against risks, as well as good practices for long-term impact of CVA in humanitarian settings.

Keywords

Cash, Gender, Local action, Strengthening local systems



4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, UN Women commits to launch an UN-wide transformative programme to engender natural disaster prevention and preparedness in a changing climate in 2016/17.	Policy	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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management (including resilience)

In 2018, UN Women worked in 39 countries with national and local public authorities, UN agencies and local civil society – including women's groups - in the formulation of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience policies, strategies, plans, and needs assessment contributing to gender-responsive policy-change for over 65 million people. Building on the Gender Inequality of Risk programme, which was launched by UN Women, IFRC and UNISDR in 2017, and taking into account the needs and challenges of women and girls affected by recurrent disasters, UN Women expanded its programmatic approach to a new Women's resilience programme, which focuses on rendering prevention, preparedness and response systems, plans and tools gender-responsive and provides targeted action for women's and girls disaster resilience.



In countries as diverse as Jamaica, Haiti, Serbia, Kenya, Indonesia and Solomon Islands, UN-Women facilitated women's engagement in decision-making processes for the formulation of national DRR and resilience policies that identify and address the needs of at-risk women and girls, promoting women's leadership and empowerment in disaster risk reduction and resilience. And in countries including Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and Mexico, UN Women strengthened the disaster resilience of women and girls through alternative, sustainable livelihoods.

Disaster risk data collection/analysis

With the technical support of UN Women, over 6.7 million women's, men's, boys' and girls' needs and contributions were reflected in Somalia's gender-responsive drought impact needs assessment and a Women's Charter of Demands was developed to identify and address women's and girls' gender-specific needs and empower Somali women as leaders of change in 2018. In addition, in Kerala, India in 2018, UN Women contributed to the gender-responsiveness of the flood and landslide assessment, identifying the needs and challenges of over 5.4 million women, men, boys and girls.

Preparedness

90,000 women and girls and 13,000 men and boys in 21 countries enhanced their resilience against disasters and developed skills to effectively participate in the development of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience strategies and responses directly as a result of UN-Women's programming. For instance, in countries as diverse as Jamaica, Haiti, Serbia, Kenya, Indonesia and Solomon Islands, UN-Women facilitated women's engagement in decision-making processes of national DRR and resilience policies that identify and address the needs of at-risk women and girls and promote their leadership and empowerment.

In Viet Nam in 2018, in cooperation with FAO and Save the Children, UN Women implemented the Drought Forecast Based Financing initiative. This initiative enables communities to put preparedness actions into play based on reliable climate forecasts, by releasing funds to support preparedness actions before disasters strike, thus enhancing community preparedness and response, and making disaster risk management more effective. UN Women promoted the participation of local women's organizations in the design of this initiative and rendered the programme gender-responsive.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working
- Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. 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
- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)

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

Lack of evidence, policy frameworks, funding and capacity negate the adequate inclusion of women and girls in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience strategies, hindering the effectiveness of DRR and resilience strategies.

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

(1) Building the evidence base on the gender dimensions of risk; (2) rendering DRR and resilience policy, governance and budgeting gender-responsive; and (3) strengthening women's capacity, participation and leadership in DRR and resilience will contribute to transformative change.

Keywords

Climate Change, Community resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender, Local action, Preparedness, Strengthening local systems



Additional Reports

Attachment
UN Women Humanitarian Action Report 2018.pdf