

Board of Trustees
15-16 June 2023**Refers to**
agenda item 3**Agenda Item: SRHR in Crisis: IPPF's Humanitarian Work**

The United Nations estimates that 339 million people in 69 countries will need humanitarian assistance in 2023, an increase of 65 million people compared to 2022. Crises are becoming more protracted in nature such that humanitarian appeals last an average of 7 years and the size of appeals have grown nearly 400% in the last decade.¹ IPPF MAs respond to sudden-onset (e.g. earthquake, cyclone), protracted (e.g. conflict over long period of time) and complex (combination of natural and human-induced elements) emergencies. Climate change is resulting in more frequent and intense natural disasters, which drive conflict, reduce access to clean water and increase food insecurity.

IPPF's humanitarian program provides technical, operational, supply chain management, programmatic and safety and security support to MAs and partners. IPPF supports along the entire disaster management cycle: enabling environments to address SRH in emergencies, preparedness, response and recovery.

In 2022, our humanitarian reach grew more than any previous year, responding in 43 countries and reaching 9.9 million clients (a 64% increase as compared to 2021). The proportion of humanitarian clients also increased, from 10% in 2021 to 14% of total clients in 2022. Last year, 93 workshops reaching 1,725 staff Federation-wide were conducted with the support of the Global Humanitarian Team. Themes included Clinical Management of Rape, Safety and Security, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Simulation Exercises to support emergency preparedness.

Stream 3, now in its third year, is expected to have demand exceed the ceiling amount for 2023. A total of \$2.7 million USD has been allocated since the inception of the fund. Total funds allocated per region: SARO (13%); ACRO (16%); ARO (20%); AWRO (32%); EN (13%); ESEAOR (6%).² The number of Stream 3 responses has increased year on year and we anticipate the demand will exceed the ceiling amount in 2023.

Stream 3 Performance	2021	2022	2023 (as of April 30)	Cumulative
# responses	12	18	9	39

¹ [Humanitarian Development Nexus | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](https://www.unocha.org/en/humanitarian-development-nexus)

² Most emergencies taking place in ESEAOR and SARO plus one in Sudan in 2021/2 and Yemen in 2023 were supported by SPRINT 3 and SPRINT 4 (Australia Govt) programs. The Humanitarian Capacity Development Centers also supported MAs in Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAR, Sudan, Yemen and Maldives through sub-grants and technical assistance by FPAP and RHU.

% annual Stream 3 budget committed (USD)	83%	90%	49%	2.7m USD to date
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The fund has proven to be an important strategic investment, leveraging restricted funds for many regional multi-country and multi-partner responses (i.e. Tigray Conflict; Venezuelan Crisis; Ukraine Crisis). An investment of \$235,000 USD in the Ukraine Crisis response leveraged restricted fund investment of over \$8 million USD.³ Stream 3 investments in Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia and Afghanistan all led to additional restricted funding.

The Humanitarian Programme has more restricted projects than ever before. Some highlights include SPRINT 4 (\$12.6M AUD DFAT funded 4/2022– 12/2024), with the option of a costed extension for an additional 2 years. Project implementation is on track with emergency responses already launched by MAs in the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Pakistan, Indonesia, Vanuatu and Yemen. To respond to the Ukraine Crisis, IPPF is working with 17 partners across 7 countries. Partners provide direct medical assistance, patient advocacy services, and youth sexuality information as well as training in clinical management of rape for service providers.

The IPPF Global Humanitarian team has started to develop a common vision of what they understand to be feminism and feminist leadership with the aim to develop an ‘‘IPPF Feminist Approach to Humanitarian’’. Two workshops were conducted last year with an external firm (We Are Feminist Leaders) to support the development of a team vision. Currently, the vision states ‘‘feminism is a social change strategy focused upon promoting the rights of women and girls, transforming unequal power relations and ending the system of patriarchy’’ and ‘‘intersectionality is central to our understanding of feminism’’

While still in conceptualization, some additional areas for group discussion in the Board include:

1. Recognizing the significant effort and expansion of our humanitarian work, we also acknowledge SRHR is not always seen as critical in the humanitarian space, nor is IPPF considered a key actor. How should we continue shaping this space?
2. Recognizing the unique and disproportionate ways in which women are impacted by emergencies how do we work in the humanitarian space in ways that challenge rather than perpetuate structural inequalities? How would you suggest IPPF uses emergencies as catalysts to advance the rights of women, girls and gender diverse people?
3. The aid sector in general and humanitarian assistance in particular were born out of a colonial, racist history. We must explore ways in which whiteness and racial privilege continue to infuse our work. How do we contribute to redressing power inequalities within the humanitarian system and use power responsibly? Are there

³ UNFPA, Swiss Govt, French Govt, OSF, FCDO, CARE, JSB and BMZ core earmarked to humanitarian

ways we could better shift power to and validate the knowledge, lived experience and expertise of actors in the global south including MAs and partners?

4. How does our commitment to a feminist humanitarian response interface both with global SRH sector trends but also humanitarian sectoral commitments including: greater collaboration between humanitarian and development actors to achieve improved resilience and 'collective outcomes'; enhanced participation by the population of concern in the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes; localization; expansion of cash-assistance; and, better joint (inter-sectoral) needs-assessments?⁴

⁴ Key commitments resulting from the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit Grand Bargain Commitments