



# **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. 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.

UNFPA support in Yemen is one example of act early and continue doing so while the situation worsen UNFPA is the sole provider of lifesaving reproductive health supplies and medicines in Yemen. This reproductive health supply chain serves as a lifeline to the millions of women and girls in Yemen. UNFPA leads coordination and provision of lifesaving women's protection services throughout Yemen, reaching thousands of survivors of different forms of violence. UNFPA leads the multi-agency Rapid Response Mechanism across the country, providing lifesaving assistance to displaced persons at the frontlines. A Rapid Response Mechanism has been established to accelerate the humanitarian response for those newly displaced within 72 hours as the first line response. UNFPA is among the three UN agencies (UNICEF and WFP) leading the rapid response. Some 20,000 rapid response dignity kits (locally termed 'transit kits') were prepositioned by UNFPA for distribution within the first two days of activation of the rapid response mechanism. An online tracking system has also been developed to track the distribution of these kits on a daily basis.

UNFPA response to Earthquake and Tsunami in Indonesia is an example of act early - investment on capacity development of national and local actors was important to respond quickly and early. Pre-positioning of supplies in country and neighboring countries enable early action.

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

- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- 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.

- Information management/tools
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
- Preparedness

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

Early action needs preparedness and early investment in strengthening capacities and systems and good information management

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

More investment in data and information management and preparedness and disaster risk reduction

#### Keywords

Gender, Preparedness



## 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. 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.**

#### **Example from Jordan: Securing Supplies for Syrian Refugees while Building Resilience in Jordan's Health System**

Jordan hosts more than 650,000 registered Syrian refugees and 2.2 million Palestine refugees, along with numerous other nationalities who are refugees from Iraq, Sudan, Somali and Yemen in addition to nearly 1.6 million migrant workers. While most refugees live within host communities, 20 per cent live in camps, including Za'atari refugee camp, which has nearly 80,000 residents. Child and early marriage among Syrian refugees aged 15 to 18 reached 43.7 per cent in 2016, compared with 11.6 per cent among Jordanian women and girls. The estimated number of young people aged 10 to 24 years among Syrian refugees in Jordan is 483,000. Preliminary results from the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) show a high unmet need for family planning of around 14 per cent. With the economy on the decline, inflation in the double digits and unemployment at over 20 percent for young people in Jordan, sexual and reproductive health services are often not prioritized as an essential part of the humanitarian package. Inspired by the achievement of zero preventable maternal deaths at Za'atari camp and more than 10,000 births, Jordan has worked with UNFPA to mainstream this successful approach into the national health system. UNFPA, in coordination with other stakeholders, has contributed to strengthening the system for Maternal Death Surveillance and Response, and developing protocols for preventing the main causes of maternal death. UNFPA also coordinates the Reproductive Health Sub-Working Group (RH SWG) at national level and at Za'atari camp.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- 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
- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

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

Coordination needs additional human resources which donors are not willing to fund and finance.

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

As demonstrated in Za'atari, the best outcomes are due to three factors: affordability, quality services and access to maternal health, family planning and other sexual and reproductive health services by the population in need. Coordination at the camp level between all implementing partners local and international is another important factor in the successful delivery of supplies and services. Timely referral of complicated deliveries to affiliated public or private hospitals outside the camps makes childbirth safer.



## Keywords

Gender, Strengthening local systems



## 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. 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.

Pre-positioning reproductive health supplies in areas vulnerable to natural disasters speeds up emergency assistance and saves lives; it also builds resilience in regular supply chains. UNFPA established the Regional Pre-positioning Initiative with support from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Supplies are procured and stored at hubs in Brisbane, Australia and Suva, Fiji and in strategic locations around the 11 focus countries. In 2018 alone, Australia's support through the initiative made life-saving supplies immediately available in 17 emergency responses across nine countries in Asia and the Pacific. The initiative is managed by the UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO), which works with UNFPA Country Offices in the region to help governments and civil society partners reduce disaster risk and prepare for and respond to emergencies. Strategically pre-positioning supplies in disaster-prone countries and regional hubs — one in Brisbane, Australia and another in Suva, Fiji — has enabled UNFPA to respond faster, better and more efficiently to humanitarian crises across the region. The Regional Pre-positioning Initiative focuses on 11 priority countries: Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Vanuatu. The pre-positioned supplies are used wherever they are needed, in these and other countries. Pre-positioning allows UNFPA to respond faster. Nationally pre-positioned supplies can be immediately handed over to implementing partners in affected areas, whereas those procured in the aftermath of an emergency are rarely on the ground within a week. Pre-positioning is part of emergency preparedness efforts. It can help improve the quality of a response. Pre-positioning supplies ensures that what is immediately available at the onset of a crisis is customized for the country context – for example, that dignity kits include culturally appropriate clothing in suitable sizes.

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

- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- 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.

- Data and analysis
- Institutional/Internal constraints
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

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

Lack of access to information and the need to coordinate with many stakeholders in the acute phase

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

Donor Investment and field conditions were very important for this initiative to become a success and ability to work with many stakeholders in planning and execution.



## Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Response, Gender, Preparedness



## 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. 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.

Providing lifesaving services to those fleeing armed conflict requires an agile response. To ensure that lifesaving supplies and services were available, UNFPA and partners deployed a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to provide agile response and save countless lives. UNFPA deployed mobile reproductive health teams along routes of displacement. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, UNFPA with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) adopted a flexible approach to providing services and lifesaving packages of assistance along the routes of displacement, including UNFPA's deployment of mobile health teams along the Mosul corridor, a crucial path for people fleeing the violence. As a leading partner for RRM during the Mosul operation and its aftermath, UNFPA provided critical supplies and services to the victims of the Iraqi crisis and was at the forefront of the humanitarian response alongside UNICEF and the WFP. When women of reproductive age were unable to access lifesaving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV) services and protection, UNFPA was able to provide critical humanitarian assistance through mobile and static clinics to populations on the move, in camps and in host communities. The whole of Syria Response is to support civilian who are stuck and have no access to services. For them to survive they need life saving health care

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Grand Bargain
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action
- The Inclusion Charter

### 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.

- 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?

Attacks continue to target civilians and civilian objects so children and women can not access services. Part of the respect is negotiate to make resources available to them

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

Collective advocacy with OCHA and other agencies are currently the only way to achieve transformation.

### Keywords

Displacement, Gender, 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. 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.

Partnerships with local businesses to deliver reproductive health supplies enhanced efforts to reach affected people in remote areas, despite blockages and lengthy custom clearance. • Partnership with the United Nations system is essential. For example, when an air strike forced the UNFPA office to relocate to Jordan, the Sexual and Reproductive Health sub-working group and GBV sub-cluster were strengthened and operationalized to ensure provision of a comprehensive and integrated package of services to women and girls affected by the crisis. The groups oversaw the procurement of reproductive health supplies. Supporting local health providers and reliably providing reproductive health kits are important contributions to ensuring continuity of service delivery through functional health facilities, so many of which have been destroyed. Nearly half of all health facilities in Yemen are no longer operating, cutting pregnant women off from emergency obstetric care. Even women who live within distance to a working medical facility often cannot afford its maternal health services.

UNFPA is present in five humanitarian hubs: Interventions supported by UNFPA cover 21 of the 22 governorates in Yemen. UNFPA is currently present in all five operational UN humanitarian hubs (Aden, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'ada and Sana'a), where close monitoring informs regular adaptation of the humanitarian response to meet evolving needs. Overall coordination is from UNFPA's office in Sana'a, and in other provinces through the joint hubs.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working
- The Peace Promise

#### 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.

- 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?



Adherence to IHL and IHRL by combating parties that is affecting civilians protection and lack of respect by parties of conflict. Active fighting is big challenge in delivering humanitarian assistance.

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

Collective advocacy and collective action by humanitarian agencies can support in holding parties of conflict to account.

#### **Keywords**

Gender, IHL compliance and accountability, Local action, 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. 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.

UNFPA in most its publications speak out on violations. Examples from Yemen include lack of humanitarian access to conflict affected areas; lack of health workers in severely conflict affected areas; difficulties in obtaining life-saving medical supplies into Yemen due to air and sea blockades; denial of visas for humanitarian workers; difficulty in organizing services for reproductive health and gender-based violence in conflict areas due to damaged or non-operating health structures; limited movement of partners; limited transportation of supplies to health facilities; increasing difficulties for implementing partners to obtain clearances to operate in some conflict-affected areas.

UNFPA regional offices issue press releases and make sure that violations are highlighted and made public.

#### 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.

- 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?

To speak out and make information public, accurate information is needed and ability to capture the information in the right way. Balance the safety and security of staff when UNFPA speaks out.

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

More advocacy and speaking up is needed to respond to this area of work.

#### Keywords

Gender, IHL compliance and accountability, Protection



## 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. 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

UNFPA has taken concrete actions to improve compliance and accountability by developing minimum standards for GBV prevention and response and working with many partners to develop an accountability framework based on real-time evaluation of accountability of the humanitarian country team. Consultation to develop Global GBV Minimum Standards for prevention and response.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- New Way of Working
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

**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 modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- 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?**

GBV funding is limited and this hinders ability to adhere to standards and commitment

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

Collective advocacy and accountability are needed to make the needed progress.

**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. 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.

UNFPA is working with other agencies to ensure that the global campaign to affirm the norms and safeguard humanity is supported. An example of this work is evident in the statement of Ms. Pramila Patten, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and Natalia Kanem, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, in June 2018.

They warned of the dire consequences that many of the over 700,000 refugees will face with the anticipated monsoon rains. Flooding and landslides could compound the suffering of these refugees, causing further destruction as they try to rebuild their lives. Urgent efforts are needed to reinforce and upgrade health and other facilities to mitigate the impact of the rainy season and to boost and adapt services for both refugees and host communities.

In the statement both the SRSG and the Executive Director of UNFPA were also deeply concerned about reports of women and girls, who have already been subjected to unthinkable hardship, violence and abuse, now facing escalating risks of child marriage, trafficking and gender-based violence. Securing the safety, well-being and dignity of women and girls is – and must remain – paramount. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and UNFPA call for an immediate end to sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. The survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence continue to suffer acute physical and psychological trauma, which is often compounded by social stigma and unwanted pregnancy. More support is needed for the well-being of women and children, and to ensure pregnant women deliver safely. Only a fraction of new deliveries are taking place in health facilities.

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

- New Way of Working
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

### 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.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

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

Lack of adherence to IHL is hindering progressing and keep commitment to safeguard humanity

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

Collective advocacy and collective action is needed by all agencies and institutions and governments, state and non-state actors.

### Keywords

Displacement, Gender, IHL compliance and accountability



## 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. 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.**

**Refugees**

- UNFPA works very closely with OCHA , UNHCR, IOM and other UN agencies to reduce displacement and is a signatory to Refugee New York declaration.
- Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR to address their protection and sexual and reproductive health needs.

**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. 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

- 15 million affected people targeted with integrated and life-saving sexual and reproductive health services, supplies and information in over 55 countries.
- 3.3 million people reached with dignity kits in 54 countries.



- 1 million UNFPA-assisted safe deliveries in 33 countries.
- 3.3 million people reached with adolescent sexual and reproductive health services, supplies and information in 39 countries.
- 1.8 million women and girls with access to services provided through service delivery points that are equipped with post-rape kits in 22 countries.
- 12,000 Gender-based violence survivors reached within 48 hours.
- 5000 Midwives reached with clean delivery kits to perform normal deliveries at the community level when there is no access to a health facility.
- 915 Safe spaces supported by UNFPA (includes safe spaces for women, girls and youth) in 44 countries.
- 3,040 Maternity health facilities/tents/homes operationalized with UNFPA support in 35 countries.
- 650 Sexual and reproductive health mobile clinics and mobile teams supported in 30 countries.
- 2,520 Functional health facilities supported by UNFPA that provide emergency obstetric care in 37 countries.
- 5610 Personnel trained on Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health in 41 countries.
- 13,056 Youth facilitators, peers and volunteers trained on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence in 40 countries.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Charter for Change
- Charter for Faith-based Humanitarian Action
- DEMAC – Diaspora Emergency Action & Coordination
- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

**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.**

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion

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

Push back on Sexual and Reproductive Health agenda including policy of not funding agencies that work on providing sexual and reproductive health services.

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

Global advocacy and flexible funding to empower and protect women and girls.

**Keywords**

Gender, Youth



### 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. 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.**



A new Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action was launched, under the leadership of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and UNFPA, as a concrete and deliberate step by the humanitarian community to work with and for young people. More than 50 humanitarian partners, including governments, UN entities, international and local NGOs, and major youth organizations and networks, have become members of the initiative. By becoming a member of the Compact, the organizations commit to, and are accountable for, transforming humanitarian action for and with young people, to prevent and end conflict, safeguard human rights and the rule of law, and invest in young people now and in the future, leaving no one behind. This publication is just a sampling of the work being carried out in each of the five action areas: services, participation, capacity, resources and data. The work under services had advanced with new Inter-Agency Guidelines that will be launched in 2019. New members joined the new compact for Young People.

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

- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action
- The Peace Promise

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

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

The development of guidelines take time for services, Funding for guidelines is very limited and work intensive. The agenda of young people cut across humanitarian and development and therefore needs to be positioned in a way that make the work more acceptable for many stakeholders

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

Joined-up planning and analysis is needed to address humanitarian, development and peace nexus. It is important to note that the compact is about participation of young people in their decision making. Young people are not a homogenous group. They are diverse with different needs and need equal opportunities. With more agencies joining including young people groups from different countries, the agenda needs to be translated to many languages to make accessible and relevant

**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. 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.**

#### Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

##### ***Working to Improve National Systems for Supplies and Services despite Years of Crisis - example from Libya response***

Ongoing conflict has weakened Libya's national health system and left more than a million people in need of humanitarian assistance. UNFPA has worked closely with partners including the Libyan Red Crescent, the Libyan Midwifery Association (a local non-governmental organization) and national and local authorities to meet needs for sexual and reproductive health services and gender-based violence (GBV) protection.

- Ensure supply security: In a complex and unstable environment, with a weakened national health system, the absence of effective procurement procedures has led to shortages in essential medical equipment and drugs, and lack of technical capacity has resulted in the mismanagement of reproductive health supplies and weak monitoring and reporting. These factors — combined with the political



division and weak management capacity of health institutions — have heightened the need for a secure, reliable and steady flow of supplies to support quality, safe and affordable sexual and reproductive health and GBV services. Building capacity and working with partners, UNFPA was able to strengthen ownership and leadership of national health system.

- **Build capacity:** UNFPA has supported training to enhance health care provider skills, including on emergency obstetric and newborn care, GBV case management and psychosocial support. Such efforts aim to increase the availability of skilled health workers, particularly midwives, at the community level.
- **Partnership with the Ministry of Health, and leadership among the many partners engaged in humanitarian response in Libya,** created the environment for close coordination and monitoring of supplies.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- 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.**

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Human resources/capacity
- Information management/tools

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

Lack or limited capacity needs time and investment in order to be strengthened.

**Keywords**

Gender, Local action, Strengthening local systems



## 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. 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.**

#### Preparedness





**Pre-positioning and Preparedness: Emergency reproductive health supplies save and improve lives - example from UNFPA South Sudan country office.**

Working closely with partners in South Sudan, UNFPA has reached more than 2 million people in affected areas with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) services. Initiatives supported by UNFPA have saved and improved lives through the pre-positioning of essential reproductive health supplies in five humanitarian hubs, strengthening the national health system and supply chain, and training and deploying midwives. Despite the high level of insecurity, UNFPA continues to work to meet needs for family planning, ensure the availability of emergency obstetric care services, and prevent and respond to GBV in South Sudan. The pre-positioning of vital family planning, maternal health and post-rape treatment supplies in South Sudan has helped to keep shelves stocked and reduce shortages of lifesaving supplies. The creation of humanitarian hubs has addressed needs at a lower cost, enabled access to speedy technical assistance by partners and improved access to reproductive health supplies throughout the region. The strategic field presence through field hubs has increased relevance, visibility and timely humanitarian response with local engagement.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- 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.**

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

The insecurity and access had hindered preparedness activities and pre-positioning . Targeting health facilities and attacking health staff had strained the ability to be better prepared.

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

More advocacy about respect of International Humanitarian Law and respect of health facilities is very important to remind non state actors and state actors

**Keywords**

Gender, Preparedness, Strengthening local systems



**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. 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.**

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

UNFPA is working closely with other UN agencies to address the humanitarian and development nexus. UNFPA worked closely with UNDP and OCHA in many humanitarian settings on joined up humanitarian and development analysis. UNFPA is revising the UNDAF guidelines to reflect the UN Development System Reform. UNFPA is working with UNFPA and UNWomen on Spotlight Initiative at country level to address the humanitarian and development nexus for addressing violence against women and girls and gender based violence. The Spotlight Initiative is an inter-agency, multi-stakeholder effort led by the UN and the European Union as new way of working for collective outcomes. Three UN agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs) with the relevant mandates, experience and expertise were identified as core agencies to support the design and development of the Initiative under the coordination of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General – UN Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) serves as the Administrative Agent of the Initiative.

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



- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working
- The Inclusion Charter

**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
- Multi-stakeholder coordination
- Strengthening national/local systems

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

Coordination with different regions and with many stakeholders pose challenges and cause delays in the implementation

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

More collective advocacy and capacity building and information will yield results among partners

**Keywords**

Humanitarian-development nexus



## 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. 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.**

#### Capacity building of national/local actors

UNFPA continued to strengthen the capacity of local partners on the ground, including minimum initial service package (MISP) training on reproductive health in crises. UNFPA trained approximately 12,000 health service providers and managers on the minimum initial service package in 2018. In South Sudan, UNFPA and partners trained about 700 service providers in sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence information and services, which increased the pool of trainers in clinical management of rape.

#### Direct funding to national/local actors

42 per cent of UNFPA humanitarian funding goes to support local and national NGOs.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Charter for Change
- Grand Bargain
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

**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.**

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- 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?

Building local actors and human resources needs long-term investment

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

More funding and investment in national and local capacity building and more resources need to be channelled to local actors as first responders



## Keywords

Gender, Local action



## 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. 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.

UNFPA invested in preparedness efforts according to risk in 2018. The countries that UNFPA invested in within the Arab States such as Iraq, Libya, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and neighboring countries and Yemen. In Asia and the Pacific, UNFPA continued investment in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines and Vanuatu. In the East and Southern Africa region UNFPA invested in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, UNFPA supported countries of Turkey and Ukraine and in Latin America and the Caribbean especially refugees and migrants from Venezuela in neighboring countries of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In the West and Central Africa Region, UNFPA invested in countries like Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali and Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin.

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

- A Global Undertaking on Health in Crisis Settings
- Global Partnership for Preparedness
- New Way of Working
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action
- The Peace Promise

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

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

Funding situation limits the ability to take more proactive approach and to invest more in early warning, preparedness and early action

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

Collective advocacy for funding early action and early warning system and funding for disaster risk reduction is limited and would benefit from funding investment. Linking the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.

### Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender, Preparedness



## 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. 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.

UNFPA established the Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund (HTF) in 2018 to provide flexible, multi-year funding for the increasing number of humanitarian crises across the globe. The HTF is designed to support activities for rapid and ongoing response, for preparedness and for addressing the humanitarian/development nexus. Through an expedited internal grants mechanism, the HTF provides the opportunity for global, regional and country programmes to access funding not being met by bilateral funding arrangements, thereby expanding the reach and scope of UNFPA's life-saving humanitarian operations. Presently, only about 50 per cent of the UNFPA global humanitarian appeal is achieved each year and the HTF is one mechanism designed to address that gap. The HTF was set up in response to the Grand Bargain agreed upon at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit to allow for multi-year planning and funding, plus more flexible types of funding. It also aims to reduce transaction costs and to harmonize and simplify reporting requirements. Based on a standard set of goals and indicators, global results of the HTF will be presented in a consolidated report at the end of each year. While UNFPA anticipates that the largest part of its country-level humanitarian funding will continue to be through bilateral agreements in response to country or regional-level humanitarian response appeals, the HTF allows UNFPA the ability to respond more quickly to needs and move money to underfunded or as-yet-funded crises.

#### 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.

- Buy-in  
 Funding amounts  
 Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)

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

Funding modalities hindered establishment of the Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund. It required seeking an agreement from the executive board of UNFPA to be able to establish the Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund. It required changing internal mechanisms. It required working with donors to put funding into this modality.

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

Continue with collective advocacy and keep monitoring progress and establishment measurement and milestones.

### Keywords



Humanitarian-development nexus





## 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. 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.

UNFPA is working on different front to increase and diversify resources including from private sector and from foundation. During 2018, an agreement was signed with Gates Foundation for bridge funding for commodities. Agreement was signed with Australian Government for regional pre-positioning initiative for the pacific Islands. Humanitarian Action Thematic Fund was created in 2018 to support humanitarian response in countries that humanitarian funding is inadequate. This funding modality will help UNFPA to respond in agile manner. UNFPA gets voluntary contributions from over 120 countries. Although funding from USA was withdrawn, UNFPA is still attracting funding from traditional and 'non-traditional' donors.

Supply chain management: Through public and private partnerships, UNFPA is rebuilding local supply chains and sustainable health service infrastructure in Yemen. UNFPA undertook a needs assessment on supply chain management to evaluate the needs and challenges and to identify opportunities for improving the system. An evidence-based advocacy campaign with Yemen's Ministry of Health resulted in Government collaboration to implement family planning programmes and deliver contraceptives and lifesaving maternal health medicines

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

- Grand Bargain
- New Way of Working
- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

#### 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
- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion

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

Donors are still hesitating in making contribution towards pooled funding. Some funding from the Government of Denmark and the Government of Canada was provided to UNFPA Humanitarian Action Thematic fund. The contribution will go a long way to convince



additional governments to contribute fo this area of work.

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

More advocacy and education of donors is needed to see some traction.

**Keywords**

Gender, Strengthening local systems



## Additional Reports

Attachment
<a href="#">UNFPA_PUB_2018_EN_Compact_Report-Igniting_Hope.pdf</a>