2024 IASC Gender Accountability Framework Report

Summary Document

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee
Gender Reference Group

UN WOMEN · FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

ABOUT THE GENDER ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Gender Accountability Framework (GAF) is a practical tool developed by the IASC Gender Reference Group - and led by UN Women - to help the humanitarian system hold itself accountable to its commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in crisis response. It monitors the clear standards, roles, and responsibilities for integrating gender into humanitarian action, set out in the IASC Gender Policy and tracks progress using measurable indicators across the Policy's 13 priority areas.

In addition to global data collection, a key feature of the GAF is its emphasis on local ownership: country-level Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Groups lead the monitoring in their respective contexts through consultations, ensuring that recommendations are tailored to local realities. Both global and country-level results are aggregated in the annual GAF report, making progress transparent and actionable for all stakeholders.

Link to the 2024 GAF Report

2025 GAF consultations were conducted in 22 countries, with 201 organizations and 485 individuals participating

KEY FINDINGS

WIDESPREAD ESTABLISHMENT OF GIHA WORKING GROUPS

86% of (22) reporting countries have established **functional GiHA Working Groups** with system-wide representation (UN, INGOs, LNAs, WLOs, WROs).

All GiHA Working Groups have WLO membership

On average, **WLOs make up 35%** of GiHA WG membership, demonstrating their crucial role as a much-needed platform for local, crisis-affected women

SUSTAINED GENDER CAPACITY IMPROVES OUTCOMES

64% had sustained GiHA technical capacity for 9+ months in 2024.

These contexts reached **significantly higher GAF indicator performance.**

67% average indicator achievement in countries with sustained capacity

versus

53% in countries without.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN GENDER ANALYSIS & DATA

Gender analysis and data continue to be strong entry points for gender-responsive planning, yet gaps remain.

68% of contexts **conducted and presented** a gender analysis to the HCT or ICCG.

84% of HNRPs used **sex- and age-disaggregated data** across a majority of clusters.

However, only **62%** demonstrated the use of gender analysis in **response planning,** suggesting that data are not always translated into strategic action.

MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS

82% of HCTs engaged with **crisis-affected women and girls or local women's organizations** for coordination and mutual learning.

Nearly **three-quarters** of HCTs included WLO representation in their membership.

At the financing level, **90%** of **CBPF** advisory boards included at least one WLO member.

90% of HCTs with a standalone gender strategy **to engage with WLOs** had both a functioning GiHA WG and sustained gender capacity in place.

FUNDING BARRIERS FOR WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS

Several contexts report that WLOs face barriers in accessing country-based pooled funds (CBPFs), notably complex eligibility and compliance requirements that require administrative and financial capacities often not held by local organizations.

13% of **direct CBPF recipients** were women-led organizations.

24% of CBPF funding that went to **national and local actors** reached WLOs, whereas **11%** of **total CBPF allocations** went to WLOs.

However, shares still range widely across crisis settings, ranging from **36%** to as low as **0%**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Sustain Gender Expertise:
Ensure ongoing resources and funding for GiHA expertise and Gender Focal Points in all priority countries.

Strengthen Gender Data & Analysis:
Integrate SADD and gender analysis into all assessment tools, templates, and planning processes. Build cluster capacity to use this data for better response planning.

Empower Women-Led Organizations:
Map and support WLOs to enhance their role in humanitarian coordination and decision-making. Provide dedicated funding and reduce barriers to access.

Integrate Gender in Coordination:
Foster strong engagement between HCTs, clusters, and GiHA WGs to mainstream gender priorities in planning and implementation.

Enhance Strategy & Accountability:
Develop and implement HCT Gender Strategies with clear actions for WLO engagement. Make gender integration a core responsibility for humanitarian leaders.

Set & Track Funding Targets:
Establish measurable targets for pooled fund allocations to WLOs/WROs, track and publicly report progress, and adopt risk-based due diligence to improve access for smaller organizations.