

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
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	DCA publish its Annual Financial and Results Reports on its website and to IATI. Reports include data on funding to local & national partners. DCA also contributes to ongoing C4C reporting and IATI (for donors that require this). Through its support to L2GP, DCA played an instrumental role in making the C4C annual reporting possible - including making its own funding data available to C4C.	Transparency and awareness of how funding moves through DCA including how much is transferred to local and national partners is important to DCA's internal reflection. Tracking of financial data and flows inform decision making on issues such as direct vs local/national partner implementation - inspiring debate and points to ways in which DCA can improve fulfilment of GB & C4C commitments.	DCA's internal reporting and what is shared through C4C include both global and country level data on financial flows to local and national partners. Thus this reporting covers all countries where DCA's was present in 2021.	DCA's partnership assessment tool includes a focus on gender representation in leadership/governance. In 2021 we could not track direct funding going to women-led organisations/women's rights organisations. Tracking funding for organizational development to women-led organizations was implemented in 2021 and will be available in first quarter of 2022.	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?	No. Expansion: DCA files data to IATI where that is required by respective donors. DCA does so far not see the added value or use for IATI in its current form and shape for our own or our partner organisations' decision making processes. For that our own plus OCHA FTS and the annual GHA reporting is currently more useful.
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	In 2021, DCA developed a Localisation Framework and a Local Leadership Strategy with the aim to mainstream support to institutional capacity strengthening and organisational development of local partners by DCA. Overall tracking and reporting of support to partners' organisational development is still a work in progress and tracking of this work has only recently been systematised.	In 2020 (2021 figures only available by April 2022), DCA's direct and dedicated funding to support partners' organisational development amounted to 14.9 million DKK. DCA distinguishes between capacity strengthening that relates to partners' organisational/institutional development, to the technical capacity related to projects and programmes, and to capacity development related to compliance requirements	In countries like Mali, Iraq, and Zimbabwe DCA's support to organisational development increased manifold. This work focused on strengthening local leadership and improving governance structures for local partners' consortia. However, in other countries like Kenya, capacity development plans for partners were either delayed or put on hold due to Covid-19.	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights as focus areas is an integral part of DCA's approach. In 2021, DCA has worked with both Danish and global humanitarian actors to further improve the leadership and institutional capacity strengthening of women in humanitarian programming and coordination. Assessments in Bangladesh, Sudan and Northern Uganda were carried out to ensure learning in DCA country	% 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]	Figure not able to track from DCA's financial system at the moment - work in progress for 2022 reporting
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	In 2020 (2021 figures only available by April 2022), DCA transferred 21% (121,883,703 DKK) of total humanitarian funding directly to local and national partners while 35% (98,769,011 DKK) of DCA's development funding was transferred to local and national partners.	The figure represents a slight increase in direct funding support to local partners from 2019 where the figures were at 19% (90,896,565 DKK) and 33% (97,912,083 DKK), respectively. Across humanitarian and development funds this represents a total of 28% direct funding transferred to local partners.	In Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Bangladesh, DCA has been active in country-level C4C/localisation working groups bringing local and global partners together in accelerating localisation at the country level, including raising awareness on the 25% funding target to local actors. DCA has supported a series of country briefs produced by Local to Global Protection (L2GP) that focus on national and local participation in humanitarian coordination and leadership, along with data on	DCA is measuring country offices' direct financial support to Women-led and Women Rights Organisations. Figures will be available by April 2022.	% 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.	21% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national actors
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	DCA continues to have a strategic focus on cash assistance and applies a cash first approach. Increasingly cash are given as multipurpose, unconditional and with the aim to shift power dynamics.	Cash increasingly used as preferred modality - "cash for"-programming. DCA country offices have done a cash assistance program within the last 2 years either through partners of self-implemented, All relevant staff have been participating in capacity	Cash was delivered in 19 countries, covering more than 50 individual projects and involving more than 35 local partners.	Tools for mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation in CVA has been introduced alongside newer guidance on group transfers that include specific guidance on involvement and participation of women.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	Approx. 10 million USD (this is a conservative estimate, but not validated)
	Individual - all					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					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	DCA harmonized its monitoring system with a new MEAL plan template used by country offices and partners. DCA has also updated its monitoring guidelines with more systematic ways to measure progress and performance. DCA asks donors and auditors to harmonise and use review reports, organizational assessments and audit reports conducted by others (Danida Review, ECHO ex-ante assessment, CHS audit).	The ECHO ex-ante auditors used the re-certification audit report from 2021. DCA's auditors Deloitte used the ECHO ex-ante audit report. Programme evaluations included common questions to identify common trends on areas of strategic performance which has allowed for more harmonized joint assessments of monitoring and performance, including in the joint DCA and NCA programming.	Not Applicable.	Gender equality and women's empowerment is integrated into DCA's and NCA's joint monitoring and performance reviews.	% 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	DCA worked to use global tools for assessing needs, and where possible join inter-agency needs assessments. Trend: 1) an increased interest in needs assessments that considers local understanding of needs, 2) frustrations that UN led inter-agency assessments seems to disregard local needs assessments as being "insufficiently based on evidence" and "too emotional".	DCA and partners able to use key global tools for needs assessment and effectively engage in inter-agency assessments. Local voices and articulation of needs presented in forums like HCTs.	NA	NA	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?	DCA has emphasized working with local orgs to present their needs and analysis in forums such as HCTs, and worked towards better inclusion of local orgs/perspectives in the design of inter-agency assessments/analysis. Needs and analysis, and how they are presented in for example the HNO, are often a contentious process and seeking consensus risk blurring out important nuances, particular of local perspectives on root causes, injustice and
	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	DCA directly and through L2GP supports an increasing use of 'survivor and communityled crisis response' (sclr). In 2021, sclr placed decisionmaking and implementation power directly in the hands of citizens and self-help groups in among other Sudan, Iraq, Myanmar, oPt, Philippines, Kenya, Ethiopia and Haiti.	Reporting from the indicated sclr activities confirm a very high 'user satisfaction' related to participation and accountability with the engaged groups and populations.	Such progress was reported directly as part of ongoing monitoring in Sudan, oPt, Iraq and Myanmar. Ten years of experience with sclr was documented in the ODI HPN #84 dedicated to sharing sclr experience in multiple crises.	Ongoing reporting and ODI HPN #84 document that sclr is an effective way to empower women as crucial first responders in a crisis response - as documented in among other oPt (West Bank & Gaza), Myanmar, Philippines, Kenya, Sudan and Haiti.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	In 2021, DCA developed a Local Leadership strategy with the ambition to move more resources, power and decision-making closer to people on the ground. The strategy is focusing on supporting women and youth leadership, improving downward accountability measures, and investing in capacity sharing between local actors and local advocacy	DCA staff and management from across HQ and country offices are committed to improve local leadership and governance expressed in the Local Leadership Strategy. A revised DCA partnership policy (to be adopted in 2022) further stresses DCA's commitment to equitable partnerships. This commitment was confirmed in Danida's evaluation	In Zimbabwe and Sudan, DCA supports governance structures that moves decision making and responsibility closer to local actors; distribution of responsibilities among board members with clear rules and procedures for decision-making; flexibility in planning and distribution of funds; sound coordination, transparency and	DCA will incorporate a stronger focus on women in leadership and governance moving forward as part of its Local Leadership Strategy.	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 2021, DCA had 22 multi-year humanitarian funding contracts from various donors (Danida Partnership funding not included, see comment) equivalent to 156.600.000 DKK. In contrast, DCA had 103 short humanitarian contracts from various donors equivalent to 284.400.000 DKK.	The increase in multi-year humanitarian projects represents a 45% increase from 2020. Short term humanitarian funding has slightly decreased with 6% from 2020. Overall, this indicates that funding from donors to DCA's humanitarian projects are still dominated by short term funding and short project	We haven't been able to track whether there is a pattern in multi-year humanitarian funding to certain countries. However, 65% of multi-year humanitarian projects are supported EU grants, 12% US government grants, and 9% UN agency grants.	All programmes and projects strive to integrate gender mainstreaming and where relevant stand alone gender programming to empower women and support gender equality	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	36%
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	
	Individual - all	N/A - we don't track from HQ level how much of the multi-year funding that we receive is channelled as multi-year funding to partners					% 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	We don't systematically track un-earmarked or softly earmarked funding from donors. However, almost all humanitarian contracts we receive are earmarked for specific purposes. Only Danish MFA funding is softly earmarked funding	NA	NA		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations	DCA doesn't track unearmarked funds to partners				% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	NA
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	In line with the new strategy, DCA is currently revising its Global Results Framework (GRF) to ensure all indicators have clear definitions and methodologies which would allow for harmonized methods of data collection and data analysis. An online reporting tool is used by country programmes, which reduces workload and streamlines processes.	The use of the online reporting tool by country offices has simplified and harmonised the global reporting requirements in DCA. All processes are ongoing and being monitored and revised based on feedback from country offices. Outcomes are being tracked and assessed over the longer-term. The new GRF is being developed in coordination with country offices for increased ownership and buy-in.	Individual Annual Country Programme Reports and an Annual International Results Report presenting results, achievements and challenges with reference to country programme strategies and DCA's International Strategy.	Beneficiary reach and key outcome indicators make use of sex and age disaggregated data as appropriate. Activities to promote gender equality are a strategic priority and are tracked via the GRF and the annual reporting.	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]	Partner organisations are free to use any reporting template as long as they report on project objectives etc. supported by DCA. Partners are however encouraged to use the reporting templates developed by DCA such as the MEAL plan template. This would facilitate the reporting process in due time.
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	DCA's nexus approach continues to address acute needs alongside investing in long-term engagements to tackle the root causes of vulnerabilities and inequalities. DCA's ways of working across the nexus seek to meet needs holistically and sustainably, support civil society and human rights, where they are under pressure, and overall aim to build independent and thriving civil society.	DCA's nexus approach has a strong focus on supporting access to markets and job opportunities. This includes cash transfers, vocational training, agroecological methods for increased productivity, financial inclusion, capacity strengthening in business planning and management, engagement of all market stakeholders, and learning between rights holders	In 2021, DCA's Triple Humanitarian Development Peacebuilding Nexus approach supported many communities with job opportunities and access to credit and markets. Furthermore, communities affected by mine-related threats were supported with immediate cash assistance combined with longer-term psycho-social support, and economic empowerment initiatives.	Many projects focus particularly on women's economic empowerment.	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.