

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	Belgium is dedicated to improving the efficiency of its database (PRISMA) which feeds into IATI	In order to easily follow and bring together the efforts related to COVID-19, within the DAC framework, but also EU and as part of the publication of our data in IATI format, Belgium kept using the tag "COVID-19" in the relevant funding titles in the Prisma database.		Belgium stands out for its international commitment to gender equality, mainly in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights. A specific gender marker in the database helps tracking gender financing.	Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning?[2] (Yes/no question) Can you give an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI?	We don't use specifically IATI data but we regularly use the FTS platform from OCHA.
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	Belgium has been funding multi-year interventions aimed at strengthening the capacities of local humanitarian actors. A new patch of NGO programmes (2y) was approved early in 2021. The roles and responsibilities of local actors/partners is a major criteria in the selection process.	8 new NGO programmes (2y) on protection were approved early in 2021. (Budget 53MEUR)	We are still expecting results and lessons learned from the pilot initiative (BAHIA) in NGO financing (launched in 2020).	Gender is an important criteria used to appreciate and select proposals	% 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]	In total, 18% (15% in 2020) of the humanitarian budget went to NGO's.
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	Funding NGO's as well country-based pooled funds contributes to increasing the localisation objective as the channels are well placed to shorten the delivery chain to local actors and build their capacity. Localisation was also a key element of the GHD's Humanitarian change priority.	47,5MEUR were disbursed to 9 CBPFs, their secondary aim is localisation. Localisation has been seen as a solution to further decolonise aid and tackle power imbalance.	BE considers flexible funds to be an efficient instrument to further localization and to reduce transaction costs. Concerning NGO's, localization is an important criteria used to select proposals.	CBPFs have progressively scaled up support to chronically underfunded priority areas, including support for women and girls, tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment.	% 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.	Our legal instruments do not allow us to fund directly local and national responders from country in crisis.
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	Belgium continues to develop a flexible approach towards cash transfers, allowing context-based cash programming where feasible.	Cash-based transfers are encouraged whenever possible, as stated by the new GHD principle. Belgium fully subscribes to this approach and when relevant according to the needs and when possible according to the context, BE integrates a specific focus on cash in project financing, this was the case in 2021 for Syria for example.			Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
	Individual - all	Belgium supports the use and the mainstreaming of cash in our humanitarian approach. We are planning regular exchanges with key players such as WFP and FAO for knowledge sharing about this topic.				Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	
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	Belgium consistently accepts the standard reporting and performance reviews of its humanitarian partners (including evaluations such as MOPAN), therefore our position does not create additional reporting requirements.	Belgium's flexible position on this commitment reduces the management costs of its partners regarding reporting and performance reviews.	This is a commitment that is continuously in place throughout the year and reflected in our funding agreement.		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.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal. For information, BE has partnerships with OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, UNRWA, FAO (SFERA).
	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	Belgium does not launch individual needs assessments, and we remain supportive of this commitment. We continue to stress the importance of joint and harmonised needs assessments, reports and outlooks published by internationally recognised humanitarian organizations in order to strengthen evidence-based funding decisions.	In the year of 2021, Belgium kept relying on the quality work led by OCHA and therefore aligned its response to the priorities identified. Belgium uses HRP's as primary information source, as they agreed upon through cluster coordination. We also use the INFORM risk-index and ECHO's annual analysis on forgotten crises.		Gender equality and women's empowerment is a key concern that we expect to be reflected in any pertinent 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?	/
	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.	7/10

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					N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations					N/A[5]	N/A

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	In accordance with Belgium's commitments within the framework of the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain, more than 60% of its humanitarian funding is granted on an unearmarked basis over a period of at least two years. This enables a more immediate response to sudden-onset crises.	Aid organisations could better respond to crises; reduced the administrative burden on both sides; allowed to allocate funding to forgotten crises or sectors			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	80%
	Individual - all	Belgium, together with Finland, decided to address Quality funding as one of their key priorities during their co-presidency of the Good Humanitarian donorship (GHD).	Quality funding will be addressed within the GHD in 2022.			% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	68% in 2020
	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		Belgium dedicated 64% (120 out of 186.256.922 MEUR) to unearmarked funding in 2021, reaching the target it had set.			% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	64%
	Individual - Aid organisations					% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	
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	NGO's use the ECHO Single form template for their proposal and reporting. Standard reporting for the UN organisations.				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]	BE accepts standard reporting from international organisation such as the UN agencies, the ICRC and the IFRC. For the NGOs, we ask for specific reporting but we can accept common reporting under specific conditions.
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	Belgium's foreign policy and its commitment to peace and stability emphasise the leading role of the European Union (Team Europe, Team Europe initiative, NDCI, EPF) in these areas by ensuring that forgotten crises and ongoing conflicts are on the EU's agenda, and by advocating for other donors to remain engaged in fragile contexts.	BE launched a call for proposals aimed at addressing the root causes of fragility and building youth resilience in the Sahel. As co-chair of the workstream on analytic tools(UN-DAC), BE played a role in improving the common understanding and developing of tools for a joined-up Nexus approach of stakeholders and facilitating Nexus platforms for the donor community within fragile countries.			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

[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.