

Call to Action Annual Partners Meeting 2021

REPORT

September 13-15, 2021

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Meeting Summary and Next Steps | 2 |
| <i>Recommendations/Next Steps</i> | 3 |
| Annex 1: Annual Partners Meeting: Detailed Report | 5 |
| <i>Introduction to Detailed Annual Meeting Report</i> | 5 |
| Day 1: Taking stock of progress and bolstering the partnership’s collective spirit | 5 |
| 1.0 – <i>Opening Remarks</i> | 5 |
| 1.1 – <i>Celebrating Achievements</i> (1.1 PDF of Jamboard)..... | 5 |
| 1.2 – <i>Learning from the First Road Map and COVID-19</i> (1.2 PDF of Jamboard)..... | 6 |
| 1.3 – <i>Sharing Resources on GBV in Emergencies</i> | 6 |
| 1.4 – <i>Looking Ahead</i> (1.4 PDF of Jamboard)..... | 7 |
| Day 2: Identifying and Agreeing Priorities for Collective Action | 7 |
| <i>Priorities for the Next Year for the Partnership</i> (Optional Day 2 Session PDF of Jamboard) | 7 |
| 2.1 – <i>Collective Action</i> (2.1 PDF of Jamboard) | 7 |
| 2.2 – <i>Advocacy</i> (2.2 PDF of Jamboard) | 9 |
| Day 3: Addressing issues in the Partnership’s functioning/governance and Road Map 2021-2025 Commitments | 11 |
| <i>Advocacy Efforts and Next Steps</i> | 11 |
| 3.0 – <i>Greeting by Danish Minister of Development</i> | 12 |
| 3.1 – <i>Road Map 2021-2025</i> (3.1 PDF of Jamboard)..... | 12 |
| 3.2 – <i>Call to Action Governance and Functioning</i> (3.2 PDF of Jamboard) | 15 |
| 3.3 – <i>Summary and Closing</i> | 17 |
| Annex 2: Annual Partners Meeting 2021 Agenda | 18 |
| Annex 3: 2.2 – Advocacy Menti Poll Results | 24 |

Meeting Summary and Next Steps

The Call to Action (CtA) is a unique platform bringing together non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations (IOs), and States and Donors. This summary provides a brief overview of the main outcomes and next steps of the 2021 Annual Partners Meeting. Further details from each session are captured below in the detailed report, with links to PDFs of the Jamboards from each session, which captured additional ideas raised during the meeting. Meeting documents and recordings from each day (in Arabic, English, and French) are available at: <https://diagnostics.phap.org/s3/CTA2021>.

The Annual Meeting started several conversations, which need to be followed up to pursue the different ideas and suggestions raised. Various bodies are working towards preventing, responding to, and mitigating gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian settings, which must remain the priority focus. The CtA should not overlap with what other networks and bodies are doing, but finds ways to work with them to build on the CtA's added value.

Celebrating the Past and Looking Ahead

The meeting celebrated the CtA's achievements, particularly during the first Road Map, which include the following:

- GBV has become a much higher priority on the agenda for many humanitarian organizations and their senior leadership.
- There are more guidelines around GBV, greater understanding of the importance of focusing on GBV, and greater engagement across the humanitarian sector on GBV risk mitigation.
- GBV is in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Terms of Reference as one of the four mandatory responsibilities, which is a great achievement in terms of prioritising GBV.

There is still, however, much more work to be done by the CtA. Among the gaps and priorities identified to address were the following:

- Do better in terms of listening to, engaging, including, and learning from women-led organizations (WLOs) and ensuring that WLOs are in leadership positions within the CtA. Ways must be found to **better support WLOs** and ensure their access to the funding they need. COVID-19 saw a rise in GBV, but while front-line and WLOs did the bulk of the work in terms of GBV programs, they remain inadequately supported or funded.
- **GBV is still not being prioritized** in Humanitarian Programme Cycles (HPCs) or Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs).
- **Funding remains inadequate** for GBV programs and GBV remains under-prioritised in too many humanitarian responses.
- **The CtA must be driven more from the country level up** and less from the global level down.
- **Mitigating the power dynamics** that exist within the CtA partnership to ensure an equal partnership across the diverse stakeholders.
- **Cross-stakeholder groups** were repeatedly called for, a request also made in previous meetings.
 - Suggested topics for cross-stakeholder groups included: localization and support to WLOs; GBV funding; advocacy; and accountability.
 - Consider how to set up those cross-stakeholder groups, including with clear terms of reference to ensure they are time limited and inclusive, with ways found to mitigate the power imbalance or power dynamics that will be present.
- **Advocacy and collective action still have much potential:** clearer criteria and ways to decide which initiatives should be pursued that build on the CtA's added value are needed, taking into consideration the views of all CtA partners. It is important to make the most of the added value that the CtA partnership can bring.

Recommendations/Next Steps

A number of clear recommendations and next steps emerged from the meeting, with further suggestions identified throughout the meeting and in the various Jamboards. **Some next steps require immediate action. The prioritisation and timings associated with other next steps should be done in consultation across the Working Groups (WGs) in a transparent and inclusive manner: timings provided below are suggestions based on the discussions.**

Advocacy

- 1) Organise cross-stakeholder advocacy consultations to follow up on the different recommendations. The consultations should define processes (inclusive of all WGs and mitigating the power dynamics); agree on priorities; and resolve outstanding questions and concerns (e.g. should we do crisis-specific statements?). *Before end November 2021*
- 2) Once process and priorities are defined, set up cross-sectoral and inclusive task team(s) with clearly defined roles, e.g. leading on developing messages, undertaking consultations, etc.
 - a) Specifically, set up an advocacy cross-stakeholder group that can be called upon for a range of advocacy efforts, including – but not limited to – developing a process for, and drafting, statements; developing advocacy strategies; and sharing key advocacy messages. Ensure that any advocacy efforts do not put survivors, women and girls or those working to support them at risk. *URGENT*
- 3) Respond to the open letter from Women of Tigray, as a follow up to the Tigray statement. *URGENT*
- 4) Request a meeting with the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), as a follow up to the joint welcome letter from the CtA and the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR). *URGENT*

Road Map 2021-2025 Commitments

The Road Map 2021-2025 is very ambitious, but it is not clear if all of the current commitments will add up to achieve the Road Map Outcomes. There are very few joint commitments and gaps still remain in the Road Map commitments.

- 5) Continue the conversations by Outcomes, potentially combining discussions about some of the Outcomes (e.g. Outcome 3 on data with Outcome 4 on funding) to identify gaps, find ways to fill gaps, and see where more complementary commitments can be made and partners can learn from each other. *Before end December 2021*
 - a) Share analysis, lessons, as well as monitoring and evaluation around commitments.
- 6) Consider ways to put the findings and analysis of the International Organizations' (IOs') WLO survey into action, as well as adapt the survey to the States and Donors and NGO WGs.

Improving Accountability

Accountability includes reporting, but also requires identifying other means of being accountable as a partnership.

- 7) Follow up on the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) memo on annual reporting to understand the reasons for low reporting and make relevant adjustments for the 2021 reporting process/template. *URGENT*
- 8) Find ways to improve collective accountability within the CtA, including by leveraging the GBV Accountability Framework.
- 9) Consider setting up a cross-stakeholder working group on accountability that can focus on efforts looking at the humanitarian system (e.g. Humanitarian Programme Cycle processes), as well as accountability towards women and girls at the field level (e.g. rolling out the GBV Accountability Framework within responses).

Governance and Functioning

Governance and functioning need to ensure more space for the voices of partners, with greater transparency in terms of how decisions are taken.

- 10) Set up Cross-Stakeholder Groups on different strategic issues, with clear, time-bound terms of reference. *Before end December 2021*
Cross-Stakeholder Groups could be formed around the following:

- a) GBV funding, including access to funding for WLOs and addressing systemic barriers to prioritising and funding GBV in humanitarian response;
 - b) Delivering on the CtA's collective objectives on localization and support to WLOs;
 - c) Advocacy;
 - d) Specific responses to address funding and implementation barriers collectively; and
 - e) Connecting partners that have made commitments under the same Road Map Outcome or under similar commitments (e.g. advocacy or research commitments).
- 11) Denmark to meet with the NGO WG to ensure more transparent and inclusive leadership. *URGENT*
 - 12) Update the Outreach Strategy to encourage greater engagement of 'silent' partners and to bring more States into the CtA, given State engagement is critical for gender equality. *Before end 1st quarter 2022*
 - 13) Share Steering Committee minutes with the broader partnership on a regular basis for increased transparency. *Immediately*
 - 14) Consider a buddy system to support new partners and to share experiences across the partnership, providing peer support to persuade leadership to meet commitments and resource actions. *Before end 1st quarter 2022*
 - 15) Start identifying the 2023-2024 lead early in 2022 through a transparent process, which engages all WGs in the decision-making. *Before end 1st quarter 2022*

Longer-Term Priorities

Other longer-term priorities identified for the CtA included:

- Consider an evaluation to understand the CtA's impact and strengths.
- Serve as a bridge between global, regional, and country-level and ensure that the CtA is action-oriented and results-driven.
- Improve work with WLOs in all their diversity, including WLOs led by women with disabilities.
- Consider more collective advocacy to meet all six Outcomes in the Road Map 2021-2025.
- Solicit commitments from development partners to commit a percentage of donor funds to GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response in humanitarian settings.

How these longer-term priorities will be implemented should be decided in an inclusive manner, involving partners across the CtA.

Annex 1: Annual Partners Meeting: Detailed Report

Introduction to Detailed Annual Meeting Report

The Call to Action (CtA) meeting was held virtually via Zoom over three days. Each day focused on a particular objective and built on the previous day's discussions:

- 1) **DAY 1: Taking Stock of Progress and Bolstering the Partnership:** Reflect on progress with a focus on the last year; get to know each other; share lessons and ideas; reinvigorate the partnership's collective spirit; and welcome new partners.
- 2) **DAY 2: Identifying and Agreeing Priorities for Collective Action:** Address challenges and priorities for the Call to Action over the next year within the Road Map 2021-2025.
- 3) **DAY 3: Addressing issues in the Partnership's functioning/governance and Road Map 2021-2025 Commitments:** Address outstanding gaps related to the Road Map 2021-2025 and the functioning and governance of the partnership.

This report highlights discussions, decisions, and next steps from each day. Given the packed agenda, the meeting identified a number of next steps, which need to be further prioritised by the CtA partnership, as a whole. The [Annex](#) includes the agenda, which lists the facilitators and presenters. Links are included throughout the report to the Jamboards used over the three days to share ideas.

Day 1: Taking stock of progress and bolstering the partnership's collective spirit

1.0 – Opening Remarks

Stephan Schøneman, Deputy State Secretary, Denmark opened the meeting, noting the challenging year with COVID-19, which led to the shadow pandemic of increased gender-based violence (GBV) particularly for women and girls. The work of local actors and women-led organizations (WLOs) became even more critical during COVID-19, with international actors finding ways to have more effective partnerships with them. The Road Map 2021-2025 includes a strong focus on localisation, which is key in the response, prevention, and mitigation of GBV in humanitarian settings.

1.1 – Celebrating Achievements ([1.1 PDF of Jamboard](#))

There are **numerous achievements to celebrate** since the start of the CtA, including:

Joint Action

- Development of a joint plan of action, with commitments under the two CtA Road Maps.
- The number of CtA partners has nearly doubled since the launch in 2013.
- More transparency and accountability through partners' annual progress reports.

Improvements in the Humanitarian Community and Prioritisation with Leadership

- GBV is much higher on the agenda of many humanitarian organizations and senior leadership.
- GBV coordination has improved and GBV risk mitigation is more systematically anchored in other sectors.
- GBV is one of the four mandatory responsibilities of Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs).
- GBV and the Centrality of Protection have become central components of HCT Compacts; Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs); and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs).
- Coalitions developed guidance and tools to promote GBV, gender equality, and ensure accountability.¹

¹ For example, [Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming; GBV Accountability Framework](#); and [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action](#).

Advocacy

- Collectively asking for increased resources for GBV prevention and response, which help improve policy and practice.
- Advocacy to end GBV in humanitarian crises during key moments
- Joint advocacy around GBV inclusion within the COVID-19 Global HRP.
- Advocacy has moved towards specific issues and contexts.

Localisation and Contextualisation

- CtA workshops in 10 countries.
- Road Maps in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Northeast Nigeria, which led to commitments and increased participation by local and national organizations in the CtA.

1.2 – Learning from the First Road Map and COVID-19 ([1.2 PDF of Jamboard](#))

Considering **the experience of working on GBV during COVID-19**, a number of lessons were highlighted, including:

- More efforts are needed to combat GBV, given that the pandemic led to increased GBV.
- WLOs are the first to adapt to changes and innovate to continue GBV service delivery. More sustainable support to WLOs is necessary.
- More leadership and collective action are needed, with greater inclusion of local actors to prevent and respond to GBV in humanitarian settings.
- GBV is still under-prioritised in humanitarian responses.
- There is more potential to act in a truly collaborative way and the CtA is instrumental in that.

Looking back at the **first Road Map** lessons identified included:

- GBV risk mitigation has been much improved in the second Road Map.
- Duplication with other networks and platforms needs to be avoided.
- More concrete actions are needed to move beyond the ‘talk’ and engage and support WLOs.
- There is a need to still hold each other accountable.
- Clear collective priorities are needed to ensure collective action.
- Structures are needed to enable greater collaboration across WGs.
- The focus of the CtA has been at the global level, which has meant that decision-making is at the global level. Structures need to be updated to meet the CtA’s objectives.

1.3 – Sharing Resources on GBV in Emergencies

Partners had the opportunity to hear brief presentations about different research, resources, and tools. A session on Day 2 allowed participants to hear more about each of these resources:

- 1) GBV Accountability Framework Toolkit
- 2) InterAction’s Gender-Based Violence Prevention Evaluation Framework (GBV PEF)
- 3) Humanity and Inclusion’s DGA Inclusive Intersectional Toolbox
- 4) GBV Minimum Standards Facilitators Guide and Contextualization Tool
- 5) Sexual and gender-based violence and forced migration: a new focus on mobility and refuge ([The SEREDA Project](#), with WRC)
- 6) UNHCR Safety Audit tools
- 7) Action research on creating a gender equitable, inclusive, and locally led and owned response to GBV in emergencies in Kenya
- 8) CAFI Consortium Baseline Study

1.4 – Looking Ahead ([1.4 PDF of Jamboard](#))

Day 1's sessions started to identify things to take forward under the Road Map 2021-2025 over the next year, which were further refined over the following days. The main areas identified included:

- Accountability/reporting;
- Governance and the functioning of the partnership;
- Collective action and working collaboratively;
- Locally-led action and programming; and
- Funding.

Day 2: Identifying and Agreeing Priorities for Collective Action

Priorities for the Next Year for the Partnership ([Optional Day 2 Session PDF of Jamboard](#))

Day 1's priorities were discussed in an optional session, which fed into the subsequent discussions.

- **Cross-stakeholder groups** to deliver on collective objectives around localization and supporting WLOs; to address specific responses; and to address funding and implementation barriers.
- **Advocacy:** Have a broader conversation on the added value of the CtA in advocacy and do further work to finalise the advocacy decision-making tool.
 - Agree clear advocacy messages around investing in GBV specialist capacity.
 - Advocate for rapid gender analysis in crises to feed into funding decisions.
 - Advocate in forums (like [Good Humanitarian Donorship](#) (GHD) and boards) to ensure GBV is considered.
- **State engagement is critical for gender equality**, for which States should be accountable.

2.1 – Collective Action ([2.1 PDF of Jamboard](#))

When the CtA was founded in 2013, the overall goal was to move collective action on GBV in emergencies forward, understanding that more can be accomplished as a collective and with diverse stakeholder groups than by working alone. The Road Map 2021-2025 notes that the strength of the CtA lies in the power of collective action and the shared commitment of diverse stakeholders to accountability for results. Two examples were shared of collective action to date:

1. International Organizations' WLO Partner Survey ([PPT presentation of Findings](#))

- The International Organizations (IO) WG developed a survey to understand which IOs are working with WLOs, current institutional commitments, and what could be done better.
- **Recommendations** based on the findings include:
 - Reduce systemic partnership barriers; improve the flexibility of partnership agreements, including organizational capacity strengthening; and ensure long-term flexible funding.
 - Ensure the meaningful inclusion of WLOs in coordination, response, and humanitarian decision-making processes and share good practices.
 - Donor flexibility should be combined with targeting (for accountability) and benchmarking.
 - Clearly define "WLOs," which could be done by a cross-stakeholder group.

2. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) GBV Funding

- A high-level meeting of select IASC Principals and donors was held in January on GBV funding. It was agreed that tracking GBV funding is important, but GBV risk mitigation also needs to be integrated into response plans and budgets.
- The CtA was identified as a key partner to take the actions forward. A small cross-stakeholder group worked on developing concrete recommendations around GBV funding. The recommendations, included in a letter to OCHA requesting a meeting, include:

- Use the [GBV Accountability Framework](#) to improve GBV prioritisation, funding, and accountability of humanitarian leadership to address GBV in country responses.
- Identify concrete strategies and pilots to fill the funding gap and work through the [GHD](#) as a possible approach.
- Strengthen prioritisation of GBV in the HPC for 2022 and beyond.
- Convene discussions on how to enable more transparent and useful reporting on GBV funding, including potential ways to track GBV risk mitigation funding.

Recommended changes within the CtA to facilitate improved collective action included:

- **More cross-stakeholder engagement:** such work could focus on the following:
 - Addressing the systemic barriers to prioritising and funding GBV in humanitarian response;
 - Participation of WLOs and addressing the barriers for local organizations to access funding for GBV work;
 - Joint advocacy and ensuring that any context specific advocacy leads to enhanced action on the ground; and
 - GBV risk mitigation evidence, evaluation, and funding.
- **Adapting the IO WLO survey** to the States and Donors WG and NGO WG.
- **Collective commitments:** sharing analysis, lessons, and monitoring and evaluation.
- **Peer support** to persuade leadership to meet commitments and resource actions.
- **Greater transparency of SC discussions:** including by sharing the minutes with WGs.

Priorities identified for the coming 12 months under the Road Map included:

- **Establish cross-stakeholder groups** on:
 - Delivering on our collective objectives on localisation and supporting WLOs.
 - Specific responses to address funding and implementation barriers collectively.
 - Connecting partners that have made commitments under the same Outcome or under similar commitments (e.g. advocacy or research commitments).
- **Share more good practices of implementing Road Map commitments.**
- **Agree clear advocacy messages** on increasing investment in GBV specialist capacity.
- Have more **discussions on putting accountability into practice.**
- **Respond to the open letter** from [Women of Tigray](#).
- **Denmark as the lead should meet with the NGO WG**, to ensure more transparent and inclusive leadership.

Longer-term priorities for the Road Map included:

- **Greater engagement:** Consider a strategy to encourage greater engagement by 'silent' partners, as well as to engage more governments.
- Find ways to **improve collective accountability** within the CtA
- **Consider an evaluation** to understand the CtA's impact and strengths.²
- Serve as a bridge between global, regional, and country levels and ensure that the CtA is **action-oriented and results-driven.**
- **Improve work with WLOs in all their diversity**, including WLOs led by women with disabilities.
- **More collective advocacy** to meet all six Outcomes in the Road Map.
- **Solicit commitments from development partners** to commit a percentage of donor funds to GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response.

² Following the Annual Meeting, ODI published a study of the CtA: [The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies: an assessment of the role of collective approaches](#), October 22, 2021, which could be a potential point of departure.

2.2 – Advocacy ([2.2 PDF of Jamboard](#))

Three breakout groups on advocacy focused on priorities, process, and value/alignment, with more details in their respective Jamboards before engaging in an exercise to identify priorities and next steps.

Priorities – Feedback from Breakout Group

- **Women’s leadership** at all levels and inclusion in all structures of society.
- Legal reforms and **government accountability**.
- **Collective red lines**, including agencies publicly sharing disaggregated data with civil society and other key stakeholders; collective, inclusive, and participatory approaches that leave no one behind, which includes local, grassroots, international; and the processes that add value.
- **Engage men as partners**, not as competitors and share success stories of such engagement.
- Use a multidisciplinary approach to **ensure a balance between support and services**, also in terms of risk mitigation and prevention.
- **More funding** for quality GBV programming.
- **Accountability**, which is cross-cutting.
- GBV work **depends on women at the front lines**: the CtA needs to advocate for their safety.

Process – Feedback from Breakout Group

- **Process and added value are inextricably linked.**
- Strong consensus that the context-specific statement on Tigray was a mistake and the CtA **should not do any more country-specific statements.**
- **Advocacy needs to come from organizations on the ground, up.** The Tigray statement was seen as being more top-down, reflecting some of the power differentials within the CtA.
- Advocacy needs to be coordinated with the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) and the **question of added value needs to be a critical part of the process and of the decision-making**, particularly given how busy people are and to whom the advocacy is geared. For example, advocacy by NGOs is usually done toward the international organizations and States and donors. For collective advocacy, who is the audience?
- If a **cross-stakeholder working group was created on advocacy**, it would have to be done quite carefully (or not at all) because of the **dynamics between WGs and power differentials.**

Value/Alignment – Feedback from Breakout Group

- **The CtA’s added value:** a truly unique and multi-stakeholder group that works across contexts (i.e. refugees, migrants, as well as internally displaced persons), which other groups do not do.
- **Next steps identified included:**
 - Have **more States from crisis-affected contexts** involved and engaged.
 - **Identify priority areas** and task groups.
 - Develop and foster **high-level champions** for the CtA and link technical levels with decision-making and high-level advocacy efforts.
 - **Mobilise country level CtA work.**
- **Questions, queries, and areas to hopefully expand upon** and answer, include:
 - Can WGs do their own advocacy? The answer could potentially help to look more at the questions of, “If we’re advocating together, then to whom are we advocating? Who is our audience?”
 - How is the CtA strengthening/synergizing the AoR and others working on GBV?
 - Who is missing from these efforts?
 - Women and girls, to whom we should all be accountable, but who so far have been missing from our advocacy efforts.
 - States.
 - Other actors within the broader system, such as special rapporteurs and others.
- Call on the strength and added value of the CtA as it impacts our own organizations, keeping in mind that we should not just look externally to move forward.

Advocacy Priorities for the Next Year

Based on the discussion, partners were invited to identify the two most important advocacy priorities for the CtA over the next year. The following **advocacy priorities were identified**:

1. Advocacy priority issues/focus areas:

- Advocacy with donors and humanitarian leadership on GBV funding gaps and staffing.
- Advocacy to promote GBV prioritization within the humanitarian planning cycle.
- Advocacy on empowering and funding women's organizations.
- Advocate for accountability of CtA partners under the Road Map and GBV Accountability Framework.
- Advocacy to donor members about red lines, e.g. if you're a CtA donor member, your funding MUST do X, CANNOT do Y, etc., recognising donors' responsibility to their tax payers.
- Promoting support for GBV risk mitigation and GBV prevention (in addition to services).

2. Priorities on CtA value added/alignment:

- Need to identify spaces and opportunities where the CtA is best-placed and able to influence agendas and decision-makers.
- Leverage the unique role/strategic influence of CtA States and donors.
- Consult with leads of other key GBV/gender networks and coalitions (e.g. GBV AoR) to define value added.

3. Process:

- Agree on transparent processes for identifying priorities (concern that process is top-down).
- Listen and take leadership from women's organizations and field implementers.
- Set up cross-sectoral task teams (s) for priority advocacy issues, tasked with developing advocacy messages, coordinating with other groups, etc.
- Recognize and mitigate against power differentials within cross-stakeholder task teams.
- Identify high-level champions to carry messages forward.

The results from the Menti Poll, which asked participants based on the discussions, "what are the 2 most important things the partnership should do on advocacy in the next year (priorities, process, or added value?" are listed in [Annex 2](#).

Next Steps on Advocacy

The following **next steps for advocacy were identified**:

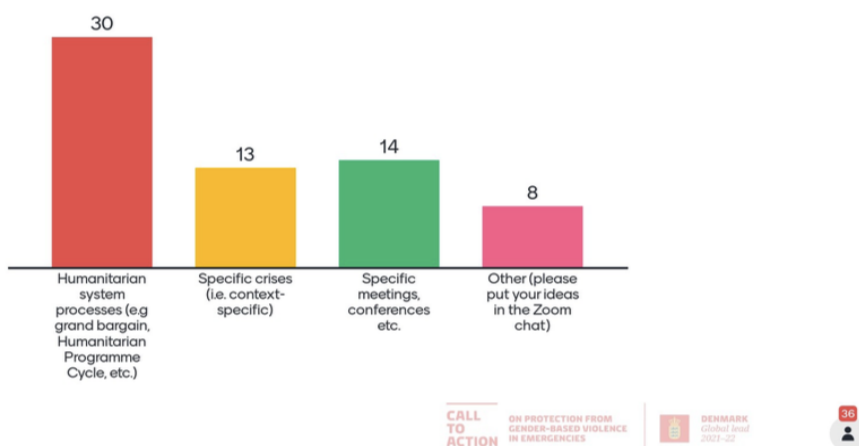
- 1) Organise follow up consultation(s) to define process, agree on priorities, and resolve outstanding questions and concerns (e.g. should we do crisis-specific statements?).
- 2) Once process and priorities are defined, set up cross-sectoral and inclusive task team(s) with clearly defined roles, e.g. leading on developing messages, undertaking consultations etc.

Day 3: Addressing issues in the Partnership’s functioning/governance and Road Map 2021-2025 Commitments

Advocacy Efforts and Next Steps

A Menti poll at the beginning of Day 3 helped to further clarify views around advocacy efforts.

Where should CtA focus its advocacy efforts? (Choose up to 3)

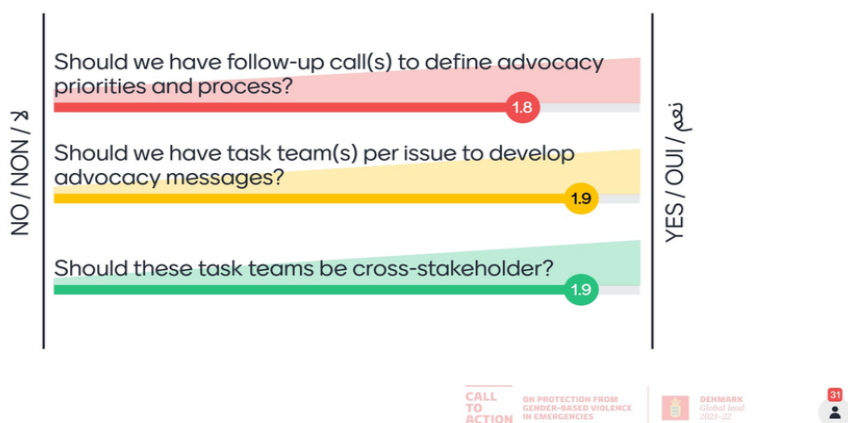


Suggestions of what “Other” efforts should focus on included:

- Humanitarian leadership/donors.
- Emerging or under-prioritized issues within GBV in emergencies. What do we need the GBV community to look at/focus on/be funded to develop to continue to move us forward and innovate/improve as a field?
- Hope that people will recognize the exact meaning of GBV and how can we all be on hand to stop GBV and be funded to develop NGOs to try to stop GBV.
- Advocacy to increase attention and funding to WLOs on GBV.
- Consider supporting and using more evidence-based advocacy.
- We still see a lot of advocacy/action (outside of the CtA) that is based on people's "feelings" about what works, and we could be a good voice to highlight what actually works.

A further Menti Poll clearly highlighted the need for follow-up consultations around advocacy and the need for cross-stakeholder task teams:

Next steps (left = no, right = yes)



3.0 – Greeting by Danish Minister of Development

Flemming Møller Mortensen, the Danish Minister of Development, reminded participants that the CtA is a strong, unique, and very important partnership, which sends a strong signal to transform the way GBV is addressed in crises. He emphasised that support for the empowerment of women and girls and the fight against GBV are life-saving interventions and must be key priorities in all humanitarian responses. The COVID-19 pandemic led to a shadow pandemic of GBV and set back access to sexual and reproductive healthcare and rights. The pandemic also highlighted that local WLOs must be at the centre of responses. A key priority for Denmark, as the lead of Call to Action, is to create close partnerships with communities and local and women-led community organizations and to promote safe and meaningful engagements and participation for women and girls in humanitarian decision-making.

3.1 – Road Map 2021-2025 ([3.1 PDF of Jamboard](#))

The session started with a brief analysis of the commitments made under the Road Map 2021-2025, highlighting where there were few or no commitments under different Outcomes and Key Actions. The analysis below, prepared by Keren Simons of Plan International, formed the basis of deeper discussions by each Outcome. Key Action Area (KAA) 5-4 (Accountability) is the only KAA with zero commitments. There are less than two joint commitments.

| Outcomes | Key Action Areas (KAA) | Commitments |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Outcome 1: Policy Frameworks and Capacity | 1-1 Accountability | 32 |
| | 1-2 Staffing | 26 |
| | 1-3 Integration | 18 |
| | 1-4 Resources | 5 |
| | 1-5 Localization | 14 |
| | 1-6 Advocacy | 21 |
| | Commitments under Outcome 1 | 116 |
| Outcome 2: Coordination | 2-1 GBV Sector Coordination | 7 |
| | 2-2 Coordination | 7 |
| | 2-3 Coordination on risk mitigation | 2 |
| | 2-4 Integration | 3 |
| | 2-5 Localization | 11 |
| | 2-6 Resources | 4 |
| | 2-7 Advocacy | 8 |
| Commitments under Outcome 2 | 42 | |
| Outcome 3: Data, Assessment and Analysis | 3-1 Integration | 14 |
| | 3-2 Consultation | 3 |
| | 3-3 Localization | 4 |
| | 3-4 Resources | 6 |
| | 3-5 Advocacy | 4 |
| Commitments under Outcome 3 | 31 | |
| Outcome 4: Funding | 4-1 Prioritization | 15 |
| | 4-2 Tracking | 6 |
| | 4-3 Localization | 12 |
| | 4-4 Advocacy | 9 |
| | 4-5 Nexus | 3 |
| Commitments under Outcome 4 | 45 | |
| Outcome 5: Specialized GBV Programming | 5-1 Implementation | 21 |
| | 5-2 Consultation | 3 |

| Outcomes | Key Action Areas (KAA) | Commitments |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 5-3 Evaluation | 5 |
| | 5-4 Accountability | 0 |
| | 5-5 Localization | 9 |
| | 5-6 Resources | 9 |
| | 5-7 Advocacy | 3 |
| | 5-8 Systems Strengthening | 4 |
| | Commitments under Outcome 5 | 54 |
| Outcome 6: GBV Risk Mitigation | 6-1 Institutionalization | 14 |
| | 6-2 Implementation | 7 |
| | 6-3 Gender Equality | 10 |
| | 6-4 Consultation | 7 |
| | 6-5 Localization | 4 |
| | 6-6 Resources | 11 |
| | 6-7 Advocacy | 5 |
| | Commitments under Outcome 6 | 58 |
| Total Road Map Commitments (as of September 2021) | | 634 |

Groups discussed how to identify gaps in the Road Map; what gaps exist; how to make sure there are not gaps between statements and implementation; and how to support each other and collaborate better to meet the Road Map Outcomes.

How to address gaps between commitments and implementation:

Outcome 1: Policy Frameworks and Capacity:

- Communicating commitments and policies to partners and peers, which could also help to fill the gap between discussions at global level and country/regional levels.
- Bring the commitments together to leverage the action component of the CtA across stakeholder groups.

Outcome 2: Coordination

- The scale-up around GBV coordination, particularly through the GBV AoR should continue, but there is a need to address gaps in commitments around financially resourcing and supporting WLOs through mentorship and coaching.

Outcome 3: Data, Assessment, and Analysis

- Outcome 3 has the fewest commitments and is missing a link to Outcome 4 on Funding, which has an impact on how much is being reported, as well as how and in what way funding is being reported both on the donor side and implementation side.
- An accountability mechanism may need to be better defined for donor organizations and implementing organizations to better make the links between the two Outcomes. Such a mechanism could help to understand the data around how much funding is being reported, as well as how and in what way funding is being reported.

Outcome 4: Funding

- A link was seen between Outcome 3 on data analysis, assessment, and funding with the recognition that tracking GBV funding is important, but it is not a solution to the problem of GBV being under-prioritised at a structural level.
- There is a need to increase the quality of GBV proposals, as well as for donors to assess GBV proposals fairly.

Outcome 5: Specialized GBV Programming

- Address the digital divide to ensure that women locally have access to information, which is usually available globally.
- Strengthen referral systems, coordination mechanisms, and information dissemination and ensure that local NGOs are part of decision-making processes.
- Support coordination and training among service providers (health, protection, police) to ensure that staff are trained properly, with female staff present.

Outcome 6: GBV Risk Mitigation

- A gap exists between those designing commitments and those implementing them: everyone needs to understand their role in implementing commitments.
- There is sometimes a lack of clarity on who is implementing and what risk mitigation means at the country level.
- In a given context, there is not ways always enough evidence about what the risks really are.

Ways in which to support each other to meet the Road Map Outcomes

Outcome 1: Policy Frameworks and Capacity:

- Sharing case studies and examples of what has worked well.
- Identifying ways to track individual and collective progress.
- Holding CtA partners more accountable by bringing commitments into more regular conversations of daily organizational work and inter-agency work.

Outcome 2: Coordination

- Consider what accountability means and how to use the different tools available to ensure true accountability happens beyond just public reporting.
- Use the GBV Accountability Framework as one means to monitor actions taken at a response level, which can be a way to hold individual decision-makers and organizations accountable.

Outcome 3: Data, Assessment, and Analysis

- Support is needed is to move beyond only doing gender assessments at the beginning of a response and not at other points within program implementation. The result is that there are missing links between what has or has not worked and how to adapt programs. There should be more collaboration around rapid gender assessments (RGAs), as too many organizations are doing their own RGAs.
- There needs to be more consistency between donors and implementers to ensure that gender analyses are not just box-ticking exercises, but are actively used and incorporated throughout program design.

Outcome 4: Funding

- Separate proposal writing skills from GBV programming capacity.
- Given concerns that prioritising GBV is possibly counter to the Grand Bargain commitments against earmarking, a guidance note could be developed to address the confusion.

Outcome 5: Specialized GBV Programming

- Contextualize the Road Map and the CtA, given that local ownership of commitments is needed in order to implement the Road Map.
- Implement the GBV in Emergencies Minimum Standards.

Outcome 6: GBV Risk Mitigation

- More joint commitments, which would require a process for groups to coordinate, as well as monitoring and evaluation tools for better comparative analysis.
- Concrete tracking and measuring with better reporting and analysis to understand gaps.
- Stronger capacity for risk mitigation, which involves better engagement from the beginning to ensure that risk mitigation is understood and translated to the specific sector.

3.2 – Call to Action Governance and Functioning ([3.2 PDF of Jamboard](#))

The strength of the CtA lies in its diversity of its stakeholders. Strong and effective governance – which is inclusive, participatory, and progressive – is an important part of the CtA. The governance structure must support participation, accountability, transparency, and communication, as well as the collective pledge to hold ourselves accountable to one another and to the people we serve. The annual reporting by partners is a critical aspect of the CtA’s accountability framework, yet reporting has decreased from 69% in 2014 to 54% in 2021, making it difficult to identify gaps and progress in the Road Map.

Danish Leadership

Denmark’s priorities for its leadership are implementation of the Road Map; strengthening of advocacy and collective action at international, regional, and national levels; and increasing partnerships with local organizations and WLOs. Under Denmark’s leadership in 2021, commitments under the Road Map 2021-2025 have been compiled, as have partners’ 2020 annual reports. There are still outstanding 2020 annual reports and there is a need to consider the reporting format for 2021. Monthly Steering Committees have been held and new members have been on-boarded. Cross-stakeholder discussions were facilitated on GBV funding.

Moving ahead, Denmark plans to establish and work with cross-stakeholder groups on different topics, to update the outreach strategy, and to strengthen collective advocacy. Country-level workshops are planned over the next one and a half years and a global GBV meeting is planned for the autumn 2022.

Views from the WGs

The three WGs presented views around their work and the governance and functioning of the CtA. Some of the points raised by the WG representatives for consideration moving ahead included:

- **More action at all levels** to address GBV in terms of funding, accountability, inclusion of WLOs, and pushing for change at the highest political levels.
- **Cross-stakeholder groups** should consider ways to be more efficient in terms of implementing CtA commitments and decision-making.
 - Further discussions will be needed to agree on the focus of these groups to make them meaningful and strategic.
 - Focus on learning, as well as failures.
- Find ways to **collectively take forward the findings and analysis of the WLO partner survey**, initiated by the IO WG.
- **More attention – in all of the ways the CtA works – to the power dynamics and power differentials between the WGs and within the WGs**, for example between international and national/local NGOs, which may require future restructuring for the NGO WG.
- Consider a **system where the NGO WG could pose questions to the other two WGs and expect a response back**. Given the various systems of accountability that NGOs have towards the other groups – through coordination and donor relationships – a more multidimensional system was not proposed.
- Increase **opportunities for mutual learning** within WGs and to better support WLOs.
- **Clear, inclusive processes for new initiatives** (including and beyond advocacy), which may require clear criteria for when the CtA should engage and what such engagement should bring.
 - There were differing views on **country-level statements**: the States and Donors WG being in favour of the first context-specific statement, while the NGO WG would steer away from country-specific advocacy. The NGO WG called for any future country-based advocacy to come from the actors closest to the ground and most affected, i.e. NGOs.
- **Stay true to the initial spirit of the CtA, including by taking advantage of opportunities for high-level engagement** and championing the Road Map priorities.

Question 1: How do we further strengthen and operationalize the GBV work under Denmark's leadership?

- The critical point of **accountability**, while missing from the question, is the essential added value of the CtA.
 - **Annual reporting** is quite low, but what is being done to address this problem and what are the barriers? How is feedback on the annual reports provided to organizations?
 - How can accountability be better brought in, for example, the NGO WG suggestion for States and Donors and IOs to be accountable to NGOs?
 - What should be done if a CtA partner does not live up to their accountabilities?
- **More cross-stakeholder work** was seen as a way to further strengthen CtA work.
- **Start the selection process for the 2023-2024 lead in early 2022 for a transparent process** that is not decided only in the States and Donors WG.
- **Organize the secretariat for 2021-2025** for uninterrupted institutional knowledge/contacts.

Question 2: What are the different tools and mechanisms to strengthen the implementation of our work?

- Create a **“buddy system”** between partners, particularly for new ones joining the CtA, but also for those that have been in the CtA for some time. Such a system would allow for the sharing of experiences, but also for collaboration and boosting of morale.
- Consider **tools and implementation mechanisms** to ensure access, for example, across the digital divide, which requires allowing sufficient time for interpretation.
- Create **cross-sector WGs**, for more regular communication on priorities across WGs, not just between WGs and the Steering Committee.
 - Cross-sector WGs should be **time-bound with clear TORs**.
- **Revive the earlier practice whereby WGs regularly shared anonymous/high-level notes** with other WGs on a regular basis.
- The **WGs could come together more often** to hear the great work that WGs are doing.
- There can be **better reporting back from the Steering Committee** meetings.
- The CtA platform in Cameroon, as well as others, could provide opportunities to **share lessons on joint efforts to implement the Road Map**.
- Consider an external review/audit (or similar process) to **understand how CtA processes enable or block WLOs’ engagement**.

Question 3: How do we ensure a balanced and inclusive process around advocacy and potential joint statements?

- **Look to operational partners on the ground to lead on potential statements**. There is also the challenge of balancing statements across stakeholder groups, if the statement is speaking to particular CtA partners, such as States and Donors. A potential solution is to make sure the statements are not politically sensitive in nature and to be clear on the targets of statements.
- **Two types of statements** to consider:
 - i) **Country-specific statements**, which potentially can be politically sensitive; and
 - ii) **High-level events**, for example, around the General Assembly, which can be used to put GBV on the agenda.
- Having **clearer criteria for country-specific statements could help, but red lines may be more useful**, i.e. in terms of not undermining operations on the ground and ensuring safety for women and girls.
- **Having a calendar of events** is useful for planning ahead for high-level events, as is currently annexed to the draft Advocacy Strategy.
- Consider when a CtA statement could add value versus a statement from the GBV AoR.
- There is a need to **follow-up on advocacy efforts**, for example, replying to the Women of Tigray open letter and requesting a meeting with the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC).

Question 4: What are the other governance or functioning concerns to be addressed?

- **Ensure clarity on the added value of the CtA** by focusing on the uniqueness of the platform and the particular opportunities it offers, such as the critical role of States in advocacy. At times, there is a lack of agreement on the added value of the CtA.
- One of the challenges can be focusing on process at the expense of action. How to ensure a focus on the CtA's objectives and on implementation of the Road Map? Some suggestions included:
 - **Revise the Steering Committee** to look at its agility and strategic use of the body.
 - **Increase awareness of the power dynamics** across partners/WGs and within WGs.
- **Focus on GBV specialized services**, in line with the Minimum Standards, with a focus on implementation rather than on process.
- **Focus on the meaningful involvement of WLOs**, which needs to ensure higher-level engagement and leadership in organizations.

There is a need to look at holding leadership accountable and to have an awareness of power sharing across groups, which was a theme coming out of the four groups. There must also be continued consultation with local actors and WLOs, in line with the Road Map, while ensuring that GBV Minimum Standards continue to be championed.

3.3 – Summary and Closing

A summary and next steps from the three days were provided (see [Meeting Summary and Next Steps](#) above).

The meeting was closed by Denmark's Director of Humanitarian Affairs, Mette Thygesen. She noted that when crises hit, we know that existing inequalities and GBV increase as a result of our systems and societies. Over the three days, well over 100 people discussed how to best transform the way GBV is addressed in emergencies, including new partners and representatives from WLOs. Partners shared new tools, policies, ideas, and opportunities. While we may not all agree on all the details around the way forward, we share a common goal. The inputs will be pulled together to follow up on the many important issues.

Annex 2: Annual Partners Meeting 2021 Agenda

Call to Action Annual Partners Meeting 2021

AGENDA

Monday, September 13-Wednesday, September 15, 2021

As of September 15, 2021

Overall Objectives

- 4) **Take stock of progress and bolster the partnership’s collective spirit (Day 1):** The Annual Partners Meeting is an opportunity for Call to Action partners to come together and reflect on progress with a focus on the last year; get to know each other; share lessons and ideas; reinvigorate the partnership’s collective spirit; and welcome new partners. Day 1 will feed into discussions about priorities for the partnership over the next year(s).
- 5) **Address challenges and priorities for the Call to Action over the next year within the Road Map 2021-2025 (Day 2)** (e.g. Call to Action stakeholders commitments, internal/external advocacy opportunities; WG working plans and priorities; collective endeavours, etc. as part of 2021-2025 Road Map implementation).
- 6) **Address outstanding gaps related to the Road Map 2021-2025 and the functioning and governance of the of the partnership (Day 3)** Discuss gaps in commitments to the Road Map 2021-2025 and identify methods and mechanisms for how to fill them. Building on the experience and lessons of the first Road Map, consider the issues around how the partnership functions, including across stakeholder working groups and decision-making processes.

Day 1: Monday, September 13, 2021 — Objective 1: Taking Stock and Bolstering the Partnership

| DAY 1 – Sept. 13, 2021 Time/Expected Outcomes Geneva (GMT+2/CEST) | Item |
|--|---|
| 13:30-14:00 (30 min) | Pre-Meeting Coffee Break <i>Connect in advance to start on time. Option to join a virtual room to meet others while waiting.</i> NB: INTERPRETATION IN MAIN ROOM ONLY |
| 14:00-14:25 (25 min) | 1.0 — Welcome and Opening Remarks Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC Opening remarks: Stephan Schøneman, Deputy State Secretary, Denmark <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jamboard for Ideas/Thoughts/Suggestions by Session over the 3 days: https://tinyurl.com/CtA3DaysIdeas |

| DAY 1 – Sept. 13, 2021 Time/Expected Outcomes Geneva (GMT+2/CEST) | Item |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">14:25-15:00 (35 min)</p> <p><i>Expected outcomes: Reflect on achievements and address where Call to Action needs to go collectively, moving forward under the Road Map 2021-2025.</i></p> | <p>1.1 — Celebrating What’s Worked Well and Aspirations Moving Ahead</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Lena Minchew, IRC</i></p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States/Donors WG: Director - Humanitarian Affairs - Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gunn Jorid Roset, Norway • NGO WG: Claudine Tsongo, Coordinator, Dynamique des femmes juristes (DFJ) • IO WG: April Pham, OCHA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboard for Session 1.1: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession11 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">15:00-15:30 (30 min)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Break with virtual coffee room</i> <i>Participants can join virtual “coffee tables” to meet others informally, if they wish</i> NB: NO INTERPRETATION</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">15:30-16:05 (35 min)</p> <p><i>Expected outcomes: Discuss lessons learned from the first Road Map with particular focus on the last year and identify how this learning can be linked to the implementation of the Road Map 2021-2025.</i></p> | <p>1.2 — Learning from the 2015-2020 Road Map with a focus on the Past Year</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Nicoline Nwenushi Wazeh, CAWOPEM Cameroon Women’s Peace Movement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboard for Session 1.2: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession12 |

| DAY 1 – Sept. 13, 2021 Time/Expected Outcomes Geneva (GMT+2/CEST) | Item |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">16:05-16:40 (35 min)</p> <p>Expected outcomes: Get a quick overview of some of the recent tools, resources, research, and initiatives and how they are operationalized in humanitarian settings and GBV activities with the opportunity to explore more on these matters on Day 2.</p> | <p>1.3 — Sharing Resources on GBV in Emergencies</p> <p>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</p> <p>Presenters (3 min/resource):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9) GBV Accountability Framework Toolkit, Joe Read, CARE 10) InterAction’s Gender-Based Violence Prevention Evaluation Framework (GBV PEF), Jessica Lenz, InterAction 11) Humanity and Inclusion’s DGA Inclusive Intersectional Toolbox, Nelleke Dorothea RIEPMA, Humanity and Inclusion 12) GBV Minimum Standards facilitators Guide and contextualization tool, Emily Krasnor, UNFPA 13) Sexual and gender-based violence and forced migration: a new focus on mobility and refuge (<i>The SEREDA Project</i>, with WRC), Dale Buscher, Jenny Phillimore, Sandra Pertek 14) UNHCR Safety Audit tools, Kathryn McCallister, UNHCR 15) Action research on creating a gender equitable, inclusive, and locally led and owned response to GBV in emergencies Kenya, Catherine Mumma 16) CAFI Consortium Baseline Study, Wesal Abdullah, AWO and Claudine Tsongo, Dynamique des femmes juristes (DFJ) |
| <p style="text-align: center;">16:40-17:05 (25 min)</p> <p>Expected outcomes: Address specific areas of the CtA partnership that will strengthen the implementation of the Road Map 2021-2025.</p> | <p>1.4 — Priorities for the Next Year under the Road Map 2021-2025</p> <p>Facilitators: Clare Hollowell, IPPF and Wesal Abdullah, AWO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboard for Session 1.4: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession14 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">17:05-17:15 (10 min)</p> | <p>1.5 — Wrap up/Summary Day 1 and recap of Day 2 agenda</p> <p>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</p> |

Day 2: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 — Objective 2: Identifying and Agreeing Priorities for Collective Action

| DAY 2 – Sept. 14, 2021 Time/Expected Outcomes Geneva (GMT+2/CEST) | Item |
|---|---|
| <p>11:00-12:30 <i>(90 min)</i></p> <p><i>Expected outcomes: A preliminary prioritisation of ideas from Day 1 that can be taken forward by the partnership and to be discussed during the rest of the day.</i></p> | <p>OPTIONAL Priorities for the Next Year for Partnership (optional – Day 2)</p> <p><i>(NB: optional session for colleagues in the Eastern hemisphere, which will feed into the main session)</i></p> <p><i>Facilitator: Riikka Mikkola, Finland</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboard for Day 2 Optional Session: https://tinyurl.com/CtASessionDay2Optional |
| Break | |
| <p>13:30-14:00 <i>(30 min)</i></p> | <p>Optional Informal Meeting Time <i>Option to join a virtual room to meet others while waiting.</i> NB: INTERPRETATION IN MAIN ROOM ONLY</p> |
| <p>14:00-14:10 <i>(10 min)</i></p> | <p>2.0 — Welcome and Recap of Day 1 and Morning Session of Day 2</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</i></p> |
| <p>14:10-14:55 <i>(45 min)</i></p> <p><i>Expected outcomes: Lessons learned from the Steering Committee, the Working Groups and partners to discuss and agree on specific areas and operational approaches for continued collective action under the Road Map.</i></p> | <p>2.1 — Collective Action under the Road Map 2021-2025</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Erin Patrick, IASC GBV Guidelines Global Coordinator.</i></p> <p>Presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IASC GBV financing, Jessica Skinner, UK • IO WLO Partner Survey, Emily Krasnor, UNFPA and Constanze Quosh, UNHCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboard for Day 2 Optional Session: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession21 |
| <p>14:55-15:20 <i>(25 min)</i></p> | <p>Break <i>Break with virtual coffee room to meet others informally</i> NB: NO INTERPRETATION</p> |

| DAY 2 – Sept. 14, 2021 Time/Expected Outcomes Geneva (GMT+2/CEST) | Item |
|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">15:20-16:20 (60 min)</p> <p>Expected outcomes: Lessons learned from CTA advocacy work and agree how to operationalize collective advocacy under the Road Map.</p> | <p>2.2 — Advocacy</p> <p>Facilitators: Milkah Kihunah, CARE International and Lyne Calder, Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CtA Advocacy Plan: https://tinyurl.com/CtAAAdvPlan • CtA Draft Decision-Making Tool: https://tinyurl.com/CtADraftAdvTool • Jamboard for Session 2.2: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession22 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">16:20-16:30 (10 min)</p> | <p>2.3 — Wrap up/Summary Day 2 and recap of Day 3 agenda</p> <p>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">16:30-17:15 (45 min)</p> <p>Expected outcomes: Learn more about the resources presented on Day 1.</p> | <p>2.4 — Hearing More About Resources on GBV in Emergencies</p> <p>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to hear more about the 8 tools, resources, research from Day 1/Session 1.3 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">17:15-17:45 (30 min)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the new GBV AoR Strategy 2021-2025's new strategic priorities. • Illustrate the alignment and relationship between the GBV AoR strategic priorities and the new CtA Road Map. | <p style="text-align: center;">SIDE EVENT: LAUNCH OF THE GBV AOR STRATEGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGENDA</p> <p>Opening remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Mette Thygesen, Head of Department, Humanitarian Action, Civil Society and Engagement, Denmark <p>Introductory comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Shoko Arakaki, Director of the Humanitarian Office, UNFPA • Ms. Andrea Studer, Deputy Head of Humanitarian Aid, Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development <p>Presentation of GBV AoR Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Jennifer Chase, Global Coordinator of the GBV AoR <p>Remarks by AoR Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Nicole Behnam, Senior Director, Violence Prevention and Response Unit, IRC <p>Interventions from the floor</p> |

Day 3: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 — Objective 3: Addressing issues in the Partnerships' functioning/governance and Road Map 2021-2025 Commitments

| DAY 3 – Sept. 15, 2021 Time/Expected Outcomes Geneva (GMT+2/CEST) | Item |
|---|--|
| 13:30-14:00 (30 min) | <p align="center">Optional Informal Meeting Time Option to join a virtual room to meet others while waiting. NB: INTERPRETATION IN MAIN ROOM ONLY</p> |
| 14:00-14:15 (15 min) | <p>3.0 — Welcome and Greeting by the Danish Minister of Development followed by Recap of Day 2</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</i></p> <p>Greeting by: Danish Minister of Development, Flemming Møller Mortensen</p> |
| 14:15-15:10 (55 min) | <p>3.1 — Road Map 2021-2025</p> <p><i>Facilitators: Keren Simons, Plan International and Joe Read, CARE International</i></p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wesal Abdullah, AWO • Claudine Tsongo, Dynamique des femmes juristes (DFJ) • 2021-2025 Road Map Commitments: https://tinyurl.com/CtARoadMapMatrix • Jamboard for Session 3.1: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession31 <p><i>Expected outcomes: Identify areas where cross-stakeholder work could be done, particularly to fill gap areas in the Road Map commitments.</i></p> |
| 15:10-15:40 (30 min) | <p align="center">Break Break with virtual coffee room to meet others informally NB: NO INTERPRETATION</p> |
| 15:40-16:50 (70 min) | <p>3.2 — Call to Action Functioning and Governance</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Simmi Dixit, Canada</i></p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danish leadership: Lone Thorup • States/Donors WG: Idar Instefjord, Norway • IO WG: Louise O’Shea, IOM • NGO WG: Micah Williams, IMC • Internal Memo on Annual Reporting: https://tinyurl.com/CtAIntMemo • Jamboard for Session 3.2: https://tinyurl.com/CtASession32 <p><i>Expected outcomes: Address and agree how to further operationalize the work under Denmark’s lead, including adoption of new / different tools, the roles of working groups / new cross stakeholder groups.</i></p> |
| 16:50-17:00 (10 min) | <p>3.3 — Recap and Summary of Meeting/Agreed Next Steps</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Manisha Thomas, WRC</i></p> |
| 17:00-17:05 (5 min) | <p>3.4 — Closing Remarks by Denmark</p> <p>Director of Humanitarian Affairs: Mette Thygesen, Denmark</p> |

Annex 3: 2.2 – Advocacy Menti Poll Results

Question: What are the 2 most important things the partnership should do on advocacy in the next year (priorities, process, or value added)?

Responses:

- Develop a process for approval of any public facing statements. One entity within the partnership cannot make decisions on behalf of the whole.
- Create a cross-WG Advocacy Group.
- Focus on processes where we can influence. Be more consultative and strategic (not Denmark or Norway agenda).
- Listen to field implementers!
- Inclusion and accountability.
- More engagement of WLOs.
- High-level advocacy targeting humanitarian leadership on funding gaps for GBV.
- Develop a clear process for defining priorities.
- As we are advocating largely to ourselves, how are we holding ourselves to account for the outcomes of that advocacy (or lack thereof)?
- Funding to WLOs and local actors.
- Clarify how and why we do advocacy externally.
- No programming without women. no funding for organizations which lack gender balance.
- Leadership in country on GBV.
- GBV funding and adequate staffing.
- Cross-stake holder WGs.
- Walking through thorny issues, including power differentials, stakeholders, accountability.
- Localisation, including of groups led by affected populations.
- Determine processes/spaces for advocacy.
- Engagement and funding to WLOs, including those WLOs led by affected populations and refugees.
- We should do more joint statements and key messages, and make cross-stakeholder working groups.
- GBV funding and GBV staffing.
- All of our roles as articulated in the GBV AF.
- Take advocacy out of the Steering Committee so it can focus on Road Map implementation - cross-stakeholder group or advocacy focal point group.
- High-level advocacy to address funding gaps and funding of WLO.
- Cross-stakeholder WG on WLOs.
- Donors should reject any event that does not have WLOs on panels.
- Gender responsive policies.
- Empowering/Funding women-led organizations and target advocacy messages better.
- Advocacy to our donor members about red lines. If you're a CTA donor member, your funding MUST do X, CANNOT do Y, etc.
- Better power sharing/consultation/engagement in advocacy efforts (across working groups and also country level).
- Multi-stakeholder engagement evidence-based advocacy that is women-led.
- Partnership with WLOs.
- Engaging WLOs, funding WLOs - with and for WLOs.
- Rely on advocacy experts here.
- Contribute to setting priority areas of action and funding to implement necessary action, adapted to context.
- Use GBV AF as platform for key advocacy messages, but with built-in accountability.

- Funding, grassroots involvements.
- 1. Direct, high-level engagement to champion priorities of the Road Map from CtA lead and heads of agencies of CtA members. 2. Avoid advocacy statements as too process-heavy and time-consuming for questionable results.
- Red lines on communications that put women and girls at risk.
- Prioritizing safety of women humanitarians – funding for WLOs, HR processes/security protocols within all orgs, solidarity with women's rights advocates/GBV service providers (i.e. Afghanistan).
- Hold leaders accountable.
- GBV costing - linked to our requests for no data. We need clearer guidance on how much it really costs to do this work to a minimum standard.
- Safe and ethical communications.
- Advocate toward politics to emphasize the importance of GBV in humanitarian actions in order to collect more funding for more targeted actions. And advocate for zero tolerance on the accountability of states toward GBV.
- Lead can't set advocacy agenda without wide consultation.
- Trying to access a fund for advocacy campaigns on the Socio-economic inclusion and legal reforms including personal status laws.
- WLOs, including those led by affected populations.
- Advocacy for GBV staffing and capacity.
- WG on different themes - cross stakeholder.
- Highlight the importance of gender equality work and GBV risk mitigation as critical components of humanitarian action.
- Reducing barriers re: funding to WLOs, targeting and clear policies for funding WLOs.
- Work across stakeholders on joint advocacy initiatives to build CtA partner accountability as well as external.
- Should prioritize women's needs and work on gender responsive activities. The partnership should also look into issues that affect people with disabilities.
- Ensure better participation of WLOs/WROs in identifying priorities and actions.
- Develop 1-2 core advocacy messages for each of the 6 Outcome areas in the Road Map.