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	Over 2021, DRC developed an IATI tool, a platform designed to allow the data from our internal grants management system to be configured and uploaded to IATI. DRC successfully contributed to two pilots from donors seeking to improve how IATI data interacts across different actors. With Dutch MFA, piloted disaggregated data reference codes to support their internal monitoring of specific groups reached. DRC successfully completed a four year pilot with Danida publishing funds received and spent onto IATI. DRC were asked to demonstrate the extent to which results indicators could also be used to provide further insights to programme impact. DRC have also embedded an Introduction to IATI as an onboarding session for grants management colleagues in country offices.	Outcome of tool development has been a greater degree of automation in our publishing process, increase in activities published reflecting a wider range of donors and partners who fund and partner with us. DRC has become more visible within the donor community of which IATI is mandated, as an organisation that ensures that reporting requirements conitinue to be fit for the purposes of the IATI standard and reflective of organisation's capability to publish, use and share lessons learned from the data produced.	At country level, DRC colleagues in South Sudan, Afghanistan and Libya have published IATI data in accordance of Dutch reporting requirements https://d-portal.org/ctrack.html?reporting_ref=DK-CVR-20699310#view=act&aid=DK-CVR-20699310-DU252394, a link to the individual countries and subsequent results can be accessed here.	DRC committed to all prog.s being gender sensitive and where possible transformative, but no consistent approach. New global prog. initiative on innov.&gender transform. change launched (2020). As per AGDM Policy Min. Standards on Data and Analysis, we work w. disagg. prog. data incl. on gender. DRC workforce diversity analysis only looks at (assumed) sex of staff and not gender.	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? | Yes, DRC are using IATI data to review the contextual changes that emerge in the countries we operate in. We are also using the different IATI-compatible data platforms, i.e. FCDO Dev Tracker to triangulate data that is published by donors and partners.

We continue to use IATI data as an evidence base of programmes implemented, for best practice examples of programmes that have a strong learning component and to strengthen the capacity of our partners in demonstrating the full extent to which transparency via IATI is important |
| **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 | DRC endorsed "Strategy 2025", with "Go Local" as an organisation principle to improve and increase partnerships with local actors and introduce an organization-wide localization lense to our work. To operationalize ambitions, DRC developed partner engagement tools (e.g. a capacity development toolbox, a revised partner assessment and contracting approach) that will be rolled out in 2022. | The outcome of the adoption of Strategy 2025 and the Go Local principle at its core has been a greater degree of recognition of the importance of localisation across DRC, including Operations and the beginning of an understanding that it is less a question of "whether" than of "how". | Global DEMAC initiative since 2015, improving capacity and coordination btw. diaspora emergency responders and the hum. sys. Diasporas' transnational identity + local ties mean they play central role in localization.
2-yr cap.dev. project in Yemen w. 23 local partners. Capacity support is diverse and includes tailored support to development of org. policies and donor engagement strategies. | DRC AGDM Policy min.standard on partnerships stipulates that will partner with org based on GE considerations. Concrete implementation pathway for this standard presently lacking. Revision of partnership assessment form to reflect the min.standard has been recommended. | % 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] | DRC does not track this data at present and will see whether it can adjust its systems for the next reporting. Noteworthy Danida framework agreement with DRC includes a capacity development and grant mechanism for diaspora organizations. DRC has a 2-yr grant with BHA to support diaspora humanitarian responders. |
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 2021, requirement of an increase in local partnerships including transfers have been integrated in the Danida FPA 2022-2025. from 2022, country-level Localization Operationalization Analyses will be conducted, to establish the base for a review of programmatic approaches (direct implementation, partnership, or a mix of both) to increase financial and structural support to partner responses	Outcomes will be visible in 2022 only and will be included in the next reporting	NTR	Same as above	% 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.	For 2021, app. 4.3% of DRC funding is counted to go to local and national partners. The data for this indicator has so far been gathered manually and therefor contains a margin of error. For 2022 onwards, systems are being geared to automate data collections towards this indicator.
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	DRC rolled out its "Cash Business Case", outlining key steps and requisite resourcing to do more, better CVA; DRC rolled out the Modality Due Diligence Tool & Guidance and undertook a comprehensive review of Cash Transfer Services Procurement Policy	DRC has advanced the uptake of CVA across each of its core sectors of Protection, Economic Recovery, Humanitarian Disarmamanet & Peacebuilding, Shelter & Settlements and CCCM, as well as via leadership or membership of several CVA Consortia at country level and CCD at global level. CVA is a key modality in pursuit of DRC's strategic ambtions within the recently finalised Global Strategy 2025	Given DRC's recent addition as a signatory to the GB, feedback against these commitments has not yet been solicited, but will indeed by prior to the next round of reporting.	DRC's MDD specifically considers the diferentiated needs and preferences of different genders in the desing and delivery of CVA programming, as well as the specific protection risks and requisite mitigative measures with respect to women and girls in receipt of CVA. DRC also seeks to leverage CVA as a means to advance Women's Economic Empowerment, not least through Economic Rcovery interventions.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	DRC does not yet have the means in place to systematically report the total volume of CVA delivered in a calendar year but is in the process of developing its ERP "Dynamics" reporting capabilities accordingly
	Individual - all	Above also related to vouchers, but in addition, DRC has developped and is currently piloting a bespoke approach to procure vendors to participate in DRC voucher interventions	The Voucher Vendor Selection process has allowed for a more just and equitable selection of vendors to enhance outcomes for people of concern and support a diverse range of actors within local market systems	Given DRC's recent addition as a signatory to the GB, feedback against these commitments has not yet been solicited, but will indeed by prior to the next round of reporting.	The Voucher Vendor Selection process ensure a more diverse range of actors are engaged in DRC's voucher interventions, ensuring that vendors that might otherwise have been excluded as an indirect result of their gender are now much more likely to be included.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	DRC does not yet have the means in place to systematically report the total volume of CVA delivered in a calendar year but is in the process of developing its ERP "Dynamics" reporting capabilities accordingly
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	# 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.	N/A
	Civil society	DRC created an External Audit and Assessment "Library" that can be consulted by relevant HQ and country staff. DRC conducted a review of partner compliance processes; DRC starting piloting the Dioptra tool to track cost efficiency within DRC programmes; DRC rolled out a new Shared Cost policy adopting the definitions of direct shared costs under the "Money where it counts protocol"	The audit library reduces the time spent by DRC staff on donor/ partner imposed requirements, and helps harmonise and improve our responses. Findings of the partner survey will feed into a revision of partner engagement tools and processes (incl. to reduce partners workload and resources to comply with requirements) and feed discussions on risk management within DRC and with donors.	NTR. Revised partnering processes will be rolled out at country level in 2022.	NTR	% 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	In 2021 DRC expanded the coverage of the "Foresight" model and supported the use of the tool to inform HNO processes. DRC has integrated the JIAF guidance into an improved Core Analysis Framework aiming at improved analysis capacity. DRC provided project management and financial support to DEEP platform and the SDR project under GIMAC. DRC worked on the Protection Analysis Framework.	The Protection Analytical Framework developed jointly by DRC, IRC and the Global Protection Cluster has been endorsed by the GPC to guide protection analysis. Foresight model has included additional 6 countries and offers improved access for analysis. Internally, DRC invests internally to build capacity of regional and country teams to engage in improved joint humanitarian needs analysis.	HNO processes in the Northern Triangle countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), and scenario-based forecasts for the tool was developed to inform CERF funding allocations to Yemen, CAR and Afghanistan.	According to DRC AGDM Min.Standards we will ensure a gender perspective in all needs assessment&analysis. While DRC gender analysis guidance has been drafted, going forward we must ensure that a gender perspective be integrated into general needs ass.&analysis and not considered a stand-alone or additional element (in complementary with IA efforts to mainstream gender into HNO/HRPs).	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?	At present DRC is recognizing the internal challenges and invests in building the capacity at all level to engage on in country level processes. While expertise exists at the global level, it is not equally distributed across the organisation. At the same time, the HNO processes, circumstances and priorities, across different clusters and jointly are diverse and RO and CO engagement varies too.
	Joint - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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

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	DRC successfully completed the CHS Recertification audit, finalised Global CFM Guidance and Toolkit; developped a CoC/PSEA training package, a Learning Brief on Commitment 5 of the CHS. DRC representative appointed to CHS Alliance board; DRC joined the CHS Alliance WG on the Investigator Qualification Training Scheme. DRC endorsed "Be Accountable" as a strategic principle of new 2025 Strategy	*Independent assurance DRC is CHS compliant & certification maintained after 4 consecutive years *Demonstrated improvements in addressing global CHS weaknesses *CFM repository of tools online *Variety of CoC/PSEA materials available *Internal learning on Commitment 5 *DRC key player with major external fora e.g. CHS Alliance *Accountability prominent part of DRC's new Strategy 2025	Jordan, Colombia, DRC, Kosovo, Libya, Nigeria, Tanzania engaged in CHS Recertification audit demonstrated AAP improvements for DRC globally. CFM guidance enabled improvements & increase of implementation of accountability mechanisms. Increased awareness of CoC/PSEA with staff and communities. Increased commitment to Accountability & applying the CHS in our work.	CFM includes reporting on all forms of misconduct including SEAH & directly strengthens accountability to women and girls. Section on inclusion of AGD considerations into the design and maintenance of CFMs. Gender analysis tools developed/available.	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A[5]	N/A

WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING

Commitment	Type					Indicator	Response
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	DRC approved "Strategy 2025", a five-year global strategic planning process placing better value for money – through multiyear and flexible funding - at its core; DRC entered the GB agreement with Quality Funding as one of two core priorities; created a new position of Senior Advisor on Institutional Partnership Engagement whose focus will cover securing more Quality Funding for DRC.	It is too early to say as the actions mentionned were decisions taken in 2021 to be fully rolled out in 2022 but with regards to quality funding the main combined results of these actions is an increased internal awareness on the need to better know where DRC stands and intends to be with regards to multiyear funding	NTR	DRC recognises that this element is of particular relevance for programmatic interventions aimed at gender transformative change. In line with our policy commitments, DRC will think of a plan for how to advance against this.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	20% of humanitarian funds received overall - donors, UN, INGOs - were multi-year in 2021 (29% of bilateral donors' funds, 2% of UN funds, 54% of INGOs funds, and).
	Individual - all					% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	1% down from 21% funds received overall in 2020 that were multiyear (29% of donor funding, 2% of UN funds, 51% of INGO funds)
	Individual - all	NTR	NTR	DRC secured multi-year partnerships under Danida funding in the Middle East region, supporting Syrian civil society network (Voices of Displaced Syrians forum)	NTR	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	We are unable to report on this indicator based on our systems, beyond the mentioned individual examples.
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	DRC has a longstanding relationship with DANIDA and as part of our Strategic Partnership Agreement for 2022-25 application submitted in 2021, Danida allowed for up to 33% for flexible funding, also as SPA partners we can source top-up funding from any department in Danida and the mechanism for securing top-ups will be simplified (i.e. no call for proposal)	NTR	NTR	NTR	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	We are currently unable to provide data towards this indicator based on our systems but having joined the GB agreement DRC is working on an improvement plan to remedy to this
	Individual - Aid organisations	NTR for 2021. Noteworthy ensuring a downstream passing on of donor flexibilities (with regard to earmarking as well as compliance) will be part of the ongoing revision of partner engagement processes and tools mentionned under Localisation.	NTR	NTR	NTR	% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	We are at present unable to report on this indicator based on our systems.
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	with regards to institutional donors - DRC country operations are using the "8+3" templates for reporting purposes with UNHCR. in 2021 DRC has suggested to DANIDA to transition to the 8+3 template in the new SPA for 2022-2025. For downstream partners, considerations of harmonised/simplified reporting (8+3 or other) is part of the ongoing revision of partner engagement processes and tools.	NTR	NTR	NTR	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]	Based on a growing (rather than reducing) complexity of donor reporting and compliance requirements, it has been difficult to make relevant changes to reporting requirements for down stream partners.
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	DRC embarked on development of its HDP Nexus policy in 2021, which includes a strong focus on joint analysis. DRC further conducts conflict analysis jointly with actors in many countries (ex East Africa and the Horn, Sahel), and uses it to inform multisectoral programming with others across the nexus. a Funding Strategy will be developed to enable the nexus policy contributing to Quality Funding.	DRC Nexus policy developed and scheduled for management sign-off in Feb 2022. Results at this stage are an increased level of awareness and understanding within DRC of the importance of triple nexus programming.	no data	As per DRC AGDM Min.Stand, DRC ensures a gender perspective in all needs assessment&analysis. DRC gender analysis guidance has been drafted, but going forward we must integrate gender perspective into general needs ass.&analysis and not considered stand-alone/extra element (in complementary with IA efforts to mainstream gender into HNO/HRPs). DRC to advocate for this across nexus.	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_Kgmc34ytZ0JI6Af?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.