



# **Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**



## Stakeholder Information

**Organisation Name**

United Nations Population Fund  
(UNFPA)

**Organisational Type**

UN

**City and Country where Headquartered**

New York, United States of America

**Focal Point Name**

Henia Dakkak

**Region**

Global

**Twitter ID**

@unfpa



## 1B Act early

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to make successful conflict prevention visible by capturing, consolidating and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

### 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 Population Fund (UNFPA) is committed to act early as was engaged in supporting 58 countries in 2017, especially in responding to the situation Kasai region - Democratic of Congo, Chobok girls in Nigiria, Rohingya people in Myanmar and Bangladesh, Mosul response in Iraq, regional response to the Syria Refugee Crisis and providing cross border support to the whole of Syria Response, supporting women and girls in Yemen and in the Sahel response, working on refugee response in Greece.

UNFPA remains committed to supporting the efforts of governments and civil society to develop our greatest asset, young people, who can help us move closer to our shared vision for a world free of conflict and violence. Young people have the potential to act as greater forces for positive social change and to build the foundation for a just and peaceful world. Today's generation of youth has come of age in an era of crisis, conflict and disaster. Yet, it has largely been excluded from national and global efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts. Building peaceful, cohesive and resilient societies requires the full and meaningful participation of young people. Investing in them in ways that build their capabilities and creating opportunities that will enable them to realize their full potential in life are a prerequisite for their engagement in civic affairs. If we want a more peaceful world, we can no longer afford to leave young people behind. We must listen to and work with them.

### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

UNFPA share reports publicly; they can be found on <https://www.unfpa.org/emergencies>

UNFPA reports through a transparency portal which can be found publicly on <https://www.unfpa.org/data/transparency-portal>

### 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.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

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

These challenges are related to adherence by state (and non state actors to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), standards and humanitarian principles. Lack of joined up humanitarian and development analysis, planning, funding and/or response.

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

UNFPA plans to address and advance the implementation of the commitments to WHS through the strategic plan 2018-2021



which takes into consideration the need to act early and be more prepared through better risk analysis and addressing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and addressing the needs of women and girls and young people through the humanitarian-development-peace contexts.

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

Transformative action through better partnership and collectively work on sustaining peace agenda and addressing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Strengthening leadership and especially related to gender and greater investment in young people and in women and girls.

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

UNFPA is teaming up working through the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) to strengthen the work on preparedness and strengthening partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA). UNFPA is working on better risk analysis and advocating for early action.

**Keywords**

Displacement, Youth



## 1C Remain engaged and invest in stability

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to address root causes of conflict and work to reduce fragility by investing in the development of inclusive, peaceful societies.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

### 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 Population Fund (UNFPA) remained engaged and committed in working with several Level 3 emergencies during 2017. During 2017 UNFPA engaged in humanitarian response in 58 countries. UNFPA worked on strengthening national, regional and global humanitarian capacities and response.

During 2017 UNFPA, as part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agencies and in coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), worked on responding to Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Nigeria, Rohingya crisis, Kasai within DRC, South Sudan, Ukraine, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Mali, Libya, Haiti, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan etc. UNFPA was able to reach 16 million people in 58 countries in 2017.

UNFPA is strengthening the capacity to respond of national stakeholders on population data, sexual and reproductive health, gender and addressing gender based violence and working with young people in humanitarian settings.

### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

### 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
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

There are challenges in recognizing that gender and inclusion of gender is important to achieve results, and the lack of adequate resources to invest in capacity building and in strengthening national and local systems.

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

UNFPA have pushed hard to include Women's indicators in the INFORM Index working closely with UN OCHA. Maternal Mortality will be included in the INFORM Index. UNFPA is committed to strengthen population data and therefore have actively worked to raise additional resources to address this issue in 2018-2021. In addition, UNFPA raised funds to invest in capacity building for humanitarian preparedness.



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

Join up and work on capacity building for national stakeholders and for collective impactful action.

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

UNFPA is working with other agencies to strengthen capacity on sexual and reproductive health (SRH), addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and working with young people in humanitarian action and teaming up with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) etc.

**Keywords**

Gender, Youth



## 1D Develop solutions with and for people

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA commits by the end of 2017, to compile, research and share global good practices and progress reports on youth contributions to peace and security working with partners to implement Security Council Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
UNFPA commits to mobilize and support women and youth community-based networks and their participation in conflict prevention and sustaining peace.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts 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.

At the end of 2017, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), working closely with Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), supported and contributed to the finalization of an independent progress study on youth, peace and security (YPS) in response to the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 and the recommendations will be presented to Security Council in 2018.

Some of the recommendations from the study include the need to support the implementation of UNSCR 2250. Member States, the UN and non-governmental stakeholders should prioritize the creation of YPS coalitions to ensure collective impact on youth, peace and security at the local, national, regional and global level. Such coalitions should be multi-sectoral and cross-cutting partnerships between young people, youth organizations and multilateral, government and civil society actors, including the private sector, religious communities, private foundations and educational institutions.

There is also a need to consult and actively include young people in defining concrete objectives and global and country-specific indicators to monitor progress and measure impact in the implementation of SCR 2250. For societies and countries to fully harness and support the innovation of young people's contributions to peace, and to begin to work towards the seismic challenges set out above, three mutually reinforcing strategies are needed. It is critical to invest in young people's capacities, agency and leadership through substantial funding support, network building and capacity strengthening, recognizing the full diversity of youth and the ways young people organize. The systems that reinforce exclusion must be transformed in order to address the structural barriers limiting youth participation in peace and security. Partnerships and collaborative action, where youth are viewed as equal and essential partners for peace, must be prioritized.

#### Keywords

Youth



## 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

### 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 Population Fund (UNFPA) worked closely with other UN agencies (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO)) and with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to report on humanitarian access under security council resolutions and the protection of civilians and civilian objects.

UNFPA issued press releases and advisory statements to safeguard norms especially in addressing conflict related impact such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Nigeria and Myanmar.

### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

Field operation monitoring and collective security council resolutions 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.**

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

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

Field access to monitor is difficult and there is a lack of adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) compliance by combatants.

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

Scale up collective humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy working with other humanitarian agencies.

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

Partnerships with affected communities and with media and technology in order to act early and to document violations. Need to improve IASC collective advocacy to uphold norms. Work collectively with the Emergency Relief Coordinator in issuing joint statements.

**Keywords**

Protection



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

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA commits to working with partners to reach populations especially women and girls in need to deliver rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance especially in hard to reach areas in accordance with international humanitarian law, international human rights law, refugee law and international criminal law. UNFPA further commits to increase its advocacy efforts for the protection and respect of humanitarian health care workers and health facilities.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### 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

### 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 Population Fund (UNFPA) joined forces with other humanitarian agencies to provide protection for survivors of gender based violence and to strengthen access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services and information in all level 3 emergencies such as Whole of Syria response, Iraq, Yemen, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria responding to Boko Haram and for the Rohingya Crisis. The data for UNFPA humanitarian action is available online on the data-visualization portal at UNFPA public website: <http://www.unfpa.org/data/dashboard/emergencies>

Another example on the response to gender based violence for the Rohingya crisis can be found at: <http://www.unfpa.org/press/unfpa-takes-lead-supporting-survivors-sexual-assault-and-other-gender-based-violence-rohingya>  
For all humanitarian response, information can be found at <http://www.unfpa.org/press/unfpa-reaches-16-million-humanitarian-assistance-2017>

### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

UNFPA initiated the data visualization portal and it is available public. In addition UNFPA have incorporated WHS commitments through UNFPA's strategic plan 2018-2021 for transformative results. UNFPA have an internal evaluation process that is looking at UNFPA response in humanitarian settings and how the organization is responding. Reports are available publicly.

### 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.



- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

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

More support can be provided if International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) compliance and accountability are adhered by all concerned. Insecurity and access are restricted in many places which limit the ability to respond in a timely manner. Lack of adherence to humanitarian principles and standards by concerned parties of conflict.

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

Initiate internal database that can monitor issues related to humanitarian access and protection of humanitarian and medical missions.

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

Needs collective advocacy and speaking in one voice.

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

Work of the health cluster in terms of attacks on medical personnel and medical facilities.

#### **Keywords**

Gender, Protection



## 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

#### 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 Population Fund (UNFPA) organized an event during the United Nations General Assembly to highlight the violation committed against Yazidi and Chibok girls, and brought Member States, UN and different non-governmental organizations to address the plight of women and girls.

Every woman has the right to decide whether or when she will become pregnant, to give birth safely and to be protected from gender-based violence. Yet daily millions of women and girls, whose lives have been upended by wars, conflicts or natural disasters, cannot enjoy these rights. Health systems and the rule of law collapse under the weight of conflict, instability and insecurity. When this happens, women in their childbearing years face heightened risk of unintended pregnancy, disability or death from delivering without the help of a doctor or midwife. Women and girls also are increasingly vulnerable to rape and sexual exploitation. Humanitarian response must never neglect the special needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls. Whether a woman lives or dies in a crisis can depend on whether she has access to critical sexual and reproductive health services, such as emergency obstetric care and 24/7 referral systems for emergencies.

UNFPA provides life-saving sexual and reproductive health services to millions of women and girls and works to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in 56 countries in crisis. But the challenges are enormous, and UNFPA cannot by itself meet all the ever-growing need for services. Collective action is essential to ensure that every woman, regardless of whether she is a refugee or displaced within her country, can prevent an unintended pregnancy, can give birth safely and can live free from violence.

#### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

Through advocacy, speaking out publicly, responding to the identified needs and working with stakeholders and affected population and building capacity, utilization technology and building partnerships.

#### 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.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

Adherence to rights agenda and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

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

UNFPA committed by 2030 to achieve three transformative results. One of the results is to end violence against women and girls



starting from UNFPA's strategic plan 2018-2021 and to leave no one behind and to reach furthest first.

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

Working with all stakeholders and in partnerships, building enabling environment and developing capacities.

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

Working together on key messages, giving voice to the communities to speak out.

**Keywords**

Gender



## 2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA is committed to work towards eradicating all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to ensure that survivors are treated with dignity and receive necessary support to help rebuild their lives, and to strengthen protection mechanisms.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
UNFPA commits to the Call for Action by strengthening capacity of national health systems, civil society and health workers for prevention and response to gender-based violence including sexual violence.	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. 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 2017, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) assumed sole leadership of the gender-based violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR), the global level forum for coordination on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response in humanitarian settings that functions as part of the Global Protection Cluster.

UNFPA coordinates at national level in almost all L3 Emergencies where the cluster system is active. As the GBV AoR lead agency, UNFPA is mandated to ensure global GBV coordination across clusters – a structure that is replicated at the field level. GBV AoR Regional Emergency Advisors (REGA) are four inter-agency resources available to support country operations in Asia, Arab States, East and Central Africa regions. In 2017, REGA provided 276 mission days in support of 12 GBV country sub-clusters and remote technical support to 29 countries, so GBV actors had the capacity to provide survivors with frontline support. UNFPA deployed 50 GBV specialists to 24 countries for a total of 178 months of deployment

**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
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

UNFPA established a baseline on GBV sub-clusters and is monitoring the coordination at regional and country level. In addition UNFPA established a reporting system and mechanism. UNFPA also is conducting inter-agency evaluation on accountability to addressing GBV.

**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
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

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

Attention to addressing gender based violence in emergencies and humanitarian settings have gained momentum, but funding is still inadequate and require building capacity of national and local systems and working in multi-sectoral coordination and at multi-level.

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

Expanding the pool of deployable GBV specialists,. All GBV sub-clusters have dedicated coordinators. Scale up GBV IMS beyond the current 30 countries.

The Real time Accountability Partnership (which includes UNFPA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the United States State Department (OFDA)) is conducting two pilots in South Sudan and Iraq to support major players beyond GBV specialists with an accountability framework to step up and take action to address GBV.

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

Investment in funding and capacity building needs to continue to support collective progress. Increase partnership for real time accountability.

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

Developed by UNFPA and the GBV AoR, free e-learning course "Managing Gender-based Violence Programmes in Emergencies" was launched in four languages. The course has become a mandatory prerequisite for several government agencies, universities and international NGOs, all deployed UNFPA GBV specialists. Over 2,600 users have completed the course to date.

**Keywords**

Gender





## 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

### 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.

<https://www.unfpa.org/news/leaders-united-nations-address-sexual-violence-weapon-war>  
Please visit the link above.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) organized an event during the United Nations General Assembly that brought in leaders to speak out and make commitments to address sexual violence and the tactic of using sexual violence as weapon of war.

UNFPA is one of the founders of the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict and part of the UN campaign of Stop Rape Now and Unite campaign.

### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

UNFPA had been monitoring and reporting on the work on sexual violence in conflict - working with the office of the special advisor on sexual violence in conflict. There is a yearly reporting format that is being utilized by countries that are on the priority list.

### 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.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion

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

Lack of adherence to humanitarian principles, violation of human rights and lack of respect to gender norms.

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

Continue with the advocacy and campaign and intensify efforts by UNFPA and UN Action efforts. Scale up and bring more partners to work on the campaign.

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

Bring private sector and high level people to speak up. Work on men and boys.

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

Good Will Ambassadors to speak out .

### Keywords





Gender



## 3A Reduce and address displacement

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA also commits to support governments in stemming the root causes of displacement and forced migrations through leadership on the demographic imperative and strengthening capacities to diagnose the challenges and identify solutions that address the specific needs of women and young people.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to accelerate humanitarian interventions in countries with a high burden of refugees, internally displaced and stateless people.	Operational	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**

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) efforts and refugee-hosting governments to address life saving sexual and reproductive health and in protecting women and girls including men and boys from gender based violence. UNFPA coordinated prevention and response to gender based violence in 2017 in many countries hosting refugees.

UNFPA worked closely with UNHCR and host governments to build capacity of local actors and national health systems to address gaps in service delivery for refugees in terms of implementing Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health, improving maternal health outcomes for refugees and the host communities alike, strengthening access to emergency obstetric care, HIV/AIDS, family planning and addressing gender based violence.

UNFPA supported hosting governments to identify integrated solutions. For example UNFPA is training midwives from the Syrian refugees in Turkey to provide reproductive health services and information for women and girls. UNFPA is supporting integrated young people policy for participation.

**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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

UNFPA is working closely with UNHCR, other UN agencies and host governments, UNFPA is assessing collectively the progress made towards the transformative agenda.

**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
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

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

The challenge currently is the lack of joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and response plans. Until now the planning process between humanitarian and development process are conducted apart including for refugees. There is a need to work on durable solutions that bring the humanitarian and development actors together.

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

UNFPA will continue to support and scale up on advancing the commitment made to transform and bring long lasting solutions.

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

Working closely with all partners on the global compact for refugees and bringing host governments, world bank, donors, refugees and regional entities into the discussions will help into making the transformation possible.



## Keywords

Displacement, Gender



### 3D Empower and protect women and girls

#### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA also commits to support governments in stemming the root causes of displacement and forced migrations through leadership on the demographic imperative and strengthening capacities to diagnose the challenges and identify solutions that address the specific needs of women and young people.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits as part of its global initiative of 'Supplies' to work with national counterparts to scale up the implementation of 2030 Agenda targets on maternal, newborn and adolescent health worldwide for safe birth delivery, maternal and newborn care, HIV prevention and treatment, improved access to information and services on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, emergency contraception, voluntary family planning, and necessary services for GBV survivors.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to accelerate the implementation of the Secretary General's Strategy for Every Woman Every Child Every Where.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by scaling up collection, analysis and dissemination of sex- and age-disaggregated data on the needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNFPA commits to increase participation and representation of women and girls and young people in disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction mechanisms.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNFPA commits to increasing these services (i.e. sexual and reproductive health information and services and gender-based violence prevention and response services) to reach an additional 3 million women and girls, especially adolescent girls, in 2017.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to mobilize and support women and youth community-based networks and their participation in conflict prevention and sustaining peace.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Leave No One Behind



UNFPA commits to place women, girls and young people at the centre of its humanitarian action. Humanitarian interventions must especially take into account their specific needs through robust data collection, analysis and involve them throughout the response cycle from preparedness, response into recovery and resilience	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to reach 40 million people, focusing on women and girls especially very young adolescent girls, with sexual and reproductive health information and services and gender-based violence prevention and response services in crises by 2018.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to scale -up efforts in empowering women, girls and young people as local agents of change and leaders for meaningful participation in humanitarian action and will work with partners for advancing universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and increased capacity for prevention and response to gender based violence.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to scale up its humanitarian programming to Leave No Women and No Girl Behind by providing life-saving services, supplies and information for sexual and reproductive health and prevention and response to gender based violence.	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 Population Fund (UNFPA) increased its investments in **country-level gender-based violence (GBV) coordination mechanisms**, including the establishment of specific coordination posts and the development of a globally-managed surge roster that includes GBV coordination profiles. As a result, by the end of 2017, nearly 80 percent of non-refugee humanitarian crises had functioning GBV coordination bodies as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership.



UNFPA assumed **sole leadership of the global Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR)** of the Global Protection Cluster, which enabled UNFPA to re-focus efforts and ensure strong global level coordination while promoting more predictable and consistent leadership of GBV “sub-clusters” at field level.

Other significant contributions towards GBV prevention, protection and response, integrated into national sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programmes, included UNFPA’s commitment to ensure the safety and well-being of women and girls in emergencies.

**People reached:**

- UNFPA was able to reach 3.9 million affected people with all types of GBV services in 51 countries.
- UNFPA was able to reach and provide service to 10.8 million affected people with all types of SRH services in 53 countries.

**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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

Regular evaluations, programme audits and regular monitoring and information management and regular consultation with stakeholders including the affected population.

**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?**

Advocacy and capacity building is needed at all levels and buy-in from donors and decision makers to prioritize SRH and GBV services and information.

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

Scale up activities are planned including through UNFPA’s new strategic plan 2018 -2021.

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

Development of Collective Minimum Standards for prevention and response for addressing Gender Based Violence.

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

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) is good practice that support service delivery data collection that is confidential and ethical.

**Keywords**

Gender

### 3F Enable adolescents and young people to be agents of positive transformation

#### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA also commits to support governments in stemming the root causes of displacement and forced migrations through leadership on the demographic imperative and strengthening capacities to diagnose the challenges and identify solutions that address the specific needs of women and young people.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to champion the implementation of the Global Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action by 2017 in partnership with young people.	Advocacy	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to increase participation and representation of women and girls and young people in disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction mechanisms.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNFPA commits to mobilize and support women and youth community-based networks and their participation in conflict prevention and sustaining peace.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to place women, girls and young people at the centre of its humanitarian action. Humanitarian interventions must especially take into account their specific needs through robust data collection, analysis and involve them throughout the response cycle from preparedness, response into recovery and resilience	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to reach 40 million people, focusing on women and girls especially very young adolescent girls, with sexual and reproductive health information and services and gender-based violence prevention and response services in crises by 2018.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
UNFPA commits to scale -up efforts in empowering women, girls and young people as local agents of change and leaders for meaningful participation in humanitarian action and will work with partners for advancing universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and increased capacity for prevention and response to gender based violence.	Operational	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.**





A 'Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action' was established and is now endorsed by more than 50 organisations to ensure that the priorities, needs and rights of young women and men, and adolescent girls and boys affected by disaster, conflict, forced displacement and other humanitarian crises, are addressed, and that they are informed, consulted, and meaningfully engaged throughout all stages of humanitarian action.

In 2017, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the development of the Global Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents (AA-HA!) Guidance to support country implementation which was produced by the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNAIDS, UN Women, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. This guidance gives practical and concrete examples through over 70 case studies from around the world. It provides a wealth of information to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, educators, donors and civil society organizations – including the most up-to-date data on the major disease and injury burdens that affect adolescents.

UNFPA actively advocated with the Government of Denmark to join the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action which took place on 18 September 2017. The advocacy with the Danish resulted on inclusion of youth in humanitarian assistance and included the participation of the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation at the United Nations General Assembly side event: 'High Level Policy Forum on the Role of Young People in the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration' in New York 18 September 2017.

At the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Humanitarian Affairs Segment, UNFPA together with Denmark organized a side-event: 'Placing Youth at the Forefront of Humanitarian Action and the 2030 Agenda' June 2017.

**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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

Regular meeting of the steering group and technical groups under the Compact and having a workplan that is being monitored by the members of the Compact of the 5 actions.

**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
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

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

Advocacy, resource allocation and buy-in by the different stakeholders.

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

The Compact was mainstreamed in the 2018 -2021 UNFPA strategic plan which will help mainstream the work on young people in humanitarian settings.

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

Active advocacy combined with dedicated human resources for coordination and information management to bring stakeholders together with young people to track progress and to hold stakeholders accountable to collective results.

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

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) are joining forces to develop inter-agency guidance on services for young people.

**Keywords**

Youth





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

### 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

During the implementation of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programmes the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) invested significantly in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) through building the capacity of over 20,000 healthcare providers.

In South Sudan, UNFPA trained a total of 500 midwives, a significant increase from 9 trained in 2012. This has significantly improved preparedness, while strengthening the national health system and building community resilience.

In Jordan, UNFPA contributed to a **maternal mortality rate of zero** at the Zaatari refugee camp. The high quality of UNFPA-supported SRH services in the camps as well as health facilities in host communities has resulted in an excellent reputation within the community as a safe haven. UNFPA-supported locations are viewed as a reliable place to receive integrated SRH



services, which has further built trust between providers and the community. As a result of this success UNFPA is working with the Jordanian Ministry of Health (MOH) to support national health system strengthening, particularly SRH services.

**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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

Regular monitoring and reporting. Integrating the commitments into UNFPA's strategic plan, including country development plans, and reporting on progress on quarterly and yearly basis. UNFPA invested in designing strategic information system that has been rolled out and is being utilized by the whole organization and that monitors the benchmarks of achievements.

**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?**

Buy-in, including investment in capacity building by the humanitarian community is a challenge as the funding is tied up with responding to emergencies.

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

UNFPA has adopted its 2018 -2021 new strategic plan that prioritizes capacity building of national actors for preparedness and resilience of national systems and communities for achieving sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, addressing gender-based violence and strengthening young people's participation in humanitarian action and strengthening data systems.

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

Partnerships with all relevant stakeholders at country level, collective advocacy to reinforce how we can work better, joined work and joint programming with national, regional and international actors and with support from traditional donors, public and private sector. Enhance innovative solution. Investment in capacity development.

**Keywords**

Gender, Local action



## 4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA commits to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by scaling up collection, analysis and dissemination of sex- and age-disaggregated data on the needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNFPA commits to increase participation and representation of women and girls and young people in disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction mechanisms.	Operational	Leave No One Behind 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.**

In 2017 joined forces with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI).



**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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

**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.**

- Human resources/capacity
- Institutional/Internal constraints
- Strengthening national/local systems

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction



## 4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA commits to invest in stronger links between humanitarian and development actors and to develop resilient national capacity to anticipate and respond to crises.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
UNFPA commits to scale-up global efforts to mobilize sufficient and timely deployed investments, to achieve the expected results for women, girls and young people. These investments are to be driven by evidence-based decision-making, informed by up-to-date data, assessment, and progress monitoring against benchmarks and targets.	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

In 2017, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reached 16 million people with humanitarian assistance in 58 countries affected by emergencies. 10.8 million people in 53 countries were reached with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services; 3.9 million people in 51 countries were provided with services and information on gender-based violence (GBV). 1.5 million adolescents in 36 countries were reached with adolescent SRH services.

**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).



By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

**Keywords**

Gender, Humanitarian-development nexus, Youth





## 5A Invest in local capacities

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA commits to implement principled partnerships between national and international actors and humanitarian donors and commits to increase its contribution for capacity building to national delivery systems for sexual and reproductive health services and the prevention and response to gender based violence.	Partnership	Invest in Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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.**

#### Direct funding to national/local actors

- More than 35% of the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) humanitarian budget is transferred to local and national actors.
- 4,170 Health Personnel were trained in Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health in 46 countries.
- 3,880 Health Personnel trained in emergency obstetric and newborn care in 40 countries.
- 3,085 Service providers trained in gender-based violence (GBV) case management in 46 countries.
- 4,015 Health Personnel trained in clinical management of rape in 47 countries.
- 4,570 Personnel trained in psychosocial support in 39 countries.
- 20,815 Youth facilitators, peers and volunteers trained in SRH/GBV in 47 countries.

**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?**

Stakeholder consultations and through transparent 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.**

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Funding amounts
- Human resources/capacity

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

Access to building capacity of hard to reach population and not enough funding to do more.

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



More capacity development tools are developed that can be used in constraint environment. So capacity building can take place utilizing available technologies.

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

Agreement among actors on capacity development.

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

Last Mile Mobile Solutions will be utilized joining with World Vision to implement this in four countries in 2018 for UNFPA programmes with capacity building and transfer of technology.

**Keywords**

Gender, Local action, Youth



## 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

### 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.

Recognizing the role of sustainable development as an essential part of prevention and preparedness activities, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has increasingly moved beyond saving lives to reducing risk and strengthening preparedness since 2014. This commitment is also in line with the 2016 outcomes from the World Humanitarian Summit that advocated for increasing investments in preparedness especially on the core *Responsibility Four of the UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity* calling on actors to “anticipate,” rather than “wait for. Timely and accurate information is recognized as integral to humanitarian action. As a member of INFORM, the global open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters, UNFPA worked with the EU Joint Research Council and OCHA to **incorporate maternal mortality into the INFORM index** - the UN shared approach for assessing conflict and disaster risk levels.

In 10 Latin American and Caribbean countries, UNFPA is developing a mobile-ready, geo-referenced, web-based application to provide socio-demographic data required for emergency preparedness and response. The system will merge the online Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations indicator calculator with a database of the most localized socio-demographic data available. In a humanitarian situation, responders can use the app to quickly retrieve population data estimates for specific geographic areas to guide planning and resource distribution. Users can also upload pictures with geographic coordinates as evidence reinforcing a timely response.

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

- 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

Monitoring and reporting and established benchmarks, joining forces with other agencies on INFORM to determine risks.

### 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
- Preparedness
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

Lack of risk management and investment in preparedness by national and local systems in some countries.

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



**UNFPA will be investing in 2018 "THE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DISASTER DATA" as a VERY IMPORTANT IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT MECHANISM FOR STAKEHOLDERS, INSTITUTIONS AND THE PUBLIC.** Readily available, accurate data are a cornerstone of effective humanitarian operations.

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

Partnerships and data visualization working closely with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI).

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

UNFPA launched a real-time geospatial system called the Indonesian Disaster Data Exchange. It provides crisis maps with real-time data and links to population baseline data from mobile applications and smartphones. The project is designed to support the Government to provide accurate information on disasters in order to manage a humanitarian response.

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender



## 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

#### 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 Population Fund (UNFPA) supports programme partners that can span over several year with up to 30 percent of collective outcomes over multiple years, supporting those with demonstrated comparative advantage to deliver in different contexts. UNFPA programmes reached women and young people in 155 countries, territories and other areas in 2017 through a network of 136 country offices, six regional and two subregional offices and liaison offices in Addis Ababa, Brussels, Copenhagen, Geneva, London, Tokyo and Washington, D.C. These offices combined had a total of 2,647 regular staff in 2017.

#### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

#### 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)
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

Earmarking and yearly agreements limits the ability to work on long term financing and the ability to respond in multiyear programming with partners.

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

Last year, the UNFPA Executive Board endorsed the next strategic plan, for 2018–2021, which aims to reach those who have been left behind. The new plan strives for three results that will be truly transformative for the lives of women and girls: to end unmet demand for family planning, preventable maternal death, and gender-based violence, including harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, by 2030, the same year the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are to be achieved.

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



In 2018 and beyond, UNFPA will, therefore, allocate the bulk of its resources towards these transformative results and will use high-quality population data to document where progress is being made and to show where additional efforts are needed. UNFPA will not stop until every woman and every girl, across the globe, has the power, information and means to shape her own destiny. A cause worth fighting for, and a mandate UNFPA defends every day, everywhere.



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

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
UNFPA welcomes the Grand Bargain and commits to the roll-out of the Transformative Agenda and transition to a model of more collaborative efficiency and collective transformative outcomes at the national level.	Policy	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 Population Fund (UNFPA) working with diverse partners are employing strategies that transcend the boundaries between humanitarian response and development progress. The common thread to these strategies is that they: 1.) promote flexibility in meeting the diverse and changing needs of the women and girls their programmes seek to serve and 2.) reflect an investment in resilience, peace and security, and sustainable development in line with the Grand Bargain commitments.

UNFPA is promoting a financing architecture with more predictability and flexibility; leaving no one behind means ensuring that affected populations—especially women and girls—have access to the sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV) services that they deserve and need. Funding is foundational to ensuring that these services are delivered and sustainable. Multi-year and innovative financing is helping to address many of the obstacles that perpetuate humanitarian - development silos.

### 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).
- By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

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

UNFPA is working with partners to evaluate progress on how we are achieving collective results in promoting flexibility and investing in resilience, peace and security and 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.

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



Multi-stakeholder coordination

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

Following the commitment on the use of cash transfers from Grand Bargain, UNFPA working on sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian settings considered Cash Based Programming systematically in the health response options that required in depth analysis and needed to build the capacity to do so.

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

UNFPA's current Strategic Plan (2018-2021) responds to a new reality where 136 million people across the world need humanitarian aid and protection due to protracted conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics and displacement. It does so by calling for strategies that shift from only reacting to disasters and conflicts to preparing and empowering individuals and communities, and strengthening national systems to withstand and recover from them.

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

UNFPA is working to increase early warning/risk assessment and early action including investing in preparedness and working on strengthening communities' social and economic safety net and investing in strengthening resilience of health systems. Developing strategies for making the case for investing in women and young people for peace and security.

### **Keywords**

Gender, Humanitarian-development nexus





## Initiative Reports

### **A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings :**

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

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) increased access to sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian settings. UNFPA was able to reach 16 million women, girls and young people in humanitarian settings.

### **The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action :**

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

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was able to increase the number of agencies working on the initiatives. Increase the participation of young people in humanitarian action. UNFPA was able to reach 1.5 million young people with service in humanitarian action.



## Additional Reports

Attachment
<a href="#">UNFPA_PUB_2018_EN_AnnualReport.pdf</a>
<a href="#">UNFPA_HumanitAction_2018_Jan_31_ONLINE.pdf</a>