

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2020 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT?	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION?	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Please specify countries AND results)	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT[1] INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR
<b>WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY</b>							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	Our members took active part in the transparency workstream to provide input in the workstream discussions and recommendations for way forward for GB2.0.	The text included local perspectives on risk and transparency emphasising the need for country level dashboard which is accessible to local actors.	A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories, Oxfam Philippines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Philippines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in November 2021. Transparency was one of the element included in the survey.		Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/platforms/tools) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [2] (Yes/no question)  Can you expand on your above answer, giving an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI, or when applicable via other data standards/platforms/tools?	A4EP member survey was carried out. Only 12% of the respondents use IATI compared to 88% who do not. Of those who use IATI 80% said they did not find it easily comprehensible and they did not find donors reporting regularly on the IATI.
<b>WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION</b>							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	Members took part in localisation workstream meeting to provide perspectives from local actors	A4EP has been advocating for equitable partnership since its inception. We enquired whether dialogue to improve partnership modality, following principles of partnership has taken place with the international partners. 50% of the respondents said there had been no dialogue, with 36% confirming that dialogue is taking place and 14% confirming that dialogue has taken place with some but not all partners.	A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories, Oxfam Philippines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Philippines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in November 2021. Investment in institutional capacity was one of the element included in the survey.		% of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and or women rights' organizations[3]	43% confirmed that they did not get any multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support from the funding partner. 31% stated they had 1-5% of funding agreements that incorporated multi-year capacity strengthening support.
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.	Individual - all	A4EP continues to advocate to donors. A local woman led organisation is now representing local actors on the CBPF Working group with donors represented. We are strongly advocating for change in the guidance and policy to ensure that access is increased for local organisations.	Some changes have been incorporated into the pool fund guidance. More donors in the pool funding working group are now bringing up localisation commitment	A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories, Oxfam Philippines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Philippines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in November 2021. Funding to local and national organisation was one of the element included in the survey.		% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	Majority of A4EP members still do not get direct funding. It is one of the biggest barrier identified.
<b>WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING</b>							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	A4EP member is talking part in the global cash working group to raise awareness of the issues facing local organisations.		A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories, Oxfam Philippines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Philippines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in November 2021. Cash programming for local		Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
	Individual - all	A4EP was nominated to represent local actors in the Cash Caucus and took active part in the technical discussions to ensure localisation is a key principle in the cash coordination.	The final Cash coordination document now has localisation as one of the key principles.			Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
<b>WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS</b>							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors					N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies					# of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners.	
	Civil society					% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal
<b>WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS</b>							
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.	Joint - all	Members of A4EP have been taking part in joint needs assessment.				Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field?	Local women led organisations have reported that they are used to collect information and afterwards sidelined.
	Joint - all					On a scale of 1 – 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work.	
<b>WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION</b>							
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.	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	A4EP members are part of the worksteam and take part in regular discussions. A4EP members have been developed C4C accountability charter for local organisation. They have also advocated best practices and are lobbying donors and partners to use more community led approached.			A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories , Oxfam Phillipines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Phillipines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in Novermer 2021. ECOWEB developed a methodology for community consultation on localisation with a score card	N/A[5]	N/A
<b>WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING</b>							
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[6].	Individual - all	A4EP have been advocating for multi-year funding being cascaded to local partners. Multi-year funding in one of the biggest blockage to responding to communities in a predictable way.  A4EP have been advocating for multi-year funding	Two A4EP have developed a consortium project to work with a donor administration in facilitating conversations on relations with local and national organisations. Member of A4EP have been sharing lived experiences of working with international partners and how to address issues of inequity and distrust		A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories , Oxfam Phillipines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Phillipines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in Novermer 2021. Funding was a key aspect included in the survey and	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Majority of A4EP members still do not get multi-year funding from their partners. The members who get multi-year funding get 1-5% of funds that are multiyear.

	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	
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.	Individual - Donors			A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories , Oxfam Phillipines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Phillipines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in Novermer 2021.		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations	A4EP has been advocating for reducing of earmarking by thier international partners so they are able to respond to communities more appropriately.		A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories , Oxfam Phillipines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Phillipines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in Novermer 2021.		% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	31% of the respondents confirmed that they had no funds that were un-earmarked or softly earmarked compared to over 37% who said that 1-5% of the funds they received was un-earmarked or softly earmarked, with more then 18% receiving more then 10% of their funds that were un-earmarked or softly earmarked.
<b>WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING</b>							
9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2019 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.	Individual - all	This is one of the biggest burden for local and national organisations. A4EP is strongly advocating for signatories of C4C to make efforts to harmonise the reporting requirements.		A4EP with its member agency ECOWEB with two GB signatories , Oxfam Phillipines and OCHA carried out a country level dialogue on localisation in the Phillipines. The executive report of the dialogue was published in Novermer 2021.		Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners?  if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional))  If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]	Majority of 68% are not using common reporting template as the standard for reporting, with 22% who use common reporting template.
<b>HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS</b>							
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.	Joint - all					N/A[8]	N/A

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ\\_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc0SPM157DdgJ_Kgmc34ytZ0Jl6Af?usp=sharing)

[2] This could include: Using IATI data on humanitarian operations in their own or others' information tools or data visualisations; using IATI data or accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools to inform research, advocacy, programme planning, resource mobilization or monitoring; using IATI data for FTS reporting and potentially for EDRIS

[3] Capacity strengthening - a deliberate process that supports the ability of organizations and networks to institutionalize new or improved systems and structures, and individuals and groups to acquire or improve knowledge, skills, or attitudes, which are necessary to function effectively, achieve goals, and work towards sustainability and self-reliance

Women-led organization - an organization with a humanitarian mandate/mission that is (1) governed or directed by women or; 2) whose leadership is principally made up of women, demonstrated by 50% or more occupying senior leadership positions

Women's rights organization: 1) an organization that self-identifies as a woman's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women,' 'girls', 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms.

[4] Co-convenors are conducting separate research on this target .

[5] OCHA will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.

[6] Donors to report on provision of quality funding, indicating if these were provided through direct funding or through pooled funds

UN agencies, INGOs, ICRC and IFRC to report on receiving quality funding and passing it onwards to partners

Local NGOs /Implementing partners to report on receiving quality funding

**A Guidance Document on the Definitions of Multi-Year Funding, Flexible/Unearmarked Funding, and Multi-Year Planning** will be shared in January 2020, ahead of the submission of the self-reports. I THINK THIS DOC WAS SHARED AT LAST MINUTE - WILL IT BE REVISED AGAIN OR WILL THEY CONTINUE TO USE THIS VERSION?

[7] The consultant will calculate the # or %

[8] OCHA and UNDP will be requested to help provide this data on behalf of the wider group of aid organisations.