

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	Australia took several measures to increase transparency, including publishing more detailed reporting for investments valued at AUD10 million and above. We continued to use data analysis to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our humanitarian assistance, and sought to use reporting already collected to limit the reporting burden on partners.	For example, in the Philippines , UNFPA is developing common operational datasets for humanitarian settings, with Australian support. The dataset was successfully used by national government agencies and humanitarian organisations during humanitarian responses to Typhoons Goni, Vamco and Rai.	Results were collected, analysed and reported at country-level across all Australian-funded humanitarian investments. Collaboration between partners, for example in Bangladesh , has been a useful tool to make better use of resources and help us identify the needs and gaps to inform our programming.	Gender results are tracked and assessed annually by program and by partner, providing concrete areas for action. Australia has drawn on this data to develop a Gender Equality in Humanitarian Action Roadmap - internal guidance to deliver quantifiable improvements in our humanitarian programming, partnerships and advocacy by 2026.	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?	Australia's program information is made available through the IATI. Australia continued to use its own IATI compliant data to inform humanitarian funding decisions and engagement with partners.
WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	Australia is committed to recognising, respecting and strengthening leadership and decision making by local and national actors. We support building on local strengths as well as those of intermediaries through 'mutual capacity development'. We are working with our multilateral partners to pass on flexible, multi-year funding to build support for localisation.	Our multi-year package in Bangladesh and Myanmar requires partners to develop Localisation Plans, which outline how they will build the institutional capacity of local and national NGOs and increase their influence. Australia has supported the implementation of these plans through workshops and technical advice.	Australia supported the Jordan Humanitarian Partners Forum to develop a localisation framework, to promote locally-led action in Jordan . In Iraq , partners have reported increased focus on strengthening capacity of national and local partners.	Australia and UN Women launched the Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme to empower Pacific women to lead disaster solutions, noting they are disproportionately affected by disasters and their skills, resources and experiences are underutilised.	% 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]	N/A
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	Australia is looking at different ways to support localisation. As well as direct funding in some contexts, in other contexts we are supporting pooled funding mechanisms. We are also funding a program of research to examine how to better incentivise localisation.	In the Philippines , direct funding to trusted local NGOs allowed for support to reach communities affected by disaster and conflict in areas that are more challenging for foreign organisations to access.	In the Philippines , 30 per cent of humanitarian funding released in 2021 went to local and national responders. Overall in the Philippines, the current proportion is 52 per cent.	Australia is a founding donor for the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund. The Fund provides critical support for local women's organisations working on the frontlines of conflict, crises and peacebuilding as evidence shows that only one per cent global humanitarian funding goes to women's groups/ministries.	% 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.	DFAT is not currently able to track the percentage of Australian humanitarian funding to local and national responders. We are developing a Monitoring, Accountability, Learning and Adaptation Framework for localisation which will assist with this reporting, and are also working with multilateral and Australian partners to improve their reporting on funding to local partners.
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	Australia enhanced its use of cash in 2021 to assist communities where livelihoods have been hard-hit by the cumulative impacts of disasters and COVID-19.	In Vanuatu , through the Australian Humanitarian Partnership, Australia provided cash and voucher assistance via the Oxfam UnBlocked Cash Program to help 3,700 households and 300 small vendors affected by COVID-19 restrictions and Tropical Cyclone Harold.	In Lebanon , Australia has contributed substantially to the effective provision of cash based humanitarian assistance. This has built on established block chain technology already in use, and drawn on existing coordination and partnerships between multilaterals, government and non government organisations, as well as the private sector.	We ensure partner organisations consider the needs of women and girls in selecting recipients of cash-based assistance, targeting female-headed households and families with pregnant and nursing mothers.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A

	Individual - all					Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	N/A
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS							
4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors	Australia regularly convenes other donors to coordinate and share information on crises, partners and performance. For example, in Jordan , in response to COVID, we coordinated with other donors to advocate on key gaps and issues, and continued to support implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment.	Australia has undertaken joint due diligence assessments with the UK for several shared UN humanitarian partners. We are also streamlining agreements and performance requirements across our UN humanitarian partners.	In Timor-Leste , Australia contributed to the joint evaluation process for the April 2021 flood response organised by the Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Civil Protection, UN and NGOs.	Australia continues to coordinate with other donors to advocate for gender-responsive programming across all contexts.	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
WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS							
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	Australia's responses to protracted humanitarian crises are guided by joint Humanitarian Response Plans. We work with relevant national and international agencies to help ensure needs assessments are robust, harmonised and inclusive.	In Indonesia , through the Australia-Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management, we worked with national governments and other actors to undertake joint needs assessments in the COVID-19 response. Australia draws on common needs assessments to allocate to specific crises.	In Bangladesh , Australia has supported the development of five Joint Response Plans for the Rohingya response, ensured our humanitarian program aligns with it, and participated in joint advocacy and messaging on key strategic issues including accountability to affected populations, maintaining humanitarian access, irregular people movement and the delivery of formal education.	Australia continued to support our partners to undertake joint gender assessments. For example, in Fiji , NGO partners engaged with the Fiji-based LGBTIQ+ rights organisation Rainbow Pride to better understand how to meet the needs of these groups in disaster preparedness. Rainbow Pride was involved in the government assessment team responding Tropical Cyclones Sarai and Tino.	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?	The COVID-19 pandemic has created challenges to conducting humanitarian needs assessments, as contexts rapidly shift and our partners have needed to adapt to evolving conditions. In particular, we continue to advocate for all of our partners to ensure data is disaggregated by gender and disability to ensure those who may be more vulnerable to COVID-19 are captured in assessments.
	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.	
WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION							

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	Australia's humanitarian partners must demonstrate how they will be accountable to affected populations (AAP). They must describe the standards they adhere to and how these are implemented. Partners must comply with DFAT's <i>Child Protection Policy</i> and <i>Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Policy</i> .	In Myanmar , we are holding partners accountable to implementing the AAP and localisation framework established in the Humanitarian Response Plan through contract clauses in funding agreements. We have also advocated for AAP to be central in the Humanitarian Response Plan, including in consultation and planning processes.	In Bangladesh , Australia's support for standardised surveys of affected populations and broader capacity development efforts have ensured that humanitarian programmes are informed by and can adapt to the views, perceptions, and priorities of affected people.	Australia has prioritised the inclusion and protection of women and girls, and people with disabilities in its Myanmar and Bangladesh crisis response. We partner with aid organisations to support women and child friendly spaces that provide protection, health, and counselling services, and establish livelihoods support and cash for work opportunities for women.	N/A[5]	
	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	

WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING

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	Australia delivered multi-year humanitarian funding to respond to protracted crises in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria and Afghanistan .	Predictable multi-year funding has improved effectiveness and efficiency. Independent evaluations of previous Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and Pakistan multi-year packages found that predictability delivered better planning and programming, and built trust with partners.	In Iraq , some Australian-funded partners have reported that multi-year funding has allowed them to plan and prioritise more effectively, establish long-term third-party agreements and attract technical personnel due to the longer-term nature of contracts.	All partners are required to integrate gender mainstreaming and analysis in humanitarian programming. Australia's funding to Myanmar and Bangladesh has a significant component focused on gender equality, women's empowerment and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	N/A
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	N/A
	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	Australia recognises the importance of unearmarked funding to provide flexibility to partners. In 2020-21, of our total funding to key humanitarian partners (ICRC, OCHA, CERF, UNHCR and WFP), 45 per cent was unearmarked. For core funding to these partners, the proportion unearmarked was 83 per cent.	Unearmarked funding has been critical when rapid responses are required. For example, in the Philippines , a partner with softly earmarked funding was able to provide timely support to communities affected by sporadic conflict without having to seek approvals first.	In Afghanistan , we provided flexible multi-year funding earmarked only to country-level to four major partners. In Jordan, 40 per cent of humanitarian funds were not earmarked.	N/A	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	N/A
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	N/A

WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING

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	Australia has implemented 8 + 3 reporting templates across all Bangladesh and relevant Myanmar partner funding agreements, and has commenced 8+3 reporting in the Philippines . Our NGO partners work in a consortium in Bangladesh and provide consolidated reporting.	Australia has not yet received annual reporting from partners in 2021. 8 + 3 reporting templates in Myanmar and Bangladesh have built alignment between humanitarian partners, and captured results that can be compared between partners. However, until donors consistently adopt 8+3 reporting requirements, our requirement adds to partners' reporting burden.	N/A	N/A	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]	Australia has employed the 8 + 3 reporting templates for our partners in Bangladesh and Myanmar, and commenced 8+3 reporting in the Philippines. We utilise public and partner reporting where appropriate.
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HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS							
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	In Iraq, Australian partners are working to provide humanitarian relief while also assisting to reduce the risk of renewed violence and increasing the capacity of communities to address challenges related to population return and reintegration. Essential to this has been a focus on working closely with local authorities and communities, and strengthening the capacity of local systems.	Through the Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP), we have developed a set of COVID-19 response indicators, aligned with <i>Partnerships for Recovery</i> , DFAT's COVID-19 development response and performance framework. The indicators were implemented across our key humanitarian and development NGO programs and allow cross-program analysis and strengthened monitoring, evaluation and learning.	N/A	COVID-19 response indicators for the AHP are gender disaggregated, and include indicators on child protection, gender based violence services and psychosocial support.	N/A[8]	

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: 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.