

 Grand Bargain Signatory Request Application

 Insert name of requesting signatory organization here:

**Purpose:**

* Indicate purpose 1 for wanting to become a Grand Bargain signatory
* Indicate purpose 2 for wanting to become a Grand Bargain signatory
* Indicate purpose 3 for wanting to become a Grand Bargain signatory

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| **Work-stream** | **Commitment** | **Grand Bargain actions to date** | **To further Grand Bargain commitments INSERT NAME OF ORGANIZATION will:** |
| **1. Greater transparency**  | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Publish timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. We consider IATI to provide a basis for the purpose of a common standard.*
2. *Make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances (for example, protection, conflict-zones).*
3. *Improve the digital platform and engage with the open-data standard community to help ensure:*
* *accountability of donors and responders with open data for retrieval and analysis;*
* *improvements in decision-making, based upon the best possible information;*
* *a reduced workload over time as a*

*result of donors accepting common standard data for some reporting*  *purposes; and traceability of donors’ funding throughout the transaction chain as far as the final responders and, where feasible, affected people.**4. Support the capacity of all partners to*  *access and publish data*  |  |  |
| **2. More support and funding tools for local and national actors** | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:**1. Increase and support multi-year investment in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.**2. Understand better and work to remove or reduce barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.**3. Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.*1. *Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.*
2. *Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a ‘localisation’ marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.*
3. *Make greater use of funding tools which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO- led and other pooled funds.*
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| **3. Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming**  | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Increase the routine use of cash alongside other tools, including in-kind assistance, service delivery (such as health and nutrition) and vouchers. Employ markers to measure increase and outcomes.*
2. *Invest in new delivery models which can be increased in scale while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.*
3. *Build an evidence base to assess the costs, benefits, impacts, and risks of cash (including on protection) relative to in-kind assistance, service delivery interventions and vouchers, and*

*combinations thereof.*1. *Collaborate, share information and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.*
2. *Ensure that coordination, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in*

*place for cash transfers.*1. *Aim to increase use of cash programming beyond current low levels, where appropriate.*

*Some organisations and donors may wish to set targets.* |  |  |
| **4. Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic funding reviews** | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Reduce the costs and measure the gained efficiencies of delivering assistance with technology (including green) and innovation. Aid organisations will provide the detailed steps to be taken by the end of 2017.*

*Examples where use of technology can be expanded:** *Mobile technology for needs assessments/post-distribution monitoring;*
* *Digital platforms and mobile devices for financial transactions;*
* *Communication with affected people via call centres and other feedback*
* *mechanisms such as SMS text messaging;*
* *Biometrics; and*
* *Sustainable energy.*
1. *Harmonise partnership agreements and share partner assessment information as well as*

*data about affected people, after data protection safeguards have been met by the end of 2017, in order to save time and avoid duplication in operations.**Aid organisations commit to:*1. *Provide transparent and comparable cost structures by the end of 2017. We acknowledge that operational management of the Grand Bargain signatories - the United Nations,*

*International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**and the NGO sector may require different approaches.*1. *Reduce duplication of management and other costs through maximising efficiencies in procurement and logistics for commonly required goods and services. Shared procurement*

*should leverage the comparative advantage of the aid organisations and promote**innovation.**Suggested areas for initial focus:** *Transportation/Travel;*
* *Vehicles and fleet management;*
* *Insurance;*
* *Shipment tracking systems;*
* *Inter-agency/common procurement pipelines (non-food items, shelter, WASH,*
* *food);*
* *IT services and equipment;*
* *Commercial consultancies; and*
* *Common support services.*

*Donors commit to:*1. *Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.*
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| **5. Improve joint and impartial needs assessments** | *Aid organisations and donors commit to*:1. *Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.*
2. *Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimising intrusion into the lives of affected people. Conduct the overall assessment in a transparent, collaborative process led by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator with full involvement of the Humanitarian Country Team and the clusters/sectors and in the case of sudden onset disasters, where possible, by the government. Ensure sector-specific assessments for operational planning are undertaken under the umbrella of a coordinated plan of assessments at inter-cluster/sector level.*
3. *Share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with the appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks. Jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for projections and estimates.*
4. *Dedicate resources and involve independent specialists within the clusters to strengthen data collection and analysis in a fully transparent, collaborative process, which includes a brief summary of the methodological and analytical limitations of the assessment.*
5. *Prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis. As part of the IASC Humanitarian Response Plan process on the ground, it is the responsibility of the empowered Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to ensure the development of the prioritised, evidence-based response plans.*
6. *Commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritisation to strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders in the needs assessment.*
7. *Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in adherence to humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian and development programming.*
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| **6. A participation revolution: include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives** | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country team and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.*
2. *Develop common standards and a coordinated approach for community engagement and participation, with the emphasis on inclusion of the most vulnerable, supported by a common platform for sharing and analysing data to strengthen decision-making, transparency, accountability and limit duplication.*
3. *Strengthen local dialogue and harness technologies to support more agile, transparent but appropriately secure feedback.*
4. *Build systematic links between feedback and corrective action to adjust programming.*

*Donors commit to:*1. *Fund flexibly to facilitate programme adaptation in response to community feedback.*
2. *Invest time and resources to fund these activities.*

*Aid organisations commit to:*1. *Ensure that, by the end of 2017, all humanitarian response plans – and strategic monitoring of them - demonstrate analysis and consideration of inputs from affected communities.*
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| 1. **Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding**
 | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments and document the impacts on programme efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring that recipients apply the same funding arrangements with their implementing partners.*
2. *Support in at least five countries by the end of 2017 multi-year collaborative planning and response plans through multi-year funding and monitor and evaluate the outcomes of these responses.*
3. *Strengthen existing coordination efforts to share analysis of needs and risks between the humanitarian and development sectors and to better align humanitarian and development planning tools and interventions while respecting the principles of both.*
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| 1. **Reduce the earmarking of donor contributions**
 | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Jointly determine, on an annual basis, the most effective and efficient way of reporting on un-earmarked and softly earmarked funding and to initiate this reporting by the end of 2017.*
2. *Reduce the degree of earmarking of funds contributed by governments and regional groups who currently provide low levels of flexible finance. Aid organisations in turn commit to do the same with their funding when channelling it through partners.*

*Aid organisations commit to:*1. *Be transparent and regularly share information with donors outlining the criteria for how core and un-earmarked funding is allocated (for example, urgent needs, emergency preparedness, forgotten contexts, improved management)*
2. *Increase the visibility of un-earmarked and softly earmarked funding, thereby recognising the contribution made by donors.*

*Donors commit to:*1. *Progressively reduce the earmarking of their humanitarian contributions. The aim is to aspire to achieve a global target of 30 per cent of humanitarian contributions that is non earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020.*
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| **9. Harmonise and simplify reporting requirements** | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2018 by reducing its volume, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.*
2. *Invest in technology and reporting systems to enable better access to information.*
3. *Enhance the quality of reporting to better capture results, enable learning and increase the efficiency of reporting.*
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| 1. **Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors**
 | *Aid organisations and donors commit to:*1. *Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term with the view of contributing to the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significantly increase prevention, mitigation and preparedness for early action to anticipate and secure resources for recovery. This will need to be the focus not only of aid organisations and donors but also of national governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.*
2. *Invest in durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.*
3. *Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.*
4. *Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.*
5. *Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to crisis affected states through Multilateral Development Banks within their mandate and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.*
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