

derscore	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	Denmark continuously uses OpenAid.dk and reports humanitarian funding to EDRIS and OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is continuously working to improve quality of data reporting among its staff. Denmark's partnerships with organisations such as the World Bank/UNHCR Joint Data Centre and Development Initiatives benefit the whole humanitarian sector.	During 2021, almost all strategic CSO partners and managers of pooled funds have acknowledged the receipt of funds from the MFA in IATI. Partners are increasingly publishing relevant activities in IATI.	To be reported by implementing partners. The World Bank/UNHCR Joint Data Centre has a core strategic objective of building capacity of national actors in countries affected by displacement.	In its dialogue with its strategic partners Denmark continuously highlights the need for transparency and data tracking in relation to activities involving women and girls, including activities aimed at ending GBV.	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. IATI is widely used by Denmark and our 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	A new version of the framework for strategic partnerships with Danish civil society organizations has strengthened focus on localisation including establishment of equitable partnerships; active support of the organisational capacity of local partners, support and promotion of local partners' participation and leadership and their participation in coordination mechanisms and policy fora.	The new strategic partnership agreements became effective as of 1 January 2022, and results have not yet been reported on.	To be reported by implementing partners.	The new framework for strategic partnerships emphasizes that women, women-led organizations and women's rights organizations are key partners and must be involved in planning, decision-making and implementation of humanitarian action.	% 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]	To be reported by implementing partners.
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	The new version of the framework for strategic partnerships with Danish civil society organizations has specific standards to ensure that the largest possible part of funding is used in the countries afflicted by humanitarian crises. It includes a maximum ceiling of 20 % for expenditure at HQ in Denmark.	The new strategic partnership agreements became effective as of 1 January 2022, and results have not yet been reported on.	To be reported by implementing partners.	The new framework for strategic partnerships emphasizes that women, women-led organizations and women's rights organizations are key partners and must be involved in planning, decision-making and implementation of humanitarian action.	% 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.	To be reported by implementing 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	Denmark supports UN agencies (including WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF) and CSO partners that use cash-based assistance in their emergency responses. In relation to unearmarked funding Denmark advocates for the use of cash where appropriate.	Strategic partners such as WFP have increased their cashed based interventions during the past years.	To be reported by implementing partners.	Denmark considers cash-based assistance as a means to empower women and increase women's access to services and protection and works to promote this approach.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	To be reported on by partners.
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	To be reported on by partners.
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	Denmark supports and makes use of joint performance reviews, e.g. through MOPAN for UN agencies, and requires and procures reviews from CSO partners. Denmark supports joint evaluations of CBPFs. Denmark provides core contributions to ALNAP and ODI assessing the performance of the international humanitarian system and to	Data, analyses, assessments and reports delivered by the organisations mentioned.	N/A	In its dialogue with the partners mentioned Denmark continuously requests that gender-related issues are part of assessments and analyses.	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% 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	Denmark supports and promotes a collective move towards joint needs assessments. Denmark supports collective efforts towards reducing needs and vulnerabilities through The New Way of Working and requires partner organisations to invest in joint needs assessments.	Denmark is working to strengthen coherent analysis and more joined-up planning between humanitarian and development actors in protracted crises in countries where we have bilateral development programmes.	To be reported by implementing partners.	Denmark works to ensure that humanitarian partners within all sectors takes into account the needs of women and girls as part of needs assessments.	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?	To be reported on by partners.
	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.	9.Denmark is continuously engaging with a number of partners that work at improving data and assessment and analysis tools, including JDC and DI, and organisations that provide a critical view of humanitarian action (The New Humanitarian).

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	Good Humanitarian Donorship-principles are part of the basis for partnership agreements with UN humanitarian agencies, and the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) is integrated into the new framework for strategic partnerships with civil society organisations, making the CHS obligatory for all civil society activities in fragile situations.	The CHS has been incorporated into the guidelines for strategic partnerships and the review-guidelines. All Danish strategic partners receiving humanitarian funding have been independently verified or certified against the CHS or are in the process to become so. CHS due-diligence requirements have been coordinated with HQAI.	To be reported by implementing partners.	In 2021 Denmark provided funding for OCHA's GenCAP mechanism to help enhance OCHA's gender mainstreaming efforts in relation to the humanitarian country teams.	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

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	Denmark has entered into new 4-year agreements with 18 Danish CSO partners (2022-2025), and multi-year agreements with OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA. Non-humanitarian multi-year funding targeting vulnerability is provided through eg UN agencies, WB, Education Cannot Wait, MADAD	Denmark's use of multi-year humanitarian financing aims at incentivizing UN and CSO partners to do multi-year planning and programming in protracted crises. In our dialogue with UN agencies, Denmark urges the UN to make longer-term sub-contractual arrangements with their implementing INGO and	Denmark's multi-year humanitarian financing enables longer term operational presence for our CSO partners, including planning and programming in e.g. Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria and Yemen.	It is part of the multi-year agreements that a focus on gender-related issues is included in the partnership with Denmark.	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Exact figure not available, fairly incremental change compared to 2021.
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Exact figure not available, fairly incremental change compared to 2021.
	Individual - all	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	To be reported on by 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	Denmark has already reached a high degree of non-earmarking of humanitarian funding and is continuously looking for ways to further improve its approach and to encourage partners to provide non-earmarked funding. Important channels for funding	As in 2020, approximately 90% of Denmark's total humanitarian funding was non-earmarked or softly earmarked.	Denmark's flexible funding allows humanitarian organisations to act swiftly in sudden onset or rapidly deteriorating crises during the year. Partner organisations are expected to report on the outcomes /impact of flexible funding at country	Denmark supports and promotes that the CERF, CBPFs, UN and CSO partners integrate gender and women's protection, equality and empowerment as a cross cutting issue. As global lead of Call to	% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	As in 2020, approximately 90% of Denmark's total humanitarian funding was non-earmarked or softly earmarked.
	Individual - Aid organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	% 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	Denmark has a flexible approach to partners' reporting, cf. ICVA report on "Less paper, more aid". A mandatory reporting template is not required by Denmark and for UN agencies and ICRC appeals, the Danish MFA makes use of the organisations' annual reports.	Denmark supports harmonized reporting where it is relevant, i.e. in the case of UN led Country- Based Pooled Funds which is based on a global format.	N/A	Denmark continuously requests that gender-related issues and women's protection, equality and empowerment are included as an integrated part of reporting on the results of humanitarian action.	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]	No. The MFA has a flexible approach and generally accepts the use of partners' own format for reporting.
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	DK applies a comprehensive approach to all its engagements in a given country and works across the HDP-nexus with a focus on protracted crises. A 2021 OECD-review mentions that Denmark has expanded its work across the nexus, in keeping with its reputation as a global leader in fragile contexts. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/6e9b77e5-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/6e9b77e5-en	In bilateral programmes, Denmark increasingly uses joint analysis with humanitarian, development and peacebuilding inputs, and designs programme interventions reducing needs and vulnerability. Denmark works to ensure complementarity of humanitarian action and development cooperation.	Interventions with focus on durable reduction of vulnerability in countries and regions affected by fragility, conflict, displacement, natural disasters and food crises include: Afghanistan, Mali, Somalia, Syria. Interventions with focus on reduction of vulnerability among refugees and host communities in neighbouring countries include: Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, Jordan and Lebanon.	As an example, as of October 2021 Denmark was the third largest donor to the Education Cannot Wait fund, which has a nexus and multiyear planning approach involving joint humanitarian and development cooperation. Denmark has worked to ensure that girls' education, a key to improved equality and empowerment is a high priority within ECW.	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.