# Grand Bargain Commitments by workstream

**WORKSTREAM 1: Greater transparency**

**1.1.** Signatories publish timely, transparent, harmonised, and open quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit, with IATI serving as the basis for a common standard.

**CORE COMMITMENT: 1.2.** Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.

**1.3.** Signatories improve the digital platform and engage with the open data community to help ensure: 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."

**1.4.** Signatories support the capacities of all partners to access and publish data.

**WORKSTREAM 2: More support and funding tools for local and national responders**

**CORE COMMITMENT: 2.1.** Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.

**2.2.** Understand better and work to remove or reduce the barriers that prevent organisations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their administrative burden.

**2.3.** Support and complement national coordination mechanisms where they exist and include national and local responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in-keeping with humanitarian principles.

**CORE COMMITMENT: 2.4.** Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs.

**2.5.** Develop, with the IASC, and apply a localisation marker to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.

**2.6.** Make greater use of funding tools that increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led CBPFs, the IFRC Secretariat's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), and NGO-led and other pooled funds.

## WORKSTREAM 3: Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming

**CORE COMMITMENT: 3.1+3.6.** Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.

**3.2.** Invest in new delivery models that can be increased in scale, while identifying best practice and mitigating risks in each context. Employ markers to track their evolution.

**3.3.** 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.

**3.4.** Collaborate, share information, and develop standards and guidelines for cash programming in order to better understand its risks and benefits.

**3.5.** Ensure that coordination, delivery and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place for cash transfers.

## WORKSTREAM 4: Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews

**4.1.** Reduce the costs and measure the gained efficiencies of delivering assistance with technology (including green technology).

**4.2.** 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.

**4.3.** Provide transparent and comparable cost structures by the end of 2017.

**4.4.** Reduce duplication of management and other costs through maximising efficiencies in procurement and logistics for commonly required goods and services.

**CORE COMMITMENT: 4.5.** Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.

## WORKSTREAM 5: Improve joint and impartial needs assessments

**CORE COMMITMENT: 5.1.** 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.

**5.2.** Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability, and minimise intrusion into the lives of affected people. Conduct the overall assessment in a transparent, collaborative process led by the HC/RC with the full involvement of the HCT and the clusters/sectors and, in the case of a 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.

**5.3.a.** Signatories share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks.

**5.3.b.** Signatories jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for making projections and estimates.

**5.4.** 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.

**5.5.** Prioritise humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by analysis. As part of the IASC Humanitarian Response Plan process on the ground, it is the responsibility of the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to ensure the development of the prioritised, evidence-based response plans.

**5.6.** 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 needs assessment.

**5.7.** Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in line with humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian and development programming.

## WORKSTREAM 6: Participation Revolution: include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives

**CORE COMMITMENT: 6.1.** 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.

**6.2.** Develop common standards and a coordinated approach to 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 and accountability and limit duplication.

**6.3.** Strengthen local dialogue and harness technologies to support more agile, transparent but appropriately secure feedback.

**6.4.** Build systematic links between feedback and corrective action to adjust programming.

**6.5.** Fund flexibly to facilitate programme adaptation in response to community feedback.

**6.6.** Invest time and resources to fund these activities.

**6.7.** Ensure that, by the end of 2017, all humanitarian response plans –and the strategic monitoring of those plans – demonstrate analysis and consideration of inputs from affected communities.

## WORKSTREAM 7&8: Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding & Reduce the earmarking of donor contribution

**CORE COMMITMENT: 7.1.a.** Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners.

**7.1.b.** Signatories document the impacts of multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding instruments on programme efficiency and effectiveness.

**7.2.** 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.

**7.3.** 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.

**8.1.** Jointly determine, on an annual basis, the most effective and efficient way of reporting on unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, and initiate this reporting by the end of 2017.

**CORE COMMITMENT: 8.2. and 8.5.** Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.

**8.3.** Be transparent and regularly share information with donors outlining the criteria for how core and unearmarked funding is allocated (for example urgent needs, emergency preparedness, forgotten contexts, improved management).

**8.4.** Increase the visibility of un-earmarked and softly earmarked funding, thereby recognising the contribution made by donors.

## WORKSTREAM 9: Harmonize and simplify reporting requirements

**CORE COMMITMENT: 9.1.** Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2018 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.

**9.2.** Invest in technology and reporting systems to enable better access to information.

**9.3.** Enhance the quality of reporting to better capture results, enable learning and increase the efficiency of reporting.

## Humanitarian-development nexus

**10.1.** Use existing resources and capabilities better to shrink humanitarian needs over the long term, with a view to 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.

**10.2.** Invest in durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced people and sustainable support to migrants, returnees and host/receiving communities, as well as for other situations of recurring vulnerabilities.

**10.3.** Increase social protection programmes and strengthen national and local systems and coping mechanisms in order to build resilience in fragile contexts.

**CORE COMMITMENT: 10.4.** 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.

**10.5.** Galvanise new partnerships that bring additional capabilities and resources to bear in crisis-affected states through multilateral development banks and foster innovative partnerships with the private sector.